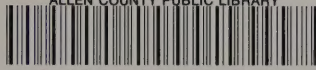


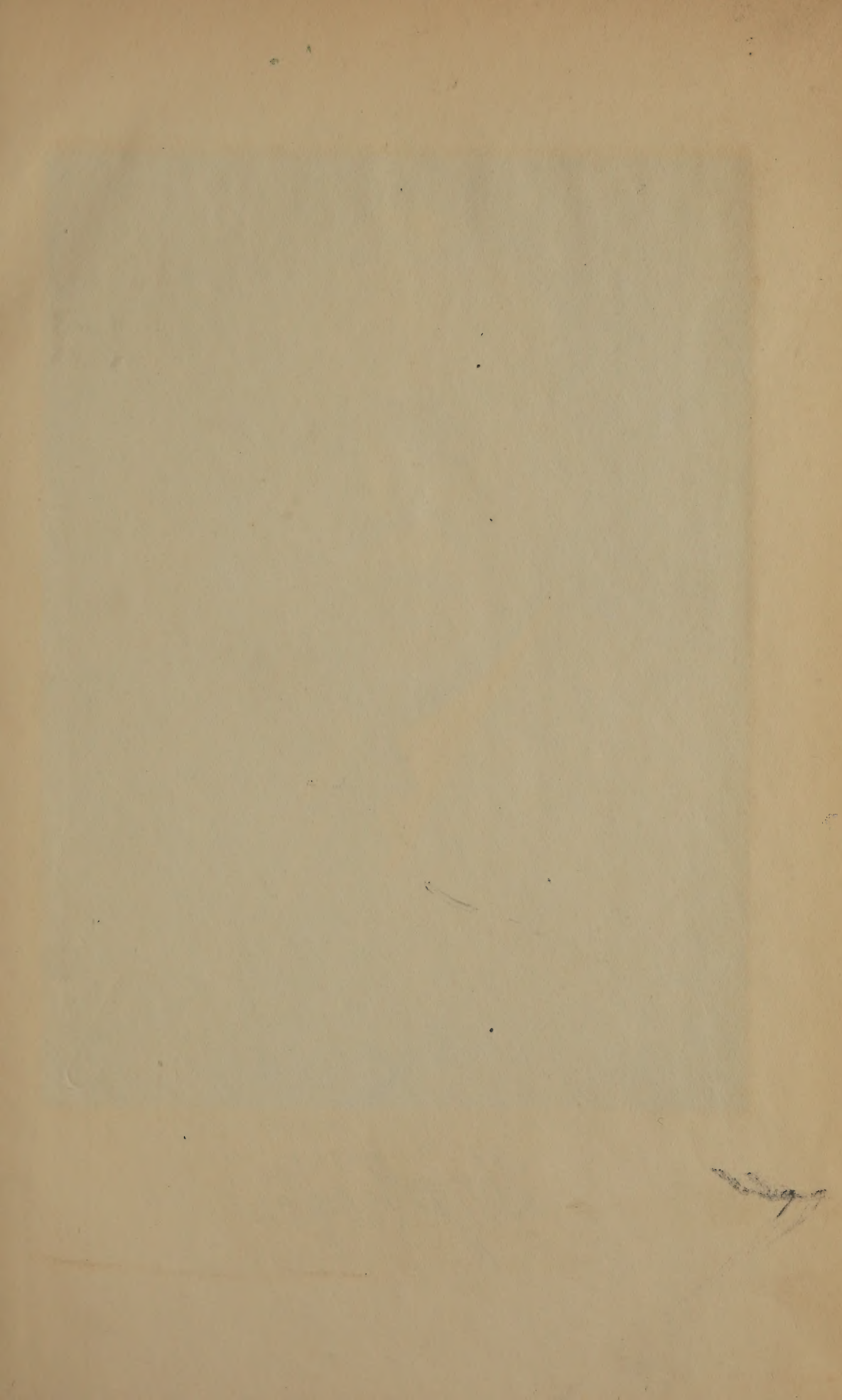
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Ayre
(Aires)

Aprè - Après - Eprès

AYRE (AYRES).

Arms—Argent on a chevron sable, three quatrefoils, or.

Crest—A leg erect in armour per pale, argent and sable couped at the thigh gules knee-cap and spur, or.

Motto—*Lacta aere florent.*

(“Visitation of London,” in “Harleian Society Publications,” Vol. I, p. 261.
Burke: “Encyclopædia of Heraldry.” Arms in possession of the family.)

Ayre - Ayres - Eyres

Ayre-Ayres-Eyres (Lincolnshire-Wiltshire-London) Arms: Argent on a chevron sable three quatrefoils, or. *Crest:* A leg erect in armour per pale, argent and sable couped at the thigh gules knee-cap and spur, or: *Motto:* *Laeto aero florent.* (Another *motto:* lighter than air.) ("Encyclopædia of Heraldry," by John Burke, 1851.)

Henrietta Dawson Ayres Sheppard was born in Accomac County, Virginia, near the old town of Pungoteague, on her father's place called "Shepherd's Plaines," located on Andua Creek. She is the daughter of Richard Johnson Ayres, Jr., one time vestryman of Old St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, who was born at "Ayresley," located on the same Creek, on July 10, 1842; died July 5, 1930, in Lexington, Virginia, and is buried beside his wife in Loudon Cemetery, Baltimore, Maryland, having married Elizabeth Hack Dawson, of whom later.

Richard Johnson Ayres, Jr., was seventh in descent from "John Ayres (Eyres), Mariner," who claimed at a court held in the upper part of Northampton County the 16th of October, 1671, that he as "John Eyres" had transported himself eight times with four others and that land should be granted him, which was accordingly done. (Accomac Clerk's Office, Virginia, "Order Book, 1671-73," p. 24; Land Office Record, "Virginia Patent Book," No. 6, p. 431.)

He had evidently been living in Northampton County long before this, having married Mary, the daughter of Captain Richard Hill and his wife Mary Drake, who had come into the same county in 1647, with an infant daughter Mary, one year old, the same who married John Eyres (Ayres). (Ref: "Deeds and Wills Order Book," No. 8, 1678-82, p. 259.)

HILL.

In the Ayres descent of this memoir, there are none of more distinction than the Richard Hill and Mary Drake, his wife, of upper Northampton County, whose daughters were described as marrying John Ayres and John Drummond. Captain Richard Hill owned one of the finest plantations on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, still known as "The Hill Farm," and the house, now extant, shows by the brick in the chimney that it was built in 1661. He was captain of the militia of Accomac County, his title often used in official records, and he was of the staff of civil officers as Justice and Commissioner of the Courts of Accomac County, 1667-75. (Clerk's Office, Accomac Court House, Accomac County, Virginia, "Orders," 1666-1676, p. 270.) His will was probated 21 November, 1694, as found in "Wills, Etc.," 1692-1715, p. 62. Clerk's Office, Accomac Court House, Accomac County, Virginia. His only wife was

MARY DRAKE,

the daughter of Robert Drake, who emigrated to America in 1636, as shown in "Calendar of Virginia Land Grants," Patent No. I, p. 376, September 8, 1636. Robert Drake had married in England,

JOAN GAWTON,

daughter of Thomas Gawton and Patience Best, on June 6, 1622. ("Merstham Surrey Parish Register," 1538.)

In the Priory Church, Reigate, Surrey, England, can be seen the grave of Henry Drake, who lies buried in the chancel before the altar with his inscription on which are mentioned the names of his children, among whom is Robert of Merstham, who married Joan, daughter of Thomas Gawton of Merstham. Proof of the descent has been granted to the deponent by A. T. Butler, Windsor Herald of the College of Arms, England, after due examination by three genealogists of the staff. The arms which were found upon the grave of Henry Drake, Esq., of Reigate, are: Argent, a fire-drake gules. Under these arms, Henrietta D. Ayres Sheppard has been registered in the College of Arms, London, England, and in addition to this, the courtesy of arms has been granted to her for her personal use, differenced with the quarterings of the maternal lines. In the "History of Surrey" by Manning and Bray, published 1804, London, England, Henry Drake is described as "of a family of that name situated at Ash near Axminster in Devonshire." "The Geological, Historical and Topographical Description of the Borough of Reigate," published in 1885, entered at Stationers' Hall, London, England, describes "Henry Drake, a Devonshire Gentleman."

LEE.

Lee Arms: Azure on a fess cotised or three leopards' faces gules. *Crest:* A demi Moor proper vested gules rimmed round the collar with two bars or, tied round the waist with ribbon argent, wreathed about the head of the last and second, holding in the dexter hand a gem ring of the third. ("The Visitation of London," Vol. II, p. 57; "Encyclopædia of Heraldry," by John Burke, 1851.)

Mary Drake Hill, as above, was the daughter of Robert Drake and Joan Gawton, of Merstham, Surrey. He was the son of Henry Drake and Mary Lee (Lea), she being the daughter of Richard Lee (Lea), of Maidstone, Kent, who was seventh in descent from Symon Lee of Worcester, who twice filled the Civic Chair of London, 1432-41, and whose son, John, lived in Surrey near London, in the ancient Lee home, called "Wolksted," formerly belonging, in the time of William the Conqueror, to his half brother Odo, Bishop of Baieux. This estate was acquired by purchase from Tate.

His son, Richard Lee, was Lord Mayor of London in 1461-70 and is buried at St. Stephen's, Walbrook. Mary, the wife of Henry Drake, of Surrey, being sixth from Sir Richard Lee, the Lord Mayor of London, 1461-70, through Richard Lee, her father, who was Mayor of Maidstone, Kent. They are descended from the Crispes, Conyers and Darlingtons, as known lines, and the deponent, in conjunction with this line, is descended from the Bests and Gawtons of Merstham, Surrey, through Robert Drake, the immigrant, and his wife Joan Gawton, who came with him to Northampton County, Virginia, in America, *circa* 1636. This descent can be found in "The Visitation of London," in "Harleian Society Publications," Vol. II, p. 57; Hasted's "History of Kent," Vol. I, p. 425; "London Churches Before the Great Fire," by Wilberforce Jenkinson, p. 169; and "British Family Antiquity," by William Playfair, Esq., Vol. VI, Part II, appendix, pp. 26, 27.



R J Ayres

The eldest child of John Ayres was Francis, born *circa* 1664, so he must have been the same "John Ayres," who on 11th March, 1651, o. s., with the inhabitants of Northampton County, took the oath "to be true to the Commonwealth of England without King or House of Lords."

The descent is through his son Francis, as above, of Hunting Creek, who inherited two hundred acres of land at the head of Hunting Creek from his grandfather, Richard Hill, August 18, 1688, and also received three hundred acres of land by the will of William Gower, July 31, 1666, and described as "The son of John Ayres," together with land devised to John Drummond, the son of John Drummond and Patience Hill; and Mary, the daughter of Robert Hewitt. He married Sarah, who was his wife before January 1, 1696.

Their son, Francis Ayres, third generation from John the Mariner, married Tabitha. He received land from Christopher Thompson, who had married his grandfather's widow, Mary Hill Ayres, as seen in the will of Christopher Thompson of Accomac. (Clerk's Office, Accomac County, Virginia, "Wills," 1692-1715, p. 349.) His son was Jacob Ayres, who resided on the plantation "on which my father lived." His will was proved 1784, he having married Ann (Clerk's Office, Accomac Court House, "Will Book," 1780-84) and he leaves to his son Edmund "100 acres of land, proceeds to be applied by my executors in his schooling."

The same Edmund, born February 26, 1774, died intestate January 19, 1834; married, March 8, 1800, to Kessey (Cassie) Johnson, daughter of Obedience and Rachel Johnson of Occahannock Neck. (Family Bible formerly belonging to Edmund Ayres, which records the descent from Jacob.)

Their son, Richard Johnson Ayres, Sr., born in Upper Accomac County, Virginia, near Hunting Creek, February 4, 1801, was a vestryman of Old St. George's Parish; constable; member of the Grand Jury and harbour and ballast master of Andua Creek in 1836; owned extensive lands in Accomac County, including "Ayresley," and "Shepherd's Plaines"; died intestate in March, 1872. Tombstone inscriptions in St. George's Protestant Episcopal Churchyard; married his cousin, Leah Wainhouse Johnson, born in May, 1799, near Wardtown, Northampton County, Virginia, died at "Shepherd's Plaines" near Pungoteague, Accomac County, Virginia, in February, 1882. She was the daughter of John Johnson, uncle to her husband, of Occahannock Neck, Northampton County, Virginia, and Margaret Kellam, his wife, married December 22, 1827. Their son, Richard Johnson Ayres, Jr., was the father of the deponent, who is ninth in descent from Colonel Thomas Johnson, through her father's paternal and maternal ancestors.

JOHNSON.

Colonel Thomas Johnson, Gent., of "Matasippi," Northampton County, Virginia, represented Northampton County in the House of Burgesses in 1646 and his will was probated there in 1658. His second wife was Jane Larrimore, who married first John Major and secondly Colonel Thomas Johnson. His first wife, Ann, was the mother of Captain Obedience Johnson, next in descent, who was of the militia in Northampton County in 1680, born 1643-44, will probated 1708-09, Northampton County, Virginia, had wife,

TEMPERANCE DOLBY,

daughter of John Dolby, who died 1671, will probated June 29, 1671. ("Accomac Wills" Vol. IV, p. 178), and leaves legacies among others, "to Thomas and Temperance Johnson, children of Obedience Johnson."

Dolby Arms: Barry wavy of six, argent and gules. (Burke: "General Armory.")

He had, with other children, Peter. His son was Captain Obedience Johnson, born 1665-66, died 1739, Northampton County, Virginia. His wife was

DOROTHY WASHBURNE,

daughter of John and Susanna Washburne, who was the daughter of Thomas Savage, his will, 1721 ("Accomac Will Book," No. 22, p. 141), and wife, Bridget. ("Northampton County Papers," Package 29, Land Causes, 1743; "Accomac Will Book," No. 16, p. 143; "Accomac Will Book," No. 10, p. 78, 1692.)

Washbourne-Washburne Arms: Argent, on a fess between six martlets gules three cinquefoils of the field. *Crest:* A coil of flax argent, surmounted with a wreath argent and gules, thereon flames of fire proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Their son, John Johnson, owned "Matasippi," given by his father's will, born *circa* 1713 and will proven 1754; married Tabitha, called his last wife. Their eldest son, Obedience Johnson, lived near Wardtown, Occahannock Neck, Northampton County, Virginia; will proved April 14, 1795; married Rachel, probably daughter of Abel Brown Upshur; had, among other children, John Johnson, who married Margaret Kellam, daughter of Argol. ("Will Book," Accomac County Court House, Wills, 1817-18, folio 205.) Her will was proven August 9, 1830.

KELLAM.

Margaret Kellam, the wife of John Johnson, as above, was the great-grandmother of the deponent, and she was fifth in descent from Richard Kellam, Sr., who came to Virginia in the "Primose," of which Captain Douglass was commander, sailing from Gravesend, England, July 27, 1635. He was entered as sixteen years of age, and with the other passengers "took the oaths of allegiance and supremacie." (Hotton's "Emigrants," pp. 114-15.) He became one of Northampton's most important settlers and acquired much land and wealth, but did not seek political offices. He was of the militia, and lived like an English gentleman on his estate on Occahannock Creek, granted to him by Sir William Berkeley, for bringing in six people, among whom was Sarah Ansly (Anesley), who became his wife and for whom many grandchildren were named. He had additional lands adjoining this property, which he bought from the Indian King, Tappatiaven, and thousands of other acres on Occahannock and Machepungo Creeks, which lands descended to his sons and daughters. The home place was inherited by his son, Richard Kellam, Jr., on which the first Richard Kellam lived and died. (Land Office, Richmond, "Patent Book," No. 2, p. 328.) Publication—by Act of Assembly—March 20, 1655, it was voted to establish a Public Mart, Keep the Clerk's and Sheriff's Offices and a house for a prison and to build a Church, in the act, determined to buy land of Richard Kellam. This no doubt was the first assembly

house and church on the Eastern Shore. His will was probated October 6, 1703, as found in Clerk's Office, Accomac County, "Records—Wills," 1692-1703.

The next in line was Richard Kellam, Jr., who lived upon his father's homestead, and who was given five hundred acres on Occahannock Creek by his father, January 9, 1686. He married Frances West, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel John West and Matilda Scarborough, as shown by the will of her father in "Will Book," 1692-1715, pp. 317-18, Clerk's Office, Court House, Accomac County, Virginia. These lines are of interest to the deponent through both her paternal and maternal lines, as will be shown later in the descent of Elizabeth Dawson Ayres.

Jonathan Kellam, the third from Richard the immigrant, and son of Richard, Jr., and Frances West, was given two hundred acres by his father in 1730. He married twice, Esther, who was living in 1776, and Frances Belote, widow, who was granted administration on her husband Jonathan Kellam's estate, May 26, 1778. There were no Kellam children by the last wife. Argol Kellam, the son of Jonathan and Esther, was called "the younger" in a deed for one hundred and fifty acres of land on Occahannock Creek, June 25, 1771, whose wife's name is unknown, having preceded her husband in death. His will was proved September 29, 1817, and recorded in Clerk's Office, Accomac County, Virginia, "Will Book," 1817-18, folio 205, in which he speaks of his daughter, Margaret Johnson, who was the great-grandmother of the deponent.

DAWSON DESCENT.

Dawson Arms: Azure, a chevron ermine between three arrows or, feathered and barbed argent, on a chief of the last three daws sable, a canton gules charged with a mullet or. *Crest:* On a torse argent and sable, a cat's head affrontée erased argent, muschetée sable, holding in her mouth a mouse of the last. (Joseph Foster editor: "Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584-85," by Robert Glover, p. 184.)

Elizabeth Hack Dawson, the wife of Richard Johnson Ayres, Jr., was born in Loudoun County, Virginia, near Leesburg, April 26, 1839, at her home called "Spring Dale." They were married by the Rev. E. T. Perkins, March 31, 1868. She died in Baltimore, Maryland, March 16, 1893. Elizabeth Hack (Dawson) Ayres was an accomplished and beautiful woman and described, when a girl, as being "the most beautiful girl of her day who had ever visited Cumberland, Maryland," and when she was married and went to live on the Eastern Shore of Virginia, all remarked upon her gracious manner and loveliness. She was the daughter of Captain Samuel Dawson, who fought in the defense of Baltimore in the Battle of North Point, September 12, 1814, and who was born November 9, 1787, and died December 11, 1845, at his home in Loudoun County, Virginia, near Leesburg, and Sarah Ann Bayne, his wife, the daughter of Rev. Colmore S. Bayne and Elizabeth Smith Hack of Accomac County, Virginia.

She was fifth in descent from Nicholas Dorson, an Englishman, who came into Maryland in the late seventeenth century. He had granted to him on January 25, 1713 (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, "Warrants," AA p. 196), a warrant of two tracts of land, one 1,000 acres (afterwards taken up on Port Tobacco Creek) and another warrant of 2,000 acres, which is where the town of Dawsonville is

Montgomery County, near Washington, is now located. Although Nicholas Dawson applied for the renewal of this patent, it was not established by him, but later by his eldest son John, which was "to be laid out and surveyed for the said Nicholas or his assigns in any part of this province not formerly laid out nor cultivated by any person nor reserved for his Lordship's use, etc." He married *circa* 1704, the youthful

MARY DOYNE,

Doyne Arms: Gules, a fesse dancetté, between three escallops argent: *Crest:* A demi-eagle rising proper. (Bernard Burke: "Landed Gentry of Ireland," 1889, p. 121. Arms used by family.)

youngest daughter of High Sheriff Robert Doyne, who is described as an Irish gentleman, proof of which is indicated by the naming of his lands, one having been called "Carrick Fergus" (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, "Patents" Liber N. S., No. B, folio 570), another "Sligo" and among others was "Doyne's Beginning." He purchased all of his lands, and had extensive tracts in Charles, Prince George's and Somerset counties, Maryland. One tract, which became the home of Mary Doyne Dawson, had the unusual name of "Saturdaye's Workes," which it acquired in the following way: The Lord Proprietor offered to those who wished to take up property and inhabit as much land as they could ride around in a day. This property was ridden around on Saturday, and hence the name "Saturdaye's Workes." It is located twelve miles below Washington through Anacostia and Congress Heights. Although the homes on this vast tract of land had been burned and demolished, there still remained there the memory of Nicholas Dorson's grave, which was designated by a wooden cross, placed there by his beloved wife, Mary Doyne Dawson. Although swarded in tropical vines, the spot has now been permanently marked by the deponent, who is sixth in descent.

Robert Doyne came into Maryland before 1670, when Jesse Wharton of the County of St. Mary's, Gent., claimed land for transporting himself and twenty persons into the Province, among whom were Joshua and Robert Doyne, brothers, and Elinor Wharton. (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, "Warrants," Liber No. 16, folio 85.) He immediately became prominent, for in 1675 to 1680 he is mentioned in Charles County as one of the Gentlemen Justices, and from 1685 until his death in 1689 he was High Sheriff of Charles County, always described as Robert Doyne, Gent. ("Archives of Maryland," Vol. V, pp. 462, 472, 473, 492, 545; Vol. XIII, pp. 21, 74, 76, 77, 78, 130.)

He was of the Roman Catholic Faith, and contributed towards the erection of churches. Ignatius Doyne, a kinsman, was a priest at St. Inego's, Maryland. Robert Doyne's daughter, Mary Dawson, built a chapel on her home place of "Saturdaye's Workes," which building has been replaced by a more modern one, her husband having been largely interested in the building of St. Baranbas nearby, of the Protestant faith of the Church of England. He devised his lands to his five children; Wharton and William having died before they reached twenty-one, the three daughters, among whom was Mary Dawson, became possessors of their father's vast domains. Robert Doyne's first wife was

MARY STONE,

the youngest daughter of Governor William Stone, born probably in Maryland, as she was not mentioned among those he brought in from Virginia in 1649. He was invited by Cecilius, Absolute Lord and Proprietary of the Province of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, August 6, 1648, when he became the first Protestant Governor of Maryland. ("Archives of Maryland," Vol. III, p. 214.) A definite date of her marriage is not given, but in her father's will, December 3, 1659, he provided for her education, and her mother calls her "Mary Stone" when she patented land to her on January 29, 1666. In the will of her mother, Verlinda Stone, March 3, 1674, she leaves a legacy to "my daughter Doyne," showing that between these years occurred the marriage of Mary to Robert Doyne, though Mary in this interim had married a Thomas, and had a son by the name of Benony.

Another proof is that on March 10, 1674, "Robert Doyne, who married Mary Thomas, Widow," etc.—this concerns some debt between Mary's husband, Mr. Thomas, and Mr. DuBerries, as recorded in Liber F, No. I, folio 90, Clerk's Office, La Plata, Charles County, Maryland.

Mary Stone (Thomas) Doyne died before her husband, Robert Doyne, who married for his second wife Anne Burford, who married for her second husband the Hon. George Plater, Attorney General of Maryland. Her father, William Stone, came into Virginia before 1633, and bore the Arms: Quarterly, 1st and 4th: (Stone), per pale or and sable a lion rampant counterchanged; 2nd: (Brickleton), argent, on a chevron between three leopards' faces sable, as many mullets or; 3rd: (Girdler), on a chevron between three fleurs-de-lis argent, as many hurts. Crest: A unicorn's head sable, issuing from rays or, maned and armed of the last, between two wings displayed of the first. (Burke: "General Armory." "Visitation of London," 1883, p. 266.)

He was of the family of Stones of Yorkshire and Lancastershire, who moved to London, fourth in descent from William Stone of Twiste and Elizabeth, daughter of John Bradley of Lancaster. ("Visitation of London," Vol. XVII, p. 266, Harleian Society.) In the "Dictionary of National Biography," Vol. LIV, p. 417, it is stated he was born in Northamptonshire, England, in the year 1603, and on August 29, 1633, he took the oath as a Commissioner, according to the order of the Governor, Sir John Harvey, Knt., and his name appears as one of the members of a court at Accomac, December 30, 1633. (Vol. I, p. 89, "Court Order Book," Northampton County, Virginia.)

Mr. William Stone of the plantation of Accomac, was appointed High Sheriff of the Plantation of "Accomacke," and before he left Virginia, he had been appointed by Lord Baltimore, Governor of Maryland, upon whose eligibility the deponent entered the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America, and is a life member of that society. His wife was

VERLINDA COTTON,

who was the daughter of Mrs. Joan Cotton, widow of Andrew Cotton of Bunbury, Cheshire, England. ("Virginia History," Vol. XII, p. 180; Water's "Gleanings," 1630; "Virginia History," Vol. V, p. 129, 1633.) Arms of Cotton of Cotton,

Cheshire, 1580: Azure, a chevron between three cotton hanks, argent. Crest: A falcon close holding in a dexter claw a square buckle. ("Virginia Court Records," Vol. VI, p. 292, Northampton County, 1711, taken in New York Library.) She was the sister of the Rev. William Cotton, first minister of Hunger's Parish, Northampton County, Virginia, and who had a daughter by the name of Verlinda, named for his sister, who married Thomas Burdett and moved to Maryland with her aunt and uncle. The Cottons and Stones were of the cultured people of England, and it was John, the brother of William Stone, who was massacred on his ship by the Indians whom he had fed. William Stone and his family, as Governor of Maryland, resided principally at "Poynton Manor" on Nanjemy, now Avon Creek. He died in 1659, leaving a large family.

John Dawson, the second generation, was the eldest son of Nicholas Dawson and Mary Doyne, his wife, at his death in 1727, and when his estate was administered on in 1728, his age was given as about twenty-two years old. He was born in 1706, and inherited "Saturday's Workes," a home to which Nicholas and his wife had removed after leaving "Fendalls Delight." (St. Mary's and Charles County Rent Rolls," Liber 2, folio 326, Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland.) John Dawson took up the patent of land of 1,000 acres on Port Tobacco Creek, and the 2,000 acres in Montgomery County, now called Dawsonville, which had been granted to his father, Nicholas Dawson, in right of his wife, Mary Doyne. This grant has been erroneously quoted in other articles, but the truth of the same can be found in the Clerk's Office, Annapolis, Maryland, as referred to.

John Dawson died intestate in Prince George's County, Maryland, *circa* 1764, and the proof of the descent has been gathered through various records. The family Bible mentions his wife Martha Ann, but his name has been obliterated by age. She lived to move to Frederick County, Maryland, with her son, Nicholas Dawson, and the marriage of her daughter, Polly Ann, to Samuel Duvall of Frederick was found in the records of the Lutheran Church there, as the daughter of John and Martha Ann Dawson. She and her husband, John Dawson, sold an estate called "Mistake," which Martha Ann Dawson had inherited from her father, Rev. Francis Marbury.

MARBURY.

Francis Marbury married twice, his first wife being Mary Green, daughter of Robert Green, Governor, Charles County, Maryland, by whom he had a large family. He married secondly Frances Heard, September 14, 1714, St. John's Broad Creek Parish, Prince George's County, Maryland. There were several children by this marriage. He was an Englishman, descended from Merebierie (Marbury), of Marbury, Cheshire, England, Bucklow Hundred. The name derived from "mere," signifying lake or pool, and "birig," signifying a house, sometimes a town. He was one of the Land Commissioners of Prince George's County and a Judge of Survey in Charles County. He left considerable land, divided amongst his children, among whom was Martha Ann, who generally styled herself as Ann, seldom signing her whole name. The will of Francis Marbury is recorded in Annapolis—"Colonial Wills," Vol. XXI, p. 309. His arms were: Sable, a cross engrailed argent between four piles of the second. Crest: On a chapeau gules

DAWSON.

Arms—Azure, a chevron ermine between three arrows or, feathered and barbed argent, on a chief of the last three daws sable, a canton gules charged with a mullet or.
Crest—On a torse argent and sable, a cat's head affrontée erased argent, muschetée sable, holding in her mouth a mouse of the last.

(Joseph Foster, editor: "Visitation of Yorkshire, 1584-85," by Robert Glover, p. 184.)

DOYNE.

Arms—Gules, a fesse dancetté, between three escallops argent.

Crest—A demi-eagle rising proper.

(Bernard Burke: "Landed Gentry of Ireland," 1889, p. 121. Arms used by family.)

STONE.

Arms—Quarterly 1st and 4th (for Stone), per pale or and sable a lion rampant counter-changed; 2d (for Brickleton), argent on a chevron between three leopards' faces sable, as many mullets or; 3d (for Girdler), azure, on a chevron between three fleur-de-lys argent, as many hurts.

Crest—A unicorn's head sable, issuing from rays or, maned and armed of the last, between two wings displayed of the first.

(Burke: "General Armory." "Visitation of London," 1883, p. 266.)

COTTON.

Arms—Azure, a chevron between three cotton hanks, argent.

Crest—A falcon close holding in a dexter claw a square buckle.

("Virginia County Records," Vol. VI, p. 292, Northampton County, 1711.)

MARBURY.

Arms—Sable, a cross engrailed argent between four piles of the second.

Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up argent and semée of plates, a Saracen's head in profile coupé proper, crined and bearded sable, round the temples a wreath gules.

(MacKenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. II, p. 488. Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry." George Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. I, p. 636. Arms used by family.)

BAYNES (BAYNE).

Arms—Sable, a shin-bone in pale surmounted by another in fesse argent.

Crest—An arm coupé vested azure holding in the hand proper a jaw bone argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

FINLAY (FENLEY).

Arms—Argent, on a chevron between three roses gules, two swords points downwards conjoined at the pommels of the field, hilted and pommelled or.

Crest—An olive branch slipped proper.

Motto—*Beati pacifici.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

VERLET (VERLETT).

Arms—Per pale sable and gold, on the dexter side a lion rampant gold, holding in his paws an upright sword argent, pommel gold. On the sinister side a griffon azure beaked or, holding in his claws a lighted candle, proper.

Crest—A lion sejant gold, between a pair of wings conjoined, the dexter sable, the sinister azure, holding in his paws an upright sword, argent, pommel or.

Helmet crowned.

Mantling—Dexter, or and sable; sinister, or and azure.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

HERRMAN (HERMAN).

Arms—Per fess. Over all a heart issuing three sprigs of trefoil leaves. In base two arrows points up, one in bend and one in bend sinister forming a saltire.

(Bolton: "American Armory.")

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Northampton Court

her aunt and uncle
land and it was

land of Ireland, 1889, p. 151. Arms and
of Maryland.

Creek. He died in 1811.

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Doyne



Dawson



Stone



Marbury



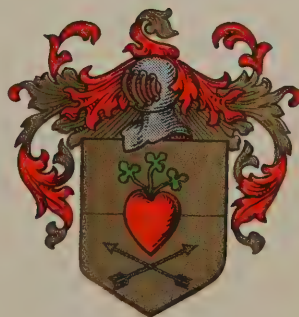
Cotton



Payne
(Payne)



Finlay
(Finley)



Herrman
(Herman)



Verlet
(Verlett)

turned up argent and semée of plates, a Saracen's head in profile, coupé proper, crined and bearded sable wreathed about the temples gules. ("Encyclopædia of Heraldry," by Burke, London, 1851. MacKenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. II, p. 488. George Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. I, p. 636.)

Nicholas Dawson, third generation, son of John and Martha Ann Dawson, was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, June 14, 1750, died in Frederick County, Maryland, March 18, 1806, and was buried beside his mother, Martha Ann, in the old Episcopal Churchyard. His grave was unmarked, as he died during the time when England was capturing all goods and vessels bound for American ports, and gravestones were among those commodities which the colonies were accustomed to buying from the Mother Country. The location of his grave was known by the family, however, until the demolition of the church, when the unmarked graves were thrown together in a corner of the Mt. Olivet Cemetery. Nicholas Dawson was a very important man in the courts and county of Frederick, as shown by the court records, now extant in that city. We have only a record of his being Deputy Sheriff. Many estates of his were sold by his son Samuel Dawson, who, with his mother, Elizabeth Bayne Dawson, born September 19, 1760, left Frederick County and removed to Loudon County, Virginia. She lies buried near her son Samuel, and it is stated that she died January 21, 1852; her son Samuel was born in Prince George's County, Maryland, November 9, 1784; fought in the War of 1812, and was Deputy Sheriff of Frederick County, Maryland; and through him the deponent is affiliated with the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812 of Pennsylvania, having occupied the chair as State President.

The above estates were the property of the son Samuel, but his other children also inherited. One was Polly Dawson, who married Thomas Cromwell and went to live with her husband at Pittsburgh, generally referred to as "the land of Canaan." Her other sister, Henrietta, married Thomas Gassaway, both sisters dying without issue. He married twice, first Lydia Mackall of "Mattipani," she dying without Dawson issue; and secondly Elizabeth Bayne, "on 27th day of August in the year seventeen hundred eighty-one" as shown by the license recorded on page 98, "Record Books," Clerk's Office, Frederick County, Maryland.

BAYNE.

Bayne Arms: Sable, a shin-bone in pale surmounted by another in fesse argent. *Crest:* An arm coupé vested azure holding in the hand proper a jaw bone argent. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Elizabeth Bayne was of a long and distinguished lineage, being fifth in descent from Walter Bayne, the immigrant, who first settled in Elizabeth City County on the Poquoson Creek and came in with Leonard Yohe. His name appears in the list of inhabitants of St. Clement's Hundred, St. Mary's County, in 1642 and 1646. His brother, Ralph Bayne, having come to Maryland from the Parish of St. Thomas, Southwark, in County of Surrey, England, in 1634, with the Calverts in the "Ark," later bringing into Maryland his brother, Walter Bayne (Beane), arriving at St. Mary's in 1640, immediately became a prominent and influential law

maker; became a member of the House of Burgesses in 1641; and continued in office until 1650. He was Commissioner of Justice of St. Mary's County in 1655, and when Charles County was taken from St. Mary's, he founded his home in the new county and was a Commissioner of that county in 1661. He patented and bought much land. Among these was "Durham" in 1663. He was greatly favored by Leonard Calvert, second Lord Baltimore, to whom he was always loyal. He was Speaker of the House and lived at St. George's Hundred. It is interesting to note that in one case, Governor Leonard Calvert showed great favoritism to Walter Beane (Bayne) by having a man resign a grant of land because Walter Beane desired that particular location, and Thomas Hebden had to give up his choice and take up land elsewhere. ("Archives of Maryland," Vol. IV.) He died and made his will April 12, 1670, as "Walter Beane of Charles County." (Land Office, Annapolis, Maryland, "Wills," Liber I, folio 386.) Although a man of letters, he made his mark upon his death bed, but in a previous document, had signed himself as "Walter A. Bayne."

He seemed to have been of the family of Baynes (Beanes) of Rippen, Nidderdale, judging from his associates, as found in the Book of Baynes, and in Maryland. The name is derived from the Baynes of Scotland, but Lucas, the compiler of the "Baynes of Nidderdale" seems unable to say whether the families of De Bane and De Bayne were of the great baronial family of De Bayeus from whom the existing families of the names of Banes, and Baynes (except when the "s" has been added on), are undoubtedly descended. Nor was the "De" dropped by all the families of Baynes in Yorkshire until the sixteenth century; and the first of the Banes of whom he had been able to find any trace in Yorkshire, bore it with the Norman prefix "De"—this was "Adam DeBane," 1150. (Sloane's Manuscripts, 4937, folio 50.)

The general description of the Bayne Arms is: "Two leg bones in cross." This cross of bones corresponds in every detail with the Cumberland type. "This seal cannot be called an heraldic seal, and on that account is not classed with the seals and coats-of-arms that follow, but it is the original and parent of them all. It raises the whole question of the origin of families of Baynes and Bayne, however spelt. An interval of 460 years elapses before I have again met with the same cross of bones, when it appears in Guillim, 1610, as a coat-of-arms belonging to a family whose name is spelled Baines. The name of Bains is a corruption of Baius, wherein three strokes exactly resembling each other, and without any dot to indicate which was the 'i,' are written between the 'a' and 's,' so that the name has been read Baius, Bains, Banis, Bayous, Bayons, Bayeus, Bayens; Baynes by transliteration of the last. Later in the same century, the cross of bones was found as the coat-of-arms of families of the name of Bayne at Grewelthorpe, Thwait House, Grange, Nidderdale and Kilburn in Yorkshire. The Kilburn branch not only took the arms, but changed their name from Bayne to Baynes. Those of the name of Bayne in Yorkshire who bore these arms lived two and a half centuries nearer to the time of Hugo De Baious, and at a time when the assumption of arms was most rigorously challenged.

"During the reign of King Henry II, 1154-89, in the Seals Catalogue, B. M. Harl. Ch., 50, H. 58, is the seal of Hugo de Baiocis representing a Warrior, charging with a brandished long sword, and long convex shield, of which only the upper half of the dexter side is visible, without arms, but with central spike, on a horse at full gallop, out of field. The warrior is clad in hauberk of mail, surcoat, and conical helmet with nasal. Round the seal is the legend, '+SIG***UM HUGO:DE***OCIS.'"

We have found an old seal which is almost exact as far as we can discern it, to an old deed of William Bayne in Maryland, with a war horse in full charge and a rider, apparently all in coat of mail, and again attached to the same document is a seal which we have compared with that used by a William Bayne descended from the Baynes of Cumberland, 1610, Kilbourn and "Adam De Bane," 1150. (Sloane's Manuscripts, 4937, folio 50.)

There is also attached to this document, another seal, and although greatly defaced, there is distinctly visible the cross bones on the lower right side. It seemed to be quartered. It did seem that we observed as in fesse, cross bones, and also comparing this with the seals of the Bayne Book by Lucas, we find only one with the cross bones at the lower right hand corner to have been quartered with that of Stucley. The seal heraldic of unknown origin on which the arms of Baynes are quartered in the first and fourth with those of Stucley, three pears, in the second and third. Comparing this with the old seal, I feel confident of the same to be that of Walter Bayne of Maryland, who was of the House of Burgesses in 1641, in the early days of the Calverts. The Baynes in Maryland were of the Anglican Church, but in the ancient days they were Roman Catholics, many of them priests. One priest, Ralph Bayne, had refused Queen Elizabeth the Sacrament after she signed the death warrant for Mary, Queen of Scots, whereupon he was retired from the sacred orders and died shortly afterwards. In 1620, one William Bayne "in his early life" was suspected of being a Popish Recusant, and he became an Anglican. (Subsidiary Rolls, 200-322, 18 James I, p. 415, "Baynes of Nidderdale.")

Walter Bayne's wife was Helena (Ellinor). Her surname has not been definitely found, but we find where Walter Bayne has land transferred to him from William Marshall in St. Mary's County, in 1655. Walter Bayne came alone into Maryland in 1640, and in 1648 he declared he had brought in a wife Helena, daughter Judith and an infant son John.

This John, the next in descent, as Captain John Bayne, of Charles County, had by his first wife, whose name is not known, Walter Bayne. He married (secondly) Ann, who was the widow of Thomas Gerrard, of "Westwood," son of the Lord of St. Clement's Manor, St. Mary's County, Maryland. Captain John Bayne was of the militia, Troops of Horse, and was High Sheriff of the county. At "Westwood" he entertained the King's Commissioners. He was Burgess for several years as of St. Mary's County and died in 1700-01 in England, where he had gone to recuperate his health. He is said to have been buried at St. Nicholas, Liverpool, but I have seen since that it was in St. Nicholas, White Haven, Cumberland. He was undoubtedly a very influential man in Maryland. His name is often written "Beane," but it has been proven conclusively that it is the same person by docu-

mental references now extant in which the two names in the same article have been interchangeably used. He had three sisters, one Edith, who married the Rev. Mr. Matthew Hill, who returned to England and lost his possessions in the Great London Fire; Elizabeth; and Elinor, who married (first) John Stone, lived with him sixteen years and had two daughters, Elizabeth and Elinor. She married (secondly) Hugh Tears, and (thirdly) John Beale, by whom she had two sons, John and Richard Beale. Walter Bayne, the eldest son, married Martha between January and October, 1709. (Clerk's Office, La Plata, Charles County, Maryland, Liber C, No. 2, folio 146.) He also succeeded his father in usefulness as a man of affairs in Charles and St. Mary's counties, having administered the estate of his father, John Bayne, four years after his death, since it was stipulated he could not administer until he was twenty-one years of age, and the many documents germane to this estate are now extant in the records of Annapolis and the Archives of Maryland.

Walter Bayne, Gent., died in Prince George's County, Maryland (after its erection from Charles County), in 1750. His estate was administered by his son William in 1754, who had died intestate. ("Register of Wills," Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland, Liber DD 2, folio 422-23-24-25.) William Bayne, eldest son and heir of Walter Bayne II and Martha, his wife, was an officer in Captain Samuel Hawkins Bayne's company, Prince George's County Militia, called out to the defense of the inhabitants of Prince George's County, Maryland, when Lord Dunmore's fleet came up the Potomac River in the summer of 1776. This account of the men who served is found in a letter written by Joseph Sim to the Council of Safety ("Archives of Maryland," Vol. XII, pp. 185-86), Prince George's County, Maryland, August 7, 1776. This record enabled the deponent to join the Daughters of the American Revolution, December 20, 1921, Gettysburg Chapter, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania, of which in 1927 she became Regent, for three years, and was elected as State Registrar in 1929. Lieutenant William Bayne married, on November 4, 1753,

MARY FENLEY (FINLEY),

born 1733, daughter of Charles Fenley and Elizabeth Harris, his wife, married April 11, 1711. ("St. John's Broad Creek Parish Register," Prince George's County, Maryland.) In his will, dated August 1, 1826 ("Register of Wills," Upper Marlboro, Prince George's County, Maryland, Liber TT, folio 408-09-10), he mentions his son Colmore S. Bayne, and among his grandchildren were the children of (Rev.) Colmore S. Bayne; Sarah Ann and Martha M. Bayne, and his grandson, Captain Samuel Dawson, whose mother was Elizabeth Dawson. Captain Samuel Dawson married his cousin Sarah Ann Bayne. He was the son of Deputy Sheriff Nicholas Dawson of Frederick County and Elizabeth Bayne, his second wife. Sarah Ann Bayne, as above, was the daughter of Rev. Colmore S. Bayne and his wife, Elizabeth Smith Hack. Captain Samuel Dawson and Sarah Ann Bayne were the parents of Elizabeth Hack Dawson, the wife of Richard Johnson Ayres and mother of the deponent, who is eighth in descent from Walter Beane (Bayne), the immigrant.

Charles Fenley (Finley) was the son of Colonel Robert Finley, the immigrant to Maryland in 1684, who was born in 1662, died in Maryland in 1716, son of James Finley of Fifeshire and Dundee, Scotland. Finlay Mor was the grandson of Fearchar and took the name of Finlay, otherwise MacKinlay or Finlayson. Fearchar lived in the time of Robert II and III, and the clan took the name of Mac'earchar or Farquharson, who was the son of Shaw MacDuff of Rothiemurchus, who was appointed by King Robert the Bruce, hereditary chamberlain of the royal lands of Braemar, about the upper waters of the Dee, on the other side of the Cairngorms from his original patrimony. In this location stood the Kindrochit Castle, the residence of Malcolm Canmore.

Shaw MacDuff married a daughter of Patrick MacDonachadh, and had among other children Fearchar. Their symbol was the Croistarich, or Fiery Cross. At the foot of Glen Feardar, stood their famous "Cairn of Remembrance," Cair-a-Quheen, as late as the end of the eighteenth century.

The Clan Farquharson had as their Badge: *Lus nam braoileag (vaccinium vitis idea) Red whortleberry*. Slogan: *Cairn na chuimhne*. ("The Highland Clans of Scotland," by George Eyre-Todd, Vol. I, pp. 99-105.)

Robert Finley first settled in Charles County; was Collector of the Port of Annapolis in 1698; later appointed colonel for inspection of arms in Talbot County; entered 2,500 acres, called "King's Creek Plantation," in latter county; married Jane Johnson, whose father was born in England; his son, Charles Finley (as above), was born 1689 and married Elizabeth Harris. Robert Finley saw military service in Ireland at the age of nineteen.

In the "Maryland Archives," Vol. XXII, p. 353, it is stated, "By the Council in assembly July 21, 1699—We think it becomeing to recommend to you Mr. Robert Finley, a Gent' that hath Constantly attended his Majesty's Service in Ireland and fflanders from the beginning to the end of the late wars and came here with his Excellency" (probably one of the Lords Baltimore).

Robert Finley was Clerk of Talbot County, Maryland, from 1699 to 1704. ("History of Talbot County, Maryland," by Oswald Tilghman.)

Jane Finley, whose will was probated in Talbot County, Maryland, August 17, 1725, instructs executors to sell residue of estate and transmit money to sister Jugg Watson, living in Broughton, Yorkshire, England. ("Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. V, p. 70.) The Finlay (Fenley) arms were: Argent, on a chevron between three roses gules, two swords' points downwards conjoined at the pommels of the field, hilted and pommelled or. Crest: An olive branch slipped proper. Motto: *Beati pacifici*. Burke: "General Armory.")

HACK DESCENT.

The Hack descent is found in the records of the Dutch Reformed Church, Cologne, Germany, copied by Dr. Friedrich Wecken, Leipzig, Germany.

I. George Hack, of Cologne, had four children: Philip; Jacques; Severin, of whom further; and Gertruce or Gertrud, who married Dennis.

II. Severin Hack, son of George Hack, married, January 30, 1618, Katharina Varlet, daughter of Nicholas Varlet, of Cologne, Germany, and niece of Caspar

Varlet, and his wife Judith, in Amsterdam. They had two sons, Severin, killed in 1661 by the Indians of Maryland, and George, of whom further.

III. George Hack, son of Severin and Katharina (Varlet) Hack, was baptized in Cologne, Germany, March 20, 1620. He married Anna Varlet, daughter of Caspar Varlet of Amsterdam and his wife Judith, and sister of Nicholas Varlet, whose daughter Jannetja Varlet married Augustine Herman, Lord of Bohemia Manor. They had two sons, Peter and George Nicholas, of whom further.

IV. George Nicholas Hack, son of George and Anna (Varlet) Hack, married Anne Leisler Herman, in Amsterdam, Holland, sister of Augustine Herman, Lord of Bohemia Manor, and daughter of Augustine Ephraim Herman of Prague, and Beatrice von Redal, his wife.

In the Peabody Library, Baltimore, Maryland, we find this reference to the ancient Hack family of Cologne, "*Koelnische-Geschlechter*" (by Fahne, p. 52), written in German. "In 1319 Hayck von Flingern had in their crest two hooks arranged in a St. Andrew's Cross. Of them Henrich held in 1319 the local Mayor's Office (Governor) given to him by the abbess of Geresheim; they also held in fief, from the same abbey, house with farm, vineyard and garden at Dusseldorf, land and forest at Flingern with several tiths. In 1361 Rudolf Hacke von Herne was given 10 mark in fief by Count Joh. of Cleve. Joh. Hacke leases a meadow at Adorf from the Archbishop of Cologne. In 1442, John Hacke, son of Arnt, received the estate of Hesfelden from the Archbishop."

The ancient arms of the Hacks differ somewhat from the more recent ones that were brought to America on a locket containing the miniatures and arms by Joris Hack in 1646. The arms are represented as having three scythes for the crest; an open visored caped helmet facing front. On a shield of blue, the upper half are three garbs and the lower half contains a chevron, on which there are four lozenges. The locket was evidently executed as a gift to George Nicholas Hack from his father Joris, as it bears the inscription "G. N. H." and under the coat-of-arms are the words, "Joris Hack A° 1646." It was also reproduced upon the mantelpiece of the Hack home at "Fair View" in Accomac County, Virginia, and on much of the furniture. George Hack's statement that he was a High German, both by parents and birth, born "in the City of Cologne, under the Palatinate thereof" is so recorded on March 28, 1653, in Vol. IV, p. 170, Clerk's Office, Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia.

George Hack was baptized according to the church records as seen in the sketch on March 20, 1620. Although he gave his age in 1659 as being about thirty-six years, he was then thirty-nine and living in Northampton County, Virginia, as early as 1651, for in that year, on February 10, he bought cattle from John Johnson (Vol. VIII, p. 48; Vol. IV, p. 120, "Northampton County, Virginia, Records.") George Hack married

ANNA VARLET OR VERLETT,

born in Amsterdam, Holland, a relative of Jannetja Varlett, who was the wife of Augustine Herman, Lord of Bohemia Manor. Anne Leisler Herman was the sister of this Lord of Bohemia Manor, who had been granted by Lord Baltimore 16,439 acres in Cecil County, Maryland. She was the daughter of Augustine

HACK.

Arms—Azure, in chief, three garbs or, in base on a chevron argent, four lozenges of the first. Helmet caped.

Crest—Three scythes proper.

Motto—*Avide et constanter.*

(Arms in possession of the family.)

HACKE (HACK).

Arms—Azure, a unicorn argent.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

WRIGHT.

Arms—Azure, two bars argent, in chief three leopards' faces or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

MOTTRUM (MOTTROM).

Arms—Sable, on a chevron argent between three crosses crosslet or, as many cinquefoils gules.

(George Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, p. 693. Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

KENDALE (KENDALL).

Arms—Gules, a fess chequy or and azure between three eaglets displayed of the second.

(J. Guillim: "A Display of Heraldry," p. 412.)

SEWALL (SEAWELL).

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three bees argent.

Crest—A bee or.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

WHITTINGTON.

Arms—Gules, a fess componée, or and azure; in the dexter chief an annulet of the second.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

ROBINSON.

Arms—Or, on a chevron gules between three stags trippant vert, as many cinquefoils of the first.

Crest—A stag trippant vert, attired or, bezantée.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

MICHELL (MICHAEL).

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

PRESTWOOD.

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three cinquefoils sable.

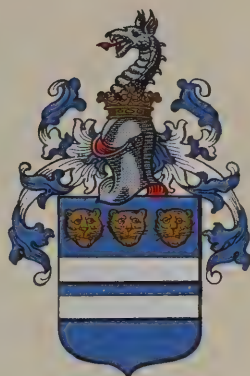
(Additional MSS., 5524, folio 200-b, British Museum. Burke: "General Armory," 1884, p. 283.)



Harka
(Harka)



Hark



Wright



Kendale
(Kendall)



Mottrum
(Mottrum)



Sewall
Seawell



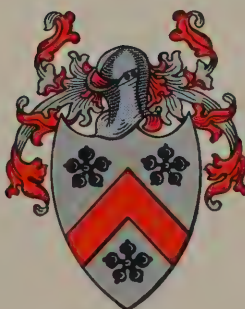
Robinson



Whittington



Michell
(Michael)



Prestwood

Ephraim Herman, wealthy merchant of Prague, a man of high social standing in that beautiful city. Her mother, Beatrice von Redal, was of a patrician family of Bohemia, and it was no doubt due to the high social position and culture there that Augustine Herman, the Lord of Bohemia Manor in Cecil County, Maryland, possessed the rare accomplishment of being able to speak six languages in addition to being an artist, surveyor and map maker. He is supposed to have been descended from Duke Hermann, 1206, who at his Castle of Wartburg, assembled many renowned personages of Germany. The Herrman (Herman) coat-of-arms was: Per fess. Over all a heart issuing three sprigs of trefoil leaves. In base two arrows points up one in bend and one in bend sinister forming a saltire. (Bolton: "American Armory.") Anne Leisler Herman married George Nicholas Hack, the second generation of this descent, in Amsterdam, Holland. Both he and his father were "Doctors of Phisicks," and held important positions in the civic offices of Northampton and Accomac counties, Virginia. The Hack-Varlets came first to New Amsterdam (New York). Caspar Varlet was one of the Founders of Good Hope (Hartford), Connecticut. His will is recorded there in 1651. ("New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. V, pp. 175-82; Vol. IV, Clerk's Office, Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia, p. 113; O'Callahan's "Dutch Manuscripts," p. 129.)

Nicholas Varlet, the brother of Anna Varlet, wife of George Hack, became Governor of New York, and Severin (Sepherin) Hack was killed by the Pickhattomitta Indians at the head of the Chesapeake Bay. Governor Calvert demanded the delivery of the Indians who had killed John Nordon and Severin (Sepherin) Hack. Both Dr. George Hack and his son, Dr. George Nicholas Hack, took up extensive tracts of land more than 9550 acres in Northampton and Accomac counties, Virginia, and in Cecil County, Maryland (Vol. IV, folio 120-144-93-113, Clerk's Office, Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia), having many lands bearing the name of Hack, some granted for the transportation of people and others through the purchase from the Indians. In Vol. IV, p. 174, "Northampton County Records," it is stated, "I, Tepitavan, Kinge of great Nuswattocks have bargayned and sould and delivered unto Dr. George Hacke, etc. . . . 1,000 acres of land situated upon Pungotegge Creeke." He was followed to America by his mother, Catherina, who took up land on the "Sassafras River," which was called "Anna Catherina's Neck," and is now known as Hack's Point.

That the family was of a very early date in Cologne is shown by several coats-of-arms, one of a Catholic family of Hacks of ancient date who had as arms, a leaping white unicorn on a blue field; another of later date in 1751, which seems of importance since it is found to be similar to that on the locket. It shows three sheaves and in the heart shield a lion that swings a scythe. Anna Varlet, the daughter of Caspar Varlett, of Utrecht and Amsterdam, and wife of Dr. George (Joris) Hack, was of French descent. The Varlet name in two centuries is almost obliterated in the male line in America in the third generation, but we find the maternal lineal branches of the family are fruitful in the names of Bayard, Schrick, Philipse, Brockholst, Hack, Schuyler, Livingston, Jay, Clarkson, French, Morris, Robinson

and Van Horne. They were French Huguenots and through them the deponent has become a life member of the Huguenot Society of Pennsylvania. The arms they bore were:

Verlet-Verlett Arms: Per pale sable and gold, on the dexter side a lion rampant gold, holding in his paws an upright sword argent, pommel gold. On the sinister side a griffon azure, beaked or, holding in his claws a lighted candle, proper. *Crest:* A lion sejant gold, between a pair of wings conjoined, the dexter sable, the sinister azure, holding in his paws an upright sword argent, pommel or. *Helmet* crowned. *Mantling:* Dexter, or and sable; sinister, or and azure. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

There are many George Nicholas and Peter Hacks in the descent of Dr. George (Joris) Hack, who settled in America, and unless one is familiar with these lines, it is very hard to classify them in their respective families. However, the deponent is fortunate in having been associated with the old home and people of the Hacks and has procured from the old graveyards and family Bibles, now extant, the means of separating these lines. One Peter Hack was Ranger General of the Western Shore. He is collateral to this lineage. On the Eastern Shore of Virginia first in Northampton County on Magothy Bay and later on Nandua Creek, a place was called "Fair View," and opposite "Fair View" lived the Hacks. The "Fair View" place is of an early date, at which place was born the line of the deponent. Colonel George Nicholas Hack, the third in line from Dr. George (Joris) Hack, inclusive, was High Sheriff of Accomac, Virginia, justice and military officer; he was married, in 1670, to

ANN WRIGHT.

His will was proved in Accomac County, Virginia, April 19, 1705. She was the daughter of Richard Wright who according to his deposition in Virginia, on August 20, 1655, was born in England in the year 1633. He died in Virginia at the age of thirty. ("Record Book," 1658-66, p. 114, Northumberland County, Virginia, August 16, 1663.) He was from London, England ("Heathville, Northumberland County, Virginia, Order Book," 1653, 1685, p. 145), and, as all Londoners, was eager for adventure. He was self-reliant and self-confident which characterized the young Englishmen. He was scholarly and seemed to have been a master of a vessel which plied between London and Virginia. He was undoubtedly a Cavalier and a man of learning, as he figured largely in the courts of Virginia, and it has been said, he never lost a case. The prefix "Mr." was always added to his legal documents of court record, which indicated that he was of a high degree of social consideration.

Wright Arms: Azure, two bars argent, in chief three leopards' faces or. *Crest:* Out of a ducal coronet or, a dragon's head proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

He married, in March, 1656-57,

ANN MOTTROM

born in England in 1639, the daughter of Colonel John Mottrom, who was the first Burgess of Northumberland County. ("Colonial Virginia Register," pp. 64, 65, 69) and who lived at "Chicacoan" on a river by that name (now Coan) at the

mouth of the Potomac River, a grant of 1,000 acres. It has been suggested that the Mottoms and Wrights were closely connected in London.

Mottrum-Mottrom Arms: Sable, on a chevron argent between three crosses crosslet or, as many cinquefoils gules. (George Ormerod: "History of Cheshire," Vol. III, p. 693. Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

He was living in York County, Virginia, in 1642 ("Maryland Archives," Vol. IV, p. 269) and died in Northumberland County in 1655. The name of his first wife has not been found. She was the mother of his children, and probably a Spencer. Colonel Nicholas Spencer, another Cavalier and man of prominence in Virginia, married Frances Mottrom, a younger sister of Ann, who married Richard Wright. These two husbands jointly, in 1661, patented land in the freshes of the Potomac River in Stafford County above "Puscataway," bounded easterly on the Potomac, southerly on the land called Ashton's land, and running northerly by the river 275 poles and westerly into the woods 640 poles, containing 1,100 acres. This adjoined land that was taken up by Nicholas Spencer and John Washington, the immigrant. Richard Wright dying, the whole was vested in the said Spencer by survivorship, but upon the latter's death, in his will, he states, "out of the affection he bore to his niece Miss Ann Wright, daughter of the said Richard, did assign over all his right of the whole to her by deed." "The said Ann Wright being then a minor, did obtain a patent in her name the 7th of October, 1670, and the said George Nicholas Hack, having married the said Ann, then moved to our office for a grant of the said land, which was given." (Land Office, Richmond, "Northampton Grants," No. 2, p. 121.) This land as a whole is the Mount Vernon tract. Ann Wright Hack removing to Accomac County, Virginia, sold this land to her brother, Francis Wright, who had married Ann Washington, the daughter of Colonel John Washington, the immigrant. She dying after the birth of her first child, John Wright, the land was taken up by the said Wright, and it seems that the Spencers also removed upon this tract, for it is now known that the mill, in which George Washington was so interested, was located formerly on the Spencer land. Ann Mottrom Wright married for her second husband, David Fox, and thirdly St. Leger Codd.

The son, Peter Hack, fourth in descent from the immigrant, was born *circa* 1673 and inherited land at Andua, also at Massongoes, and died in 1708, according to the family Bible, but his will was proved August 6, 1717. He married Matilda West, daughter of Anthony West II and Elizabeth Rowles, his wife, of Accomac County, Virginia, whose mother was Jane, daughter of John Major, of whom later, and Jane Larrimore, his wife. She died October 17, 1742. Anthony West II signs his name and affixes his own seal. He is the son of Lieutenant-Colonel John West and Matilda Scarborough, his wife, of whom later. Will recorded 6 August, 1717. (Clerk's Office, Accomac, Virginia.)

MAJOR.

Elizabeth Rowles, wife of Anthony West II, was the daughter of John Rowles and Jane Major, who was the daughter of John Major and Jane (Jany), daughter of Henry "Lorrymer" or Lorrimer ("The Major and Their Marriages," by James

Branch Cabell), who is named as Head Right in a certificate granted August 3, 1640, and figured among the Head Rights as "Jany Major" in a patent as granted on September 3, 1640, showing her to be married to John Major between August and September. Of Lorrimer, I know no further, but John Major was named as one of the Head Rights in the land patent of Thomas Flint, granted September 20, 1628. John Major, in April, 1634, gave his age as "27 or thereabouts." He was living in Old Accomac as early as 1632, when William Harminson brought a suit against him. His father, Colonel Edward Major, who had been brought to Virginia by his son, Thomas Major, was living in Old Accomac before 1635 and died before 1646. He married, before 1636, Martha, probably daughter of William Butler. They apparently came first to Nansemond County, Virginia. John Major first married Maudlin, and second, as before, Jane Lorrimer, she marrying secondly Colonel Thomas Johnson, Gent., of Northampton County, Virginia, by whom she had no issue. Her daughter by her first husband was Jane, who married, first, Andrew Finni and had issue, and secondly John Rolls (Rowles), whose daughter, Elizabeth, married Anthony West, and their daughter, Matilda West, married Peter Hack, whose will was proved August 6, 1717. ("The Majors and Their Marriages," by James Branch Cabell.) The Major arms were: Argent, two bars sable, in chief three mullets pierced of the second. Crest: A grayhound's head gules, collared or. Motto: *Deus major columna*.

Peter Hack Hack, fifth in descent from the immigrant, was only a year old when his father, Peter Hack, died, having been born July 9, 1716. He died in Accomac County, Virginia, January 25, 1802. Will proved. He lived on the old place at "Fair View." He married Ann Custis, born August 24, 1725 (Hack Bible record, Maryland Historical Society), daughter of Colonel Henry Custis (son of Colonel John Custis of "Wilsonia") and Anne Kendall of Accomac County, Virginia, who were married before 1723. Anne Kendall was the widow of Thomas Custis, whom she had married June 24, 1717, and the daughter of Captain William Kendall and Ann Mason, his wife, who married (second) Peter Collier. (Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia, Vol. XVIII, p. 205, 1688; Clerk's Office, Accomac County, Virginia, Vol. XX, p. 260; Northampton County, Virginia, Vol. XVI, p. 152.)

KENDALL.

Kendale-Kendall Arms: Gules, a fess chequy or and azure between three eaglets displayed of the second. (J. Guillim: "A Display of Heraldry," p. 412.)

Colonel William Kendall, described as of "Newport House," Northampton County, Virginia, was a distinguished military and civil officer, becoming one of the most distinguished men in his community, representing Northampton County in the House of Burgesses from March 13, 1657, until November 2, 1685, and was latterly spoken of as Speaker of the House. In 1679, he was sent to Albany, New York, as a commissioner to treat with the Northern Indians. He had taken up extensive lands amounting to over 25,000 acres. Although owning this great tract of land, he lived at "Newport House" (now "Eyre Hall"), the home of his wife, Susannah Baker, who had married Thomas Eires for her first husband, and Colonel

William Kendall as her third husband, married 1658-59, having by him Captain William Kendall. He had married his first wife in England, the widow of Thomas Carrington of North Yarmouth, County Norfolk, in the kingdom of England. Susannah Baker, his mother, was the sister of Daniel and Edward Baker. They were the children of John Baker, who settled in 1646 in Northampton County. Her son, Captain William Kendall, having inherited large tracts of land, was also a member of the House of Burgesses. He married Ann Mason, as before stated, from whom the deponent is seventh in descent through her daughter Anne Kendall, who married Colonel Henry Custis for her second husband, and eighth in descent from Ann Custis, her granddaughter, who married Peter Hack Hack. Colonel Henry Custis, to distinguish him from other Henrys, was the brother of John Custis, who was the progenitor of Daniel Park Custis, who was the first husband of Martha Dandridge, later the wife of George Washington. (Hening's "Statutes," Vol. I, p. 431; Vol. II, pp. 15, 197, 250, 549. "Virginia Carolorum," pp. 262, 298, 318, 387, 407, 419. Clerk's Office, Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia, Vol. XV, p. 224; Vol. XVII, p. 384.)

ANN MASON

was the daughter of Colonel Lemuel Mason (Lower Norfolk E-89, E-162) and Ann, his wife, the daughter of Colonel Henry Seawell of Elizabeth City and Lower Norfolk counties.

Sewall-Seawell Arms: Sable, a chevron between three bees argent. *Crest:* A bee or. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

Colonel Henry Seawell was born *circa* 1610, was living in Elizabeth City County in 1630, representing the Upper Parish of Elizabeth City in the Virginia House of Burgesses, September 4, 1632, and Lower Norfolk for the session beginning January 6, 1639. He died *circa* 1644, as shown by the settlement of his estate at an Orphan's Court, held February 25, 1649. It is said in Warfield's "History of Anne Arundel and Howard Counties, Maryland," his first wife was Alice Willoughby, daughter of Thomas, who was nephew of Sir Percival Willoughby, of "Wollaton," Kent, England. He married (second) Ann (probably Hancock), who survived him and married Matthew Philips. His son, Henry Seawell, Jr., born in 1639, died in 1672, states that "his sister and heir, now the wife of Colonel Lemuel Mason, was born 37 or 38 years before" (1634). ("Lower Norfolk Deed Book," No. 4, p. 39.) Seawell's Point at the mouth of Elizabeth River was named in honor of Henry Seawell, Sr. Ann Seawell married Colonel Lemuel Mason, who was the second son of Lieutenant Francis Mason. Lieutenant Francis Mason was first of his line in America. He came to Virginia in the "John and Francis" in 1613, accompanied by his wife, Mary, and their daughter, Anne. He was born in 1584, according to a deposition made by him in 1624, when he said he was forty years old, and died before November 7, 1648. There is also a record on January 10, 1637, of "Francis Mason age forty-two or thereabouts." ("Lower Norfolk Records," Vol. A, p. 4.) This does not agree with his age as based on the statement that he was forty years of age in 1624. However, computing from the 1637 record,

he would have been born in 1595, and would have been only eighteen years of age in 1613, when he came to America with his wife and child, which seems much less probable than that he was born in 1584. In 1624-25, he is listed among the inhabitants of "Elizabeth Citie," with his wife, Alice, and son, Francis, born in Virginia. In 1642, "Lieutenant Francis Mason made it appear to this Court that there is due unto him twelve hundred and fifty acres of land for ye transportation of these whose names are hereunder written, which land is already surveyed." This statement is followed by a list of twenty-five names, including his own, his wife Mary's, his daughter Anne's, and that of Alice Ganey. ("Minute Book," 1637-46, p. 36, Section 1642-43, July 6, 1642.)

Francis Mason married (first), in England, Mary. He married (second), in Virginia, by 1624-25, Alice, whose surname may have been Ganey, as an Alice Ganey was in the list of Lieutenant Francis Mason's head rights mentioned above, in 1642. Alice Mason came to America in 1622, in the ship "Margett and John." (Hotton: "List of Virginia Immigrants," p. 251.) She was born about 1598. Further reason for believing she was a Ganey is found in the will of Margaret Cheeseman, widow, which was probated at St. Mary Magdalen, Bermondsey, Surrey County, England, July 21, 1680. In it she bequeathed to the children of "my loving kinsman, Mr. Lemuel Mason, the elder, in Virginia; to Cousen Elizabeth Thelebald (sister of Lemuel); to god daughter Margaret Mason, who lives with me, executrix in trust for her father Lemuel; to my kinswoman Ann Ganey." Mrs. Ann "Geyeney" was living with Francis Mason in Virginia in 1624. The Masons were closely connected with the Hancocks, the Ganeyes and Thomas Lee.

At the time of his death Francis Mason was high sheriff of Lower Norfolk County, church warden and lieutenant.

Lemuel Mason, son of Lieutenant Francis and Alice Mason, was born in Virginia in 1628, according to his own deposition in 1653, when he gave his age as twenty-five or thereabouts. He died in 1702 and was Burgess and also a member of the House of Burgesses from 1655 to 1692, consecutively. There are many documents now extant which show the proof of the above. (H. F. Waters: "Gleanings," Vol. I, pp. 691-92. "Minutes of the Virginia Council," 1624, p. 46. "Lower Norfolk County Records," Vol. B, p. 90.)

The graves of the before-mentioned Hacks were extant until many years after the Civil War, but after the property was sold and let to tenants, many of them were destroyed, though the epitaphs were preserved, and now a substantial granite monument has been erected by the deponent with the names inscribed thereon.

CUSTIS.

Custis Arms: Argent, three popinjays vert. *Crest:* An archer proper, coat vert, shooting an arrow from a bow of the first. (William Welsh Harrison, LL. D.: "Harrison, Waples and Allied Families," p. 88. John Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry or General Armory of England, Scotland, and Ireland," 1851.)

The Custis lineage is also a duplication of given names in every line and is very hard to disentangle, unless a key is furnished of known facts. It was stated on Ann Custis Hack's grave that she was the daughter of Colonel Henry Custis of

CUSTIS.

Arms—Argent, three popinjays vert.

Crest—An archer proper, coat vert, shooting an arrow from a bow of the first.
(William Welsh Harrison, LL. D.: "Harrison, Waples and Allied Families," p. 88. John Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry or General Armory of England, Scotland and Ireland," 1851. Arms used by family.)

THOROWGOOD (THOROGOOD).

Arms—Sable, on a chief argent three buckles lozengy of the first.

Crest—A wolf's head argent, collared sable.
(*"The Visitation of Essex,"* Harleian Society, 1879. W. W. Harrison: "Harrison, Waples and Allied Families," 1910. Arms used by family.)

OFFLEY.

Arms—Argent, on a cross flory between four Cornish choughs sable, beaked and legged gules, a lion passant guardant, or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant per pale or and azure, collared per pale counterchanged, and holding a branch of laurel proper.
(*"The Genealogist,"* New Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 217-26. Arms used by family.)

UPSHUR.

Arms—Argent, on a chevron azure, between three foxes' heads erased gules, as many pears or.

Mantling—Azure and argent.

Crest—Upon a wreath of the colours, in front of a plume of five ostrich feathers alternately argent and or, a unicorn's head couped azure, gorged with a ducal coronet or.

Motto—*Praestat opes sapientia.*

(Fox-Davies: "Armorial Families," p. 1285. Arms used by family.)

LEVESON.

Arms—Azure, three holly leaves or.

Crest—A goat's head erased ermine, attired or.
(Additional MSS., No. 5524, folio 200-b. Harleian MSS., No. 1077, folio 105-b, British Museum. Arms used by family.)

DE RUSHALL.

Arms—Ermine, a lion rampant sable, a border engrailed of the last.

(Additional MSS., No. 5524, folio 200-b, British Museum. Arms used by family.)

HEWETT.

Arms—Azure, on a fess flory counterflory, between three lions passant guardant or as many birds sable.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry." Arms used by family.)

OSBORNE.

Arms—Quarterly: 1st and 4th, quarterly ermine and azure, a cross or; 2d, argent, two bars gules, on a quarter of the second a cross of the first, in chief a crescent of the last for difference; 3d, argent, a chevron vert between three annulets gules.

Crest—An heraldic tiger passant or, tufted and maned sable, charged with an ogress.
(Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. I, p. 235. Arms used by family.)

BODLEY.

Arms—Argent, five martlets in saltier sable, on a chief azure, three crowns or.

Crest—On a torse or and azure, on a field azure, a crown or, within the sunbeams, engrailed proper.
(*"A view of Devonshire in 1630,"* p. 651. Arms used by family.)



Gustis



Offley



Apphur



De Rushall



Thoroughgood
(Thorogood)



Heveson



Hewett



Osborne



Bodley

"Mount Custis" in Accomac County, Virginia; also in his will, dated October 11, 1729 (Accomac Clerk's Office "Deed Book," 1729-37, p. 129) he calls her his daughter. Col. Henry Custis of "Mount Custis," Accomac County, Virginia, was the son of Colonel John Custis of "Wilsonia" and his wife, Margaret Michael, daughter of Captain John Michael and his wife, Elizabeth Thorowgood. (See Thorowgood, Kendall, Mason, Michael lines.) They had inherited from their uncle, Captain Adam Michael, their home called "Mount Custis" on Matomkin Beach. (Clerk's Office, Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia, "Deeds and Wills," No. 13, renumbered 17, p. 1, 1689-98.) This Colonel John Custis was the son of Major-General John Custis of "Arlington," Northampton County, Virginia, and Elizabeth Robinson, his wife, who had married (first) Robert Eyre and (second), July 16, 1651, Major-General John Custis, who was the son of John Custis, *alias* Cliffe, of the Parish of Bybury, England, and had inherited "Camdens," England, from his grandfather, John Smithier, and who had married his cousin Joan Smithier Powell, widow, as shown by the will of his grandfather, John Smithier of "Arlington" in Bybury, County Gloucester, England, will probated 31 October, 1626.

This Colonel Henry Custis married for his second wife Anne Kendall, daughter of William Kendall and Ann Mason, she having married (first), June 24, 1717, Thomas Custis, who, dying soon after, left Ann a young widow, and in the year 1723 she married Colonel Henry Custis. Their daughter, Ann Custis, was born on August 24, 1724. The proof of this Henry Custis marrying the widow of Thomas Custis is found in a deed dated October 7, 1729, in which Henry Custis of Accomac County, Virginia, states, "in consideration of love and affection to my present wife's daughter Elizabeth Custis, daughter of Mr. Thomas Custis, late of the County, dec'd, etc. . . ."

Peter Hack, sixth in descent from the immigrant George (Joris), was born at "Fair View," April 11, 1754, was the son of Peter Hack Hack and Ann Custis as above. His will was probated October 18, 1844, Accomac County, Virginia; he was a vestryman of St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, as were all of his family of recent lineage; was a processioneer of Old St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, Accomac County, Virginia, as well as vestryman. He married twice, of which the first marriage, to Elizabeth Smith, is of interest to the deponent. (Marriage bond dated November 17, 1774.) She was the daughter of John Smith, Jr., High Sheriff of Accomac County, Virginia, and Susannah Custis, his wife, of whom later. His second wife was Sarah (Sally) Brown Upshur (marriage bond, 23 October, 1786), daughter of Thomas Upshur, born 29 January, 1761 (son of Arthur¹, son of Arthur²) and Ann Stockley; she being second cousin to her husband's first wife, Elizabeth Smith. He had children by his second marriage: Ann Q. S. Hack, who died at the age of forty, unmarried; Dr. Peter Thomas Upshur Hack, born January 15, 1795; Melinda U. Hack, died unmarried during the early part of the Civil War; Sally Brown Upshur Hack, married Colonel Thomas Kellam; and John William Hack (from whom Dr. John Hack Ayres of Accomac, Virginia, is descended), married Sabra Cropper, daughter of Thomas Cropper, a lawyer, and Ann Drummond, whose father had two vessels burned by the French during the

War of 1812. Their children were deeply interested in "The French Spoliation Claim." Their children were: Sarah Jane, Thomas, Betsy Ann, Sabra, John, Williams, Amanda, Henry Clay and Cave.

Elizabeth Smith, as above, his first wife, marriage bond dated November 17, 1774, was the daughter of John Smith, Jr., High Sheriff of Accomac County, of age in 1740, and Susannah Custis, his wife, daughter of Major John Custis, eldest son of Thomas Custis and Elizabeth Custis, his first wife, of Deep Creek.

Edmund Custis of Deep Creek, died February 23, 1700-01, o. s. ("Northampton County Records, Deeds and Wills," Vol. II, p. 273), immigrated to Virginia with his uncle, Colonel John Custis of "Arlington." He was the son of Thomas Custis of Baltimore, Ireland, the son of John Custis and his wife, Joan Smithier, who had married (first) a Mr. Powell, she being first cousin to her husband, whose ancestor was Edmund, who had married a daughter of John Smithier, Sr., and her father was John Smithier, Jr. She was the executrix of her grandfather, John Smithier's, will, who called his granddaughter "niece."

His son was Thomas Custis of Deep Creek, Accomac County, Virginia, by his wife Tabitha Scarborough Whittington, who was father of my John Custis, born 1685 and High Sheriff of Accomac County in 1715 ("Orders," 1714-17, p. 14), by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Major-General John Custis of "Wilsonia" by Margaret Michael, his wife, whose daughter Susannah married John Smith, Jr.

WHITTINGTON.

Whittington Arms: Gules, a fess componée, or and azure; in the dexter chief an annulet of the second. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

Major John Custis was fifth in descent from Captain William Whittington, born *circa* 1621, and Elizabeth Weston of London, daughter of Thomas. Captain William Whittington first appears in the records in Northampton County, Virginia, in January, 1640. He patented land June 29, 1647. (Northampton County, Virginia, Vol. II, New Book, p. 51.) His wife was Elizabeth Weston and was a cousin of Thomas Shepherd of Virginia, who left his property in Virginia to "Cousin Capt. Wm. Whittington," and to his uncle Weston all his property in England. The Whittingtons were no doubt of London, for in early records, William Whittington was a Lord Mayor. Colonel William Whittington, the son, was born *circa* 1653, was captain of horse in the militia in Northampton County in 1680 and March 1, 1681, and major of militia March 14, 1695. He married Tabitha Scarborough Smart, daughter of Colonel John Smart of Bristol, England, and his wife, the much married Tabitha Scarborough, brother to William Smart, who resided upon the Rappahannock River, Virginia. Colonel Whittington was several times Burgess and member of the Virginia House of Burgesses from Northampton County. The latter part of his days he lived in Somerset County, Maryland, where he is buried.

Thomas Custis, father of Major John Custis, married Elizabeth, his second cousin, for his first wife, daughter of Colonel John Custis, of "Wilsonia," and Margaret Michael, daughter of Captain John Michael of Graft, Holland, and Virginia;

married (second) on June 24, 1717, Anne Kendall, daughter of Captain William Kendall and Ann Mason.

UPSHUR.

Major John Custis married (first) Susanna Bowdoin and (second) Ann Upshur, daughter of Arthur Upshur and Sarah (Sally) Brown, daughter of Thomas. (Vol. XVIII, p. 240, Northampton County. Vol. XI, p. 463, Accomac County. D. B. XVIII, p. 30, Northampton County Records.) He was the son of Arthur Upshur, born in Essex, England, died in Accomac County, January 26, 1709, in the eighty-fifth year of his age, buried at "Warwick," Upshur's Neck, Accomac County, Virginia, married (second) Mary Jacob, widow of Richard Jacob, born in Warwickshire, England, in 1618, died in July, 1703, buried at "Warwick," Upshur's Neck, Accomac County, Virginia. ("Will Book," Northampton County, Virginia, 1729-37, p. 201.) The arms of the Upshurs were: Argent, on a chevron azure, between three foxes' heads erased gules, as many pears or. Mantling: Azure and argent. Crest: Upon a wreath of the colours, in front of a plume of five ostrich feathers alternately argent and or, a unicorn's head couped azure, gorged with a ducal coronet or. Motto: *Praestat opes sapientia*. (Fox-Davies: "Armorial Families," p. 1285.)

SMITH.

John Smith, Jr., was the son of High Sheriff John Smith, who died intestate in Accomac, estate appraised March 25, 1746, and his wife, Elizabeth, probably his cousin, daughter of Tully Robinson, born 25 August, 1689, died 15 December, 1759, and Sarah West, his wife. His father was Dr. George Smith, of Princess Anne County, Virginia, whose will was probated in 1707, and his mother Elizabeth, daughter of Captain William Robinson, of whom the deponent is eighth in descent.

ROBINSON.

The Robinson arms are those of London and Yorkshire, as my people are supposed to have lived on the Thames: Or, on a chevron gules between three stags trippant vert, as many cinquefoils of the first. Crest: A stag trippant vert, attired or, bezantée. (Burke: "General Armory.")

Colonel Tully Robinson was also High Sheriff of Accomac County in 1710 and justice of the peace, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses in 1712 and Burgess of Accomac County from 1712 to 1718. He was born August 31, 1658, and died November 12, 1723. He is buried in Onancock, Accomac County, Virginia, at the West place. He left a will, found in "Deed and Will Book," 1715-29, p. 208, Clerk's Office, Accomac Court House, in which he bequeathes to his "daughter Anne, Dr. Tillotson's Sermons and his Common Prayer Book." On his tombstone it is said that, "He was loyal to his Prince, unshaken to his friend and a true believer in the Church of England." Of his sons and daughters, Elizabeth is of interest to this memoir. "I give to my daughter Elizabeth Smith and John Smith her husband, etc."

Tully Robinson's wife was Sarah West, the daughter of Lieutenant Colonel John West and Matilda Scarborough. Tully Robinson was the son of Captain Wil-

liam Robinson, Justice of Lower Norfolk County, 1662-80, and his wife Elizabeth, perhaps daughter of Marcus Tully, who came to Virginia in ship "Charles" with William Robinson and Captain Francis Emperour, whose wife was Mary Tully and who speaks of "her cousins Tully, Elizabeth and Mary Robinson." William Robinson's father is not definitely known, supposedly to have been Benjamin of Middlesex. His wife, though, was Elizabeth, who died in 1668, describing herself as of Shadwell, Stepney Parish, England.

WEST.

West Arms: Argent, on a fesse dancetté sable, three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

Sarah West was the granddaughter of Anthony West, who was the first of his line in Virginia, as far as is known. He no doubt was a cousin of the Lords De-la-Warr, who came to Virginia in 1608, although he cannot be definitely identified excepting by his great-grandson's tombstone now destroyed, but copied by that well-known and reliable Clerk of the Northampton Courts, T. T. Upshur, who has described the arms upon Major Charles West's grave. Mr. Anthony West was on board ship with William Palmer and George Parker in 1649, and they testified that Mr. West said, "Dost thou see Cousin, what an urchin they have sent me in for four years?" He married Anne, whose name has not been discovered by the deponent. He probably was the same Anthony West who came in the "James" in 1622, first going to Treasurer's Plantation at Jamestown, as his name is in the muster, later living at "Kichetan," now Hampton. Mrs. Rowsley being very sick, gave his indentured papers to Captain Samson to set him free, and stated that Captain Samson would take the papers to England to his friends; which indicated he was very young. He did not accept the offer at this time, declaring he could not sail at once, as he had promised Edmond White to help set out his crop.

Whether or not this Anthony West returned to England and is the same man who came into Virginia in 1649 is not proven. However, in 1649, Anthony West, his wife Anne, his daughter Catherine, and his infant son, John, were brought into Northampton County, Virginia, by Captain Randall Harle; perhaps it may be he only crossed the bay. This Anthony died in 1652, having beautifully written his will himself, showing him to have been a man of education. The land on which he lived lay in Accomac, when that county was cut off from Northampton in 1662. His son John West became lieutenant-colonel and attended West Point on the James River. He became a ruling man of Accomac County, living at "Folly." He was High Sheriff, a Justice, a member of the Virginia House of Burgesses, and a lieutenant-colonel of militia. He died May 27, 1703, and his will was proven August 3, 1703. He had sons: Anthony, married Elizabeth Rowles; Alexander; John the elder; Benony; Jonathan; and John the younger. "My seal ring." Daughters: Catherine; Mary; Anne; Scarborough; Matilda Wise; Frances Kellam, wife of Richard Kellam, as in this memoir; and Sarah West, wife of Colonel Tully Robinson ("Will Book," Accomac County Court House, 1692-1715, pp. 317-318). Lieutenant-Colonel John West married Matilda Scarborough, *circa* 1658.

DRAKE.

Arms—Argent, a fire-drake gules. (Arms in possession of the family.)

WASHBOURNE (WASHBURNE).

Arms—Argent, on a fess between six martlets gules three cinquefoils of the field.

Crest—A coil of flax argent, surmounted with a wreath argent and gules, thereon flames of fire proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

LEE.

Arms—Azure, on a fess cotised or three leopards' faces gules.

Crest—A demi Moor proper vested gules rimmed round the collar with two bars or, tied round the waist with ribbon argent, wreathed about the head of the last and second, holding in the dexter hand a gem ring of the third.
(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry." Arms used by the family.)

SCARBOROUGH.

Arms—Or, a chevron between three towers triple-towered gules.

Crest—Out of a mural coronet gules a demi-lion or, holding upon the point of a lance of the first a Saracen's head proper wreathed azure.

Motto—*Virtute et fide.*

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry." Arms in possession of the family.)

WEST.

Arms—Argent, on a fesse dancetté sable three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

DOLBY.

Arms—Barry wavy of six, argent and gules.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

MAJOR.

Arms—Argent, two bars sable, in chief three mullets pierced of the second.

Crest—A greyhound's head gules, collared or.

Motto—*Deus major columna.*

(Arms used by family.)

Sam Robinson, Justice of Lower Norfolk County, 1662-80, and his wife Elizabeth, perhaps daughter of Marcus Tully, who came to Virginia in ship "Charles" with William Robinson and Captain Francis Emperour, whose wife was Mary Tully and who speaks of "her cousins Tully, Elizabeth and Mary Robinson." William Robinson's father is not definitely known, supposedly to have been Benjamin of Middlesex. His wife, though, was Elizabeth, who died in 1668, describing herself as of Goodwell, Stepney Parish, England.

WEST.

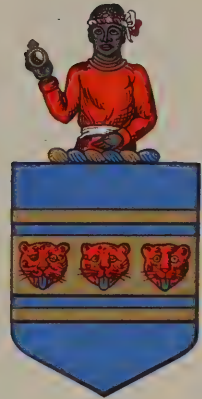
West Arms: Argent, on a fesse dancetté sable three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or. Crest: "General Armory."

Sarah West was the grand daughter of Anthony West, who was the first of his line in Virginia, as far as is known. He was one of the Lords De-la-Warr, who came to Virginia in 1607. He was a member of the first Virginia Council, and was one of the signers of the first charter. He was a well-known and successful planter, and was one of the first to introduce the tobacco trade into Virginia. He died in 1622, and was buried in the church of St. Andrew, Jamestown. His arms were: Argent, on a fesse dancetté sable three leopards' faces jessant-de-lis or. Crest: "General Armory."

Whether or not this Anthony West returned to England and is the same man who came into Virginia in 1649 is not proved. However, in 1649, Anthony West, his wife Anne, and their children, came to Virginia. They were settled in Northampton County, Virginia, by Captain Randall Harle; perhaps it may be he only crossed the bay. This Anthony died in 1652, having beautifully written his will himself, showing him to have been a man of education. His son John West became lieutenant-colonel, and attended West Point on the James River. He became a ruling justice of Accomac County, and was High Sheriff, a Justice, a member of the House of Burgesses, and a lieutenant-colonel. He died May 27, 1703, and was buried on August 3, 1703. He had sons: Anthony, married Elizabeth Rowles; Alexander; John the elder; Benony; Jonathan; and John the younger. "My seal ring." Daughters: Catherine; Mary; Anne; Scarborough; Matilda Wise; Frances Kellam, wife of Richard Kellam, as in this memoir; and Sarah West, wife of Colonel Tully Robinson ("Will Book," Accomac County Court House, 1692-1715, pp. 317-318). Lieutenant-Colonel John West married Matilda Scarborough, circa 1658.



Drake



Lee



Washbourne
(Washburne)



Scarborough



West



Dolby



Major

SCARBOROUGH.

Scarborough Arms: Or, a chevron between three towers triple-towered gules. *Crest:* Out of a mural coronet gules a demi-lion or, holding upon the point of a lance of the first a Saracen's head proper wreathed azure. *Motto:* *Virtute et fide.* ("Encyclopædia of Heraldry," by John Burke, 1851.)

Matilda Scarborough is fourth in descent from Henry Scarborough, Gent., of North Walsham, County Norfolk, England, and his wife, Elizabeth, who in his will specified that "my son Edmond to be maintained and kept at one of the Inns at Court till he hath taken the degree of a Barester." (Consistory Court of Norwich: "Original Wills," 1605, No. 134.) Captain Edmond Scarborough, son of Henry, brother of Henry, who married Mary Humberstone, born at North Walsham, was baptized December 25, 1584, died in Virginia in 1634. He married Hannah. They came to Virginia at a very early date, for in 1631 he was Chief Justice of Accomac County Court, and a member of the House of Burgesses, 1629-34. They brought in Robert Butler, presumably the father or brother of his wife, Hannah. His son, Colonel Edmond Scarborough (Scarburgh), was his Majesty's Surveyor-General for Virginia, Collector for the Revenue, High Sheriff of Accomac County, Virginia, member of the Grand Assembly, House of Burgesses of Virginia, and was baptized in London, October 2, 1617, at St. Martin's-in-the-Fields. He died in Virginia in May, 1671. He married Mary, whose name has not been definitely ascertained, though every generation of this family has a child by the name of "Littleton." He was a very influential citizen and was able to cope with the strenuous times. He was ordered to subdue the Indians, who were at that time massing to strike. His method was severe, but his strategy saved the inhabitants from a dreadful massacre. It was the period of the indentured servants, who became anxious for their freedom without living up to their obligations for being transported. Nathaniel Littleton, his neighbor, an outstanding citizen, was burned at the stake, and he himself was driven into his cellar fighting with his sword, where he was never seen again. Although the courts of Accomac and Northampton counties contain much information, the vital records of Accomac County, Virginia, were torn out of a book and carried away. These, no doubt, would have revealed the names of his wife and mother. He owned vast estates which were inherited by his children and which are recorded in the clerks' offices of these counties. He was a brother to Sir Charles Scarborough, who was a Physician in Ordinary to Charles II, James II, William III, and was the author of "Syllabus Musculorum," a treatise on anatomy. The deponent is descended from both lines, twelfth in descent of both her maternal and paternal lines of Henry Scarborough of North Walsham, England.

MICHAEL—THOROWGOOD.

Thorogood-Thorowgood Arms: Sable on a chief argent, three buckles lozengy of the first. *Crest:* A wolf's head argent, collared sable. ("Visitation of Essex," Harleian Society, 1879.)

Elizabeth, daughter of Adam Thoroughgood, was the wife of Captain John Michael (Will No. 10, 1674-79, Renumbered 13, p. 336, Clerk's Office, Eastville, Northampton County, Virginia), who was a mariner and plied between Virginia

and Graft, Holland. His skipper seemed to have been John Charles Bott, of "ye ship called ye Farewell, and Row; Eavery," whom he had engaged to "Carry freight from Virginia to Patria in Holland." He became a prominent citizen of Northampton County, having a son by the name of Adam and filling the office of county commissioner and justice of the peace, then very high and important positions. He was styled "Captain," and supposed to have been an Englishman from Sussex, but claimed to have been of Graft, Holland.

Mitchell-Michael Arms: Sable, a chevron between three escallops argent. (Burke: "General Armory.")

He acquired large landed estates which he bequeathed in his will. He was twice married; all his children but one were by his first wife, Elizabeth Thorowgood, but by his last wife Mary, widow of John Culpepper, he had one child, a son, Yardley Michael. His marriage to Elizabeth Thorowgood is proven in Northampton County Clerk's Office, Eastville, Vol. IX, p. 242.

Elizabeth Thoroughgood was the daughter of Captain Adam Thoroughgood, who came to Virginia in the ship "Charles," in the year 1621, age eighteen. In Hotten's "Early Emigrants to Virginia," he is mentioned in Mr. Edward Water's muster, and on page 187, February 16, 1623, he was living at "Elizabeth Cittie." He settled at Kieotan, and later moved to Lynhaven Bay, having received from Governor West on December 12, 1635, a grant of six hundred acres on the eastern side of Lyn Haven. He represented Elizabeth City at the General Assembly, "Holden the 24th March 1629/30," according to Hening's "Statutes," Vol. I, p. 149. *Ibid.*, p. 170, Adam Thoroughgood was commissionery or justice for Elizabeth City, February, 1631/32, being one of the first officers appointed to hold County Court under an act passed by the General Assembly, March 5, 1623, to hold and keep courts in remote parts of the Colony. He was a member of His Majesty King Charles First's Virginia Council of State in the years 1635-37. ("William and Mary Quarterly," Vol. III, p. 65.) He continued in this office until his death. He was Presiding Judge of the court held at the church in Lower Norfolk County, May 16, 1637, when his name was entered as Captain Adam Thorowgood, Esq. ("Lower Norfolk County Antiquarian," Vol. I, p. 81.) He was still Presiding Judge in November, 1638. He had a great deal of land granted to him as an adventurer into this country ("Original Land Grants," No. 156, Richmond Land Office.) In one patent he was granted 5,353 acres at the special recommendation from their Lordship. Captain Adam Thorowgood married Sarah Offley in London on July 18, 1627, at St. Anne's Blackfriar's. She came to Virginia in his own ship and landed at a wharf near his own house. She was a very attractive woman and having been left a young widow at her husband's death in 1640, she was married twice afterwards, first to Captain John Gookin before the year was out, and lastly to Colonel Francis Yardley. Her tombstone was in the old churchyard at Church Point, Princess Anne County, and the inscription, "Here lieth ye body of Capt. John Gookin and also—The body of Mrs. Sarah Yeardly, who was wife to—Captain Adam Thorowgood first—Col. John Gookin & Collonell—Francis Yeardly who—deceased August 1657." She was in that year, 1657, at her decease, fifty years of age. Captain Adam Thoroughgood's will was proven April 27, 1640. ("Will Book," 1640,

Clerk's Office, Portsmouth Court House, Portsmouth, Virginia.) His brother was Sir John Thoroughgood of Kensington near London, and Mr. Alexander Harris, living on Tower Hill, was his wife's uncle. His physician was George Calvert, to whom the estate paid the sum of £20 15s. 6d. sterling for "physics administered," who did not survive him long, as in the next year, Mr. Edward Hill was the administrator of the said Calvert. Captain Adam Thorogood was the seventh son, born in 1603, of his father, William Thoroughgood, who had nine sons, and his first wife, Ann Edwards, of Grimston, County Norfolk, England. Adam was sixth in descent from John Thorogood of Chelston Temple, Hertfordshire, England, who was born *circa* 1440. ("Visitation of Essex," Harleian Society, 1819. "Typographical History of Norfolk," Vol. III, p. 660. "History of Norfolk," 1781, Vol. V, pp. 155, 157. "Alumni Oxoniensis," Vol. IV, p. 1482.)

OFFLEY.

Offley Arms: Argent, on a cross flory between four Cornish choughs sable, beaked and legged gules, a lion passant guardant, or. *Crest:* A demi-lion rampant per pale or and azure, collared per pale counterchanged, and holding a branch of laurel proper. ("The Genealogist," New Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 217-26. Ashmole Manuscripts, Bodleian Library, Oxford, No. 854, folio 280.)

Sarah Offley, daughter of Robert, was fifth in descent from John Offley, born in 1460, of Staffordshire, England, and his wife Margery. His son William, born *circa* 1490 of the first wife Margery, was twice mayor of Stafford and sheriff of Chester in 1517. A monument was erected to his memory in St. Peter's Church, Chester. The inscription has been preserved by Ashmole. He had twenty-six children, of which the sixth son, Robert Offley of Gracechurch Street, London, Citizen and Haberdasher, Merchant of the Staple, was born in Chester *circa* 1520. His oldest son, Robert, by his wife, whose name is unknown, but who was the widow of Nicholas Rose of London, was born *circa* 1564 and was a thriving turkey merchant of London. He married at St. Dionis, Backchurch, February 3, 1588-89, Anne Osborne, daughter of Sir Edward Osborne, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1583. She was baptized in St. Dionis' Church March 25, 1570, but her husband, Robert Offley, was buried at St. Benet's Church, May 16, 1625. His will was administered by his son, John, May 27, 1625. Anne, the widow of Robert Offley, was buried in St. Augustine's Church, London, 14th January, 1653-54. His will was proved at Westminster, 13 February, 1653-54. They had fourteen children, among whom the thirteenth child was Sarah Offley, baptized at St. Benet's Church, London, 16 April, 1609. She married Captain Adam Thorogood, 18 July, 1637, at St. Anne's Church, Blackfriars, London. ("The Genealogist," New Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 226, 227, 228, 229; Vol. XX, pp. 270, 271. Ashmole Manuscripts, Bodleian Library, Oxford, No. 854, folio 280.)

OSBORNE.

Osborne Arms: Quarterly: 1st and 4th, quarterly ermine and azure, a cross or; 2nd, argent, two bars gules, on a quarter of the second a cross of the first, in chief a crescent of the last for difference; 3rd, argent, a chevron vert between three annulets gules. *Crest:* An her-

aldic tiger passant or, tufted and maned sable, charged with an ogress. (Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. I, p. 235.)

Anne Osborne was fourth in descent from Richard Osborne of Ashford, County Kent, England, born about the year 1480, and her ancestress, his wife, Elizabeth Fyldene (Collins: "Peerage of England," Vol. I, p. 235) of the Parish of St. Mary's. (Ireland's "History of Kent," Vol. II, pp. 390, 392.) His son, also named Richard, born 1510, as the records show, married Jane Broughton, daughter of John Broughton, Esq., of Broughton, Westmoreland. She was the sister of Edward and Lancelyn Broughton. Their son, Sir Edward Osborne, was born about the year 1540, was Lord Mayor of London in the time of Queen Elizabeth. He had been sheriff and mayor when he was knighted at Westminster, also having served in Parliament for the city of London. He married Ann Hewett, who made the famous scene as recorded in Maitland's "History of London" (1756), Vol. I, p. 254, when she fell into the River Thames, while playing near the home of her father, Sir William Hewett, Lord Mayor of London, on Old London Bridge, in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Edward Osborne, then an apprentice in the great mercantile business of her father, was nearby, probably playing with her on the bridge, and saved her life by leaping into the Thames after her, the river at that time being very rapid. She became his wife by the expressed wish of her father. Reason discredits her as "Being an infant," for Sir Edward would not have waited fourteen or fifteen years to have married, which he would have done, had she been so young as to be in the arms of a nursemaid. She became his first wife and was the mother of Anne Osborne, their only daughter, besides two sons. She inherited vast estates from her father, Sir William Hewett, and was possessed of an estate valued at £6,000 per annum. Sir William Hewett died 21 January, 1566/7, and was buried in the church of St. Martin Orgar, which he attended in Candlewick Street, near his second wife, Alice. (Maitland's "History of London" (1756), Vol. I, p. 254.)

HEWETT.

Hewett Arms: Azure on a fesse flory counterflory, between three lions passant guardant or, as many birds sable. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

Sir William Hewett was third in descent of Nicholas Hewett of the county of York, England. ("Familie Minorum Gentium," Vol. III, p. 1028, Harleian Society Publications, Vol. XXXIX.) By his wife, Elizabeth Leveson, he had Edmund Hewett, who is described as being of Wales in Yorkshire, which is eight miles south-southeast from Rotherham, in the East Riding of Yorkshire, but chiefly in the Southern Division of the wapentake of Strafforth and Tickhill, in the West Riding. Nicholas Hewett was living in 1490 and the name of his wife has not been found, so we will therefore return to the Leveson family.

LEVESON.

Leveson of Willenhall Arms: Azure, three holly leaves or. *Crest:* A goat's head erased ermine, attired or. (Additional MSS., No. 5524, folio 200-b. Harleian MSS., No. 1077, folio 105-b, British Museum.)

Leveson of Wolverhampton Arms: Quarterly, azure and gules three sinister hands couped at the wrist, and erect argent. *Crest:* An arm embowed in armour proper, garnished or, holding in the gauntlet a battle-axe, handle gules, blade argent. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry," 1851.)

Leveson of London Arms: Azure, a fess nebulée argent between three leaves or; quartering (Prestwood) argent a chevron gules between three cinquefoils pierced sable. *Crest:* A goat's head erased argent attired or. (Burke: "General Armory," p. 604.)

Elizabeth Leveson was twelfth in descent from Richard Leveson of "Willenhall," of Staffordshire, England, who was living in the year 1299, and his wife, Agnes, daughter of William Clement, whose son was John Leveson of the same, who was living in 1370, being then of a mature age, whose son was Richard Leveson of the same. He married Margaret Clement of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, England. Their son was Richard Leveson of "Willenhall," whose son was John Leveson, married Agnes, and had Richard Leveson of "Willenhall" living 1361-1409, married Johanna, daughter of John De Rushall.

DE RUSHALL.

De Rushall Arms: Ermine, a lion rampant sable, a border engrailed of the last. (Additional MSS., No. 5524, folio 200-b, British Museum.)

Johanna de Rushall, wife of Richard Leveson, was fifth in descent from Henry de Rushall, a warrior and armiger of Wolverhampton in Staffordshire, England, of a family ancient in this locality and known to be here in the time of King Henry II and King John, 1199-1216. His son, Richard, was also an armiger and his son, John de Rushall, who had issue John de Rushall, armiger, had issue Johanna. (Erdeswick's "History of Staffordshire," pp. 344, 345.)

LEVESON.

Nicholas Leveson, son of Richard and Johanna Leveson, was of Prestwood and Wolverhampton, Staffordshire, living in the reign of King Henry IV and the thirty-eighth year of King Henry VI, 1401-60. He used the arms: Quarterly, azure and gules three sinister hands couped at the wrist, and erect argent, which coat was used by his descendants. (Hasted's "History of Kent," Vol. I, p. 480. Erdeswick's "History of Staffordshire," pp. 409-10.) He is buried in the chancel of the Parish Church of Wolverhampton, where it is stated that he was an admiral under Sir Francis Drake against the Spanish Armada. He married Maud or Matilda Prestwood, daughter of John Prestwood, Esq.

PRESTWOOD.

Prestwood Arms: Argent, a chevron gules between three cinquefoils sable. (Additional MSS., 5524, folio 200-b, British Museum. Burke: "General Armory," 1884, p. 823.)

Matilda Prestwood, the wife of Nicholas Leveson, was fifth in descent from Henry Prestwood, who bore these arms, through three generations of John Prestwoods of Prestwood, which stands on the north side of Smestall Brook about a mile below Swinford.

LEVESON.

Richard Leveson, whose father was Nicholas Leveson, as above, of Prestwood and Wolverhampton, armiger, was living in the thirty-eighth year of King Henry VI. His wife was Johanna. Their son, Nicholas Leveson, married Hillaria, who had Richard Leveson of Prestwood, was living in the seventh and eighteenth years of King Henry VII. His son, Nicholas Leveson, married Dionysia Bodley.

Bodley Arms: Argent, five martlets in saltier sable, on a chief azure, three crowns or. *Crest:* On a torse or and azure, on a field azure, a crown or, within the sunbeams, engrailed proper. ("A view of Devonshire in 1630," p. 651.)

Dionysia Bodley was the daughter of Thomas Bodley, of Dunscombe in Crediton, Devonshire, and Joan, his wife, daughter of Dennis Leech, of Wellingborough, Northamptonshire, who afterwards married Sir Thomas Bradbury, Knt., who was Lord Mayor of London in 1509. She died May 11, 1530, possessed of the Manor of Black Notley in Essex County and other lands in White Notley. (Morant's "History of Essex," Vol. I, p. 121; Vol. II, pp. 123-25. "A View of Devonshire in 1630," p. 501. Harleian Manuscripts, 1546, folio 127. Lewis's "Topographical Dictionary of England," Vol. I. W. W. Harrison: "Harrison, Waples and Allied Families.")

The deponent, Henrietta Dawson Ayres, was married to Harper Donelson Sheppard on December 22, 1896, at St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, Baltimore, Maryland, by Rev. Dr. Frederick W. Clappett and Rev. John G. Sadtler, at 11:30 in the morning. ("Marriage Certificate," Clerk's Office, Baltimore City, Maryland, and church records.)

Mr. Sheppard is fifth in descent from Colonel Abraham Sheppard, born *circa* 1750, who was a member of the Provincial Congress from his district (Dobbs County, now Green County, North Carolina), which met at Halifax in 1778. He commanded the 10th Regiment of Continental Troops at the battle of Moore's Creek. He was also a member of the Society of Cincinnati. His son, Benjamin Sheppard, died October 1, 1798, aged forty-seven years, married (first) a Miss Harper, with issue only daughters, and (second), in 1782, Martha Jones Glasgow, died July 6, 1818, daughter of James Glasgow, a Scotchman of Dobbs County, North Carolina.)

James Glasgow Sheppard, son of Benjamin Sheppard, was born March 3, 1786, died July 8, 1841, at Hernando, Mississippi, and was buried there. He married (first), December 13, 1809, Mary Jones Harper, born April 5, 1787, died May 12, 1816, daughter of Blaney Harper, son of Lieutenant Francis Harper, born *circa* 1731, died *circa* 1790, was in Gabriel Johnston's regiment ("North Carolina Colonial Records," Vol. XXII, pp. 310, 331, by Colonel Saunders); married, in 1760, Elizabeth Bright, born *circa* 1744, daughter of Simeon Bright, born in 1706, died in 1777, and wife, Mary Graves, daughter of Thomas Graves, captain of a company from Craven County, North Carolina, in 1751 ("North Carolina Colonial Records," Vol. XXII, p. 323), and his wife, Sara Fuville. ("Bryan Grimes Book of Wills.") Blaney Harper married Elizabeth Williams McElwean, born in 1755, died in 1801, daughter of James McElwean (Macklewane) and Zelpha Williams, who was born



N. D. Shepard



Henrietta Sheppard



Baker



Savage

BAKER.

Arms—Argent, a tower between three keys erect azure.

Crest—A musk-rose branch, with buds etc., all proper.

(Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry," 1841.)

SAVAGE.

Arms—Argent, six lions rampant three, two, and one sable.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb erect sable.

Motto—*A te pro te.* (Burke: "General Armory." Arms in possession of family.)

SHEPARD (SHEPPARD).

Arms—Ermine, on a chief sable, three pole axes argent.

Crest—On a mount vert a stag courant regardant proper, attired argent.

(Burke: "General Armory." Arms sent by family.)

Motto—"Nec timeo, nec sperno."
(Used by family.)



Shepard
(Sheppard)

in 1709 and died in 1753. James McElwean was born in Derby, England, in 1694, died in 1767, settled in Craven County, Province of North Carolina, was justice of the peace, appointed by Governor Gabriel, was a member of General Assembly of Craven County, held in Newbern 1746-48, time of King George II. ("North Carolina Colonial Records," Vol. IV, pp. 346, 628, 815, 1000, 1011.) James Glasgow Sheppard married (second), December 18, 1816, Mary Williams Edwards.

His son, William Henry Haywood Sheppard, was born January 10, 1813, died October 27, 1881, lived at Greenville, North Carolina, was Clerk of the Superior Court for Pitt County by popular election for five terms, or twenty-one years, until his death. He married (first), January 31, 1841, Margaret A. Tyson, daughter of Sherrod Tyson, in Pitt County, North Carolina, and (second), February 15, 1866, Anne Elizabeth Neal Turnage, died September 15, 1870, aged twenty-eight years, daughter of Dr. Edward Neal and Ann Elizabeth Baker, daughter of Dr. John Burgess Baker, who was born in Murfreesboro, North Carolina, in 1842, and graduated at the University of Pennsylvania as a Doctor of Medicine. William Henry Haywood Sheppard and Anne Elizabeth Neal Turnage were the parents of: (1) Lawrence Baker Sheppard, born December 1, 1866, died August, 1896, married Sarah Bayne Ayres, no issue; and (2) Harper Donelson Sheppard, born October 9, 1868, married Henrietta Dawson Ayres, as above. Their children are: (a) Lawrence Baker Sheppard, born December 13, 1897, married Charlotte Newton, San Antonio, Texas, issue: Lawrence Baker, Charlotte Newton, Alma Elizabeth and Patricia Ann Sheppard; and (b) Richard Harper Sheppard, born May 20, 1912, a student at Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania, showing natural ability in electrical engineering and chemistry. William Henry Haywood Sheppard married (third), December 18, 1875, Ella Williams, daughter of Dr. Richard Williams; issue.

The Sheppard arms granted to Sheppard of Kirkby-Eeden in 1598; Shepard of Devon and Surrey in 1574, and of Norfolk and Sussex, were: Ermine, on a chief sable three pale axes argent. Crest: On a mount vert a stag courant regardant proper, attired argent. Motto: *Nec timeo, nec sperno*. (I neither fear nor despise.) (Burke: "General Armory.")

Other distinguished lines of descent of Harper Donelson Sheppard on his mother's side were through the Neals of Virginia; Lawrence Baker as early as 1644,

Baker Arms: Argent, a tower between three keys erect azure. *Crest:* A musk-rose branch, with buds, etc., all proper. (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry," 1841.)

and the famous Ensign Thomas Savage of Northampton County, Virginia, who came with "The first supply in the Ship 'The John and Francis.'"

Savage Arms: Argent, six lions rampant three, two and one sable. *Crest:* Out of a ducal coronet or, a lion's gamb erect sable. *Motto:* *A te pro te*. (Burke: "General Armory.")

A tablet has been erected in Northampton County, Virginia, to commemorate his settlement there. Mr. Sheppard is president of the Hanover Shoe Company, the Hanover Trust Company since 1920, the Hanover Municipal Water Company, a

director in the First National Bank, a member of the prominent social clubs of Hanover, and is a member of the Masonic Order, Patmos Lodge, No. 348, Free and Accepted Masons; Hanover Royal Arch Chapter, No. 310, and Bethel Commandery, No. 98, Knights Templar. He served, by request, under Major-General George W. Goethals in the World War as a shoe expert and inspector of army shoes, refusing a commission of major, because he felt that he could accomplish work more efficiently as a civilian, from January 25, 1918, to December 15, 1918. His ability as a powerful, unselfish leader is widely recognized and his services are sought in the civic welfare of his community. Like that of his father, Lawrence Baker Sheppard's unselfish interest is sought for the promotion of the welfare of his community and his ability as a lawyer and executive is widely recognized, he having graduated from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville, and registered as an attorney of the Virginia bar. Being general manager of the Sheppard and Myers Shoe Company, he is not a practitioner in Pennsylvania. He served his country during the World War as a naval aviator as show in "Pennsylvania—Political, Governmental, Military and Civil."

Henrietta Dawson (Ayres) Sheppard, wife of Harper Donelson Sheppard, as above, was educated in the public schools of Baltimore City, Maryland, and by private tutoring. She took music for several years. She is a member of twenty-one historical and patriotic societies, having served as State President of the National Society, United States Daughters of 1812, and as State Registrar of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and having also been chapter regent of these societies. She has been a member of the Protestant Episcopal Church since she was eighteen years of age, joining in Baltimore at St. George's Protestant Episcopal Church, of which Dr. Gibson was rector, but later attending St. Peter's Protestant Episcopal Church, and is now a member of St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church of York, having been made a member of the vestry in April, 1933. Dr. Paul S. Atkins, Canon, is rector. She is the author of the "Pennsylvania D. A. R. Register," published in 1930, and the compiler of a book called "Golden Thoughts," writings of her father, and was appointed chairman of the Hanover George Washington Bicentennial by Judge Henry C. Niles of York and York County.

I am glad to contribute the above data in behalf of my kinsmen who may be benefited by my labors. This material has been gathered from chancery and court records and to the best of my knowledge and belief is authentic.

HENRIETTA D. SHEPPARD.





THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

To all who shall see these presents, greeting:

This is to certify that H. D. Sheppard served during
the War from January 25, 1918, to December 15, 1918 as Shoe Export
Leather and Rubber Sub-Division
Clothing and Equipage Division
of the Quartermaster Corps, later of the Division of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic, of the General Staff, and this Certificate is issued
in recognition and appreciation of his services.

Said H. D. Sheppard was entitled to be recommended for a commission
as Major in the United States Army. Application for such commission was not made, as it was agreed
he might serve more effectively in a civilian capacity.

Given at the War Department, Washington, this Twenty-Fifth day of February
one thousand nine hundred and nineteen.

George G. Yawley

*Major General, Assistant Chief of Staff,
Director of Purchase, Storage, and Traffic.*



May

1816712

May

For more than two and one-half centuries the descendants of John May, immigrant ancestor, have been extending the family name and exerting its influence throughout the United States.

Already in use as a surname in England in the thirteenth century, May has two possible derivations. The two forms, May and Mai, developed from an Old English word signifying young lad or girl, or even son, son-in-law, and sometimes even relative, and in its meaning of 'maid' is found in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." As Le May it is common in the Hundred Rolls and appears in them also as May and Maye. Again it is the nickname from the French form *Maihen*, as *Mai* is for the English Mathew. The records of the counties of *Salisbury*, *Wiltshire*, and *York* show the name in its various forms from the year 1299.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." London: "Patronymica Britannica." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(1) JOHN (1) MAY, whose ancestry is unknown, was born about 1590, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 25, 1670. According to tradition, he was from Mayfield, County Sussex, England, master of a vessel, "The James," which as early as 1635 sailed between London and New England. About 1640, he settled in that part of Roxbury, Massachusetts, which was later called Jamaica Plain. He was made a freeman of the Colony, June 21, 1641. Following in an official capacity, he was a selectman, a justice of the peace, a representative to the General Court, and a member of the Council of Assistants. He was a man of high character, a man of high standing, and a man of high reputation.

We whose names are here underwritten being sent for upon the Sabbath morning 24th of April 1670 to come unto ye House of Jno. Mays now deceased hee then being sick and of a perfect Understanding he said to Us he wished to dispose of his estate to prevent trouble &c between his two sons & his wife. Son John to have all his tools &c, half a lot of land on east side of stony river. A brass pan to his eldest grandchild. Rest of land &c to son Samuel. Household goods divided equally between two sons after death of his wife. Edward Bridge and Edward Morris to be his overseers, sons John and Samuel executors. (Attest.)

29 Apr. 1670.

WILLIAM PARKER
EDWARD MORRIS.

John (1) May married (first) probably in England; his wife, whose name is unknown, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 18, 1651. It is recorded of his first wife that she was "a very gracious and savory Christian." He married (second) Sarah, who died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 4, 1670. Children of first marriage, born in England:

1. John (2), of whom further.
2. Samuel, died June 11, 1677; married (first) Abigail Stansfall (Stansfull, or Stanfield); married (second) Mary; he was one of the original signers of the compact to remove from Roxbury, Massachusetts, to Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1683, but no evidence is found that he went there. Eleazer, the fifth of Samuel May's eight children, was slain by the Indians when twenty-one years of age.

(R. S. Edes: "A Genealogy of the Descendants of John May, Who Came from England to Roxbury in America, 1640," p. 1. C. H. Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 308. England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLVIII, p. 466.)

MAY.

Arms—Gules, a fesse between eight billets, four in chief and four in base or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a leopard's head couped, proper.

Motto—*Vigilo.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

May

For more than two and one-half centuries the descendants of John May, immigrant ancestor, have been extending the family name and exerting its influence throughout the United States.

Already in use as a surname in England in the thirteenth century, May has two possible derivations. The two forms, May and Mai, developed from an Old English word signifying young lad or girl, or even son, son-in-law, and sometimes even relative, and in its meaning of maid is found in Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales." As Le May it is common in the Hundred Rolls and appears in them also as May and Maye. Again it is the nickname from the French form Maheu, as Mat is for the English Mathew. The records of the counties of Salop, Lincoln, and York show the name in its various forms from the year 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Family data.)

(I) JOHN (1) MAY, whose ancestry is unknown, was born in England about 1590, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 28, 1670, aged eighty years. According to tradition, he was from Mayfield, County Sussex, England, and was master of a vessel, "The James," which as early as 1635 sailed between the port of London and New England. About 1640, he settled in that part of Roxbury, Massachusetts, which was later called Jamaica Plain. He was made a freeman of the Colony, June 2, 1641. Following is an abstract of his will, which was a nuncupative, or declaratory one:

We whose names are here underwritten being sent for upon the Sabbath morning being the 24th of Aprill 1670 to come unto ye House of Jno. Mays now deceased hee then being sick yet of a perfect Understanding he said to Us he wished to dispose of his estate to prevent trouble &c between his two sons & his wife. Son John to have all his tools &c, half a lot of land on east side of stony river. A brass pan to his eldest grandchild. Rest of land &c to son Samuel. Household goods divided equally between two sons after death of his wife. Edward Bridge and Edward Morris to be his overseers, sons John and Samuel executors. (Attest.)
29 Apr. 1670.

WILLIAM PARKE.
EDWARD MORRIS.

John (1) May married (first) probably in England; his wife, whose name is unknown, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 18, 1651. It is recorded of his first wife that she was "a very gracious and savory Christian." He married (second) Sarah, who died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 4, 1670. Children of first marriage, born in England:

1. John (2), of whom further.
2. Samuel, died June 11, 1677; married (first) Abigail Stansfall (Stansfull, or Stanfield); married (second) Mary; he was one of the original signers of the compact to remove from Roxbury, Massachusetts, to Woodstock, Connecticut, in 1683, but no evidence is found that he went there. Eleazer, the fifth of Samuel May's eight children, was slain by the Indians when twenty-one years of age.

(R. S. Edes: "A Genealogy of the Descendants of John May, Who Came from England to Roxbury in America, 1640," p. 1. C. H. Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 308. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLVIII, p. 460.)

(II) JOHN (2) MAY, son of John (1) May, was born in England about 1628-1631 and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 11, 1671. He came to America with his father and occupied, apparently, the same land that his father did. He had land at Norays and at Wolomonopog, a salt marsh at Gravel Point, other land bought of Robert Williams, and woodland bought of Goodman Howe. By the nuncupative will of his father, he received "half a Lott of Land lying in a place on the East Side of Stony River Nere the house of Jno. Wold (or Weld). The whole conta about Sixteene acres." His brother, Samuel, inherited the other half of the said lot. Like his father, he mentioned in his will carpenter's tools, an indication that, like many of the early settlers, he had a trade at which he worked in connection with farming. He was admitted a freeman of the Colony in 1660. For some months before his death he was blind.

John (2) May married, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 19, 1656, "Sarah Bruer," or, according to the "May Genealogy," Mrs. Sarah (Brewer) Bruce. (Brewer II.) Children, born in Roxbury, Massachusetts:

1. Mary, born November 7, 1657; married, in 1676, J. Ruggles.
2. Sarah, born September 8, 1659, died December 29, 1712; married, February 24, 1679-80, Samuel Williams.
3. Eleazer, born February 12, 1662, lived only a few days.
4. John (3), of whom further.
5. Mehetabel, born May 6, 1665.
6. Naomi, born May 20, 1667.
7. Elisha, born March 20, 1668-69.
8. Ephraim, born December 23, 1670; married before 1706; removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts.

(R. S. Edes: "A Genealogy of the Descendants of John May, Who Came from England to Roxbury in America, 1640," pp. 2, 120. "Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records," Vol. VII, p. 56. Family data.)

(III) JOHN (3) MAY, son of John (2) and Sarah (Brewer) May, was born in 1663, and died in 1730. He married Prudence Bridge. (Bridge III.) They were the parents of John (4), of whom further.

(Family data. L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 103.)

(IV) JOHN (4) MAY, son of John (3) and Prudence (Bridge) May, was born in 1686 and died in 1770. He married Elizabeth Child. (Second Child Line III.) They had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 67, 69. Family data.)

(V) THOMAS MAY, son of John (4) and Elizabeth (Child) May, was born in 1723 and died in 1803. He married Lucy Goddard Child. (First Child Line IV.) Two of their sons are of especial interest:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Silas, who represents Generation VI of the Second May Line (q. v.).

(*Ibid.*)



George W. May,

(VI) WILLIAM MAY, son of Thomas and Lucy Goddard (Child) May, was born in 1760 and died in 1849. He married Sarah Paine. (Paine VI.) They were the parents of Thomas, of whom further.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 31. Family data.)

(VII) THOMAS MAY, son of William and Sarah (Paine) May, was born in 1804 and died in 1863. He married Ruth Witter. (Witter VII.) They were of Woodstock, Connecticut. Their son was William, of whom further.

(J. C. Washburne: "Witter Genealogy," p. 83. Family data.)

(VIII) WILLIAM MAY, son of Thomas and Ruth (Witter) May, was born in 1837 and died July 16, 1911. He was a wholesale flour merchant. He married, in 1863, Anna Maria May. (Second May Line IX.) They had five children:

1. Edward Porter, born in 1865, died August 9, 1927; married Lucy Conger, of Galesburg, Illinois.
2. Ernest Silas, born in 1866; married Agnes Nugent, of Boise, Idaho; has two sons: i. Ernest Nugent May, of Wilmington, Delaware, born in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, January 13, 1901, who married, April 18, 1925, Irene Sophie du Pont, daughter of Irénée and Irene (du Pont) du Pont, of Wilmington; their children are: a. Ernest N., Jr., born in Buffalo, New York, November 5, 1926. b. Irénée du Pont, born in Buffalo, New York, April 16, 1928. c. Thomas Henry, born in Wilmington, Delaware, May 30, 1933. ii. William Edward May, born in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, May 25, 1902. Both graduates of Andover Academy and graduates also from Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Ernest N. is in the development department of the du Pont Company.
3. William Thomas, born in 1867; married, in April, 1921, Antoinette Stoddard, of Walden, New York.
4. George Henry, of whom further.
5. Alice Dean, born September 5, 1873, died January 3, 1877.

(Family data.)

(IX) GEORGE HENRY MAY, son of William and Anna Maria (May) May, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, October 2, 1869. He attended the public schools of Newton, Massachusetts, and then entered the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, from which he was graduated Bachelor of Science in the class of 1892. To the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, George Henry May presented, about 1912, ten thousand dollars, known as the George Henry May Scholarship Fund. The income from this fund is payable annually to worthy students from the Newton High School, in Newton, Massachusetts, as part or all of their tuition fees at the institute. Soon after his own graduation, Mr. May went to the Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, New York, and served as its chemist for some time. He next formed the Fabrikoid Company at Newburgh, New York, and was its secretary and treasurer until 1910, when he disposed of his interest to the E. I. du Pont Company, of Wilmington, Delaware, and retired from active business. Other official positions that he has filled are the presidency of the Passaic Cotton Mills, Passaic, New Jersey; a directorship in the Clinton Trust Company, Clinton, Massachusetts; and the treasurership and vice-presidency of the York Harbor (Maine) Country Club. In addition, he has served on the nominating committee of the York Harbor Reading Room, of which he is a corporation member.

Since his retirement to private life he has been interested in scientific agriculture and, during the years of his residence in Philadelphia, Mr. May has given encouragement of a practical sort to the furtherance of community ambitions for municipal advance.

George Henry May has recently presented a memorial library to East Woodstock, Connecticut, in memory of his father and mother, William and Anna May. It had always been the hope of Miss Julia May, aunt of George Henry May, and at one time librarian in East Woodstock, that some day someone would be public-spirited enough to present a library to the village. On the day of the dedication of the new memorial building, Miss May, who is eighty-nine years of age, was present to see her hopes realized and to look upon her nephew as the benefactor of the community. In "The Putnam Patriot," Putnam, Connecticut, under date of October 9, 1930, is the following interesting and detailed description of the building:

The new building is built of Harvard water-struck brick and limestone. The structure carries an air of the colonial period throughout. It is 30 feet wide and 50 feet long. Entrance is gained from the west side, which faces the village common. The exterior decoration is of brick of flush-joint construction. Limestone trimmings are set in walls beneath the windows on either side of the door. Above the windows are limestone keys, and the window sills are also of limestone.

Four tapering limestone steps lead onto the outside portico which is supported by four pillars of Corinthian architecture. Just outside the portico is a small vestibule, finished in natural-finish native oak. From the vestibule one enters the library room where art, beauty and usefulness of design are suggested in every part.

The room is colonial in design and decoration and the unity of these two features make such favorable impressions upon the visitor that he is, in thought, quickly carried back to the days when America was in the making. From the ceiling to the basement there is carried to the utmost, the quiet solidity and dignity of the colonial charm. The color scheme of the walls is a light buff tint, which is combined with the delightful effect obtained from the natural-finish native oak woodwork. The ceiling is recessed into a dome and is snow white in color. The walls at intervals are lined with natural oak built-in shelves, which contain the library's 2,500 volumes. On the east side is a staircase which leads to the basement. On the south side is a beautiful fireplace of dark red Harvard brick. The mantel of the hearth and other features about the fireplace are of natural oak. Over the mantelpiece is a large banjo clock, a gift of Mr. May, donor of the building. On either side of the fireplace is a large high-backed colonial fireplace bench and their arrangement with reference to the rest of the room lends a most pleasant decorative effect.

The grounds about the structure include a large expanse of lawn. At the south side there is a little cove which is to be utilized for a flower garden. Other beautification work will be undertaken next spring. Set into the lawn on the west side entrance is a brick walk extending to the street. The last touch of exterior finish is seen in the roof which is entirely of Vermont slate of variegated colors harmonizing favorably with the brick color in the rest of the building.

During her address, Mrs. Belle Holcomb Johnson, member of the State Public Library Committee, took occasion to read the following original poem she wrote for the exercises:

AT HOME.

The books are "at home,"
The word has gone out,
Friends of East Woodstock,
Of your welcome no doubt.

The books are "at home."
No more will they wander
From pillar to post.
Contented they settle
In quarters the most

Luxurious they ever
Conceived in their dreams,
So lovely, it all
Like a fairy tale seems.

The light and the sunshine,
The space and the air,
The beauty of finish,
The entrance so fair.

The fireplace is glowing,
The pictures and flowers,
Surely nothing is lacking
To provide happy hours.

The books are "at home."
They're but waiting for you
To answer their summons,
Your choice you'll not rue.

Good comrades you'll find
In books many score,
Examples of friendship
And patriots lore.

Wisdom and guidance
From ages long past
And visions of ages
To come, still more vast.
Is life dull and dreary?
Just try Mr. Swain
Or let Stevenson build you
A castle in Spain.

Does history charm you?
O'er the past would you pore?
There Macaulay is standing
For volumes some four.

Will you try a sea voyage
Or a trip to the Pole?
With Peary or Amundsen
Set forth to the goal.
With Burroughs go birding,
With Walton to fish,
You may share in these pleasures
As oft as you wish.

Do you hear the poets singing
Now faintly and low?
Just open those volumes,
Let melody flow.
The old story tellers
Will put care to flight,
With their tales of King Arthur
And page, squire, and knight.

The library's at home,
Its doors open wide,
To offer you knowledge,
To cheer and to guide.

Oh! come to this new home
By day and by night
And share in the treasures
Of wisdom and light.

And life will be richer.
In fancy you'll roam
In realms fair and golden.
The books are "at home."

In politics Mr. May is of the independent type of Republican that is of inestimable value in reaching of desirable decisions in many a campaign of doubtful issue. He is a member of the New England Historical and Genealogical Society and has advanced through the thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite in the Masonic Order. His clubs include the Philadelphia Country Club, the University Club of Philadelphia, the Art Club of Philadelphia, the Racquet Club of Philadelphia, the York Harbor (Maine) Country Club, the York Harbor Reading Room, and the Pine Valley Golf Club of Clementon, New Jersey.

George Henry May married, at Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 1, 1916, Virginia Sargent Poor. (Poor IX.)

Loyally cherishing and preserving the historic facts of his family background, and carrying forward the high tradition that has attended and preceded the generations of his ancestors, Mr. May renders both a filial and a civic service to his own time and to those who shall come after him.

(*Ibid.*)

(Second May Line).

Introduction and first five generations are the same as in First May Line.

(VI) SILAS MAY, son of Thomas and Lucy Goddard (Child) May, was born in 1753 and died in 1805. He married Dorothy Morse. (Morse VI.) They were the parents of Chester, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VII) CHESTER MAY, son of Silas and Dorothy (Morse) May, was born in 1781 and died in 1854. He married Hannah Lyman. (Lyman VII.) They had a son, Silas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) SILAS MAY, son of Chester and Hannah (Lyman) May, was born in 1809 and died in 1885. He married, May 20, 1835, ceremony performed by Rev. John D. Baldwin, Harriet Perry. (Perry VI.) Their child was Anna Maria, of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "Vital Records of Woodstock, Connecticut," p. 437.)

(IX) ANNA MARIA MAY, daughter of Silas and Harriet (Perry) May, was born in 1838 and died February 3, 1931. She married William May. (First May Line VIII.)

(Family data.)

(The Perry Line).

Bardsley, in his "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," gives two possible derivations of the surname Perry. First, Perry is a local name designating residence "at the pery" or pear-tree. This is substantiated by the fact that the name frequently appeared in the early records preceded by *atte* and *de la*. The second possible origin of this surname may have been from the baptismal name Perry, "the son of Perry," a diminutive of Peter, from the old French Pierre which was rendered popular in England as Perry.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

Two families of Perry are to be found in early New England records, the Perry family of Massachusetts, whose first generation is represented by Anthony Perry, below, and the family of Edward Perry, who settled in Rhode Island. Edward Perry's family is the one to which belonged Commodore Perry, the Lake Erie hero, for Commodore Perry's great-grandfather was Benjamin, youngest son of Edward Perry.

(Rev. C. B. Perry: "The Perrys of Rhode Island and Tales of Silver Creek," pp. 43, 109. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XXIV, p. 59.)

(I) ANTHONY PERRY, the American progenitor, was born in England in 1615 and died March 12, 1683, leaving a will recorded at Plymouth, a large landed property, and personal estate. He emigrated to this country in 1640 and was one of the forty-nine early settlers of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, who in 1658 drew lots for the Rehoboth North Purchase, now Attleboro. He also had a share in the second allotment of the North Purchase. An influential and prominent member of the community, Anthony Perry was elected grand jurymen, May 10, 1654; headed a committee to divide the meadows, April 10, 1668; served as deputy to Plymouth Court from Rehoboth in 1673 and as surveyor of highways in 1679. He was one of the contributors to the support of King Philip's War. Anthony Perry married Elizabeth, and they were the parents of Samuel, of whom further.

(George H. Tilton: "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 38, 141, 371, 372, 408. Edgar Perry: "Descendants of Anthony Perry, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 1616-83," p. 3.)

(II) SAMUEL (I) PERRY, son of Anthony and Elizabeth Perry, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, December 10, 1648, and died there, April 13, 1706. He resided at the homestead bequeathed by his father. In 1681 he was surveyor of highways at Rehoboth, and he was probably the Samuel Perry who served under Major Bradford in King Philip's War.

Samuel (I) Perry married, December 2, 1678, Mary Miller (also recorded as Millard and Millerd), of Rehoboth. They were the parents of Samuel (2), of whom further.

(George H. Tilton: "History of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 86, 408. Edgar Perry: "Descendants of Anthony Perry, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 1616-83," p. 3. "Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 301, 715, 865.)

(III) SAMUEL (2) PERRY, son of Samuel (I) and Mary (Miller) Perry, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 14, 1688, and died there, June 16, 1756. He married (intentions published December 3, 1715), Patience Wood, who died August 10, 1773. They had Samuel (3), of whom further.

("Vital Records of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 489, 715, 865.)

(IV) SAMUEL (3) PERRY, son of Samuel (2) and Patience (Wood) Perry, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, March 12, 1727, and died June 23, 1769. He married (intentions published April 27, 1745), Ruth Smith. Children:

1. Constantine, born in 1745, died March 24, 1746.
2. Henry, born in 1746, died in infancy.
3. Molly, born February 22, 1749, died in infancy.

4. Elizabeth, born September 30, 1752; married, December 30, 1784, Josiah Kent.
5. Molly, born December 4, 1755.
6. Constant, born June 15, 1763.
7. Simeon (twin), born February 23, 1768.
8. Henry (twin), of whom further.

("Vital Records, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts," pp. 489, 716, 865. Edgar Perry: "Descendants of Anthony Perry, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts, 1616-83," p. 6.)

(V) HENRY PERRY, son of Samuel (3) and Ruth (Smith) Perry, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 23, 1768. He is undoubtedly identical with the Henry Perry, who according to the "Vital Records of Woodstock, Connecticut," married, October 15, 1800 (John Fox, justice of the peace, officiating), Sally Stead, of Woodstock, who died in 1880, aged one hundred years, "lacking 2 days." Children:

1. Warner.
2. Naoma, born November 15, 1801.
3. Jason, born January 30, 1804.
4. Joseph, born June 26, 1806.
5. Harriet, of whom further.
6. Ruhama, born July 26, 1813.
7. Laisa, born May 1, 1816.
8. Sophia A., born August 28, 1819.

("Vital Records of Woodstock, Connecticut," pp. 137, 233, 234, 238, 258, 265, 377, 511. C. W. Bowen: "History of Woodstock, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 613.)

(VI) HARRIET PERRY, daughter of Henry and Sally (Stead) Perry, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, October 29, 1808. She married Silas May. (Second May Line VIII.)

("Vital Records of Woodstock, Connecticut," pp. 265, 437.)

(The Lyman Line).

Lyman has survived as a surname from the personal name Leof. It seems to be the more recent variant of the various spelling of the name, Leman, Lemmon, Leeman, Leaman, and Limon. The name is found several times in the old historical document, the Domesday Book.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." L. Coleman: "Genealogy of the Lyman Family.")

(I) RICHARD (1) LYMAN, first of our line, was born at High Ongar, County Essex, England, and was baptized there October 30, 1580. He died at Hartford, Connecticut, in August, 1640. His will, the first on record at Hartford, was dated April 22, 1640, and probated January 27, 1642, the inventory being £83 16s 2d. He left Bristol with his wife and five children in August, 1631, having sold a part, at least, of his English lands, and arrived at Boston in November, sailing on the ship "Lion." Richard (1) Lyman settled first at Charlestown, where he became a free-man June 11, 1635. In October, 1635, he removed, with the Rev. Thomas Hooker and one hundred others, to a new location which they founded and called Hart-

ford. This new colony, with New Haven, formed the basis of the State of Connecticut. In 1636 we find Richard (1) Lyman as one of the original proprietors of Hartford. His house was on the site of the present Buckingham Street, between Main and Washington streets.

Richard (1) Lyman married, in England, Sarah Osborne, daughter of Roger Osborne, of Halstead in County Kent. They had nine children:

1. Phillis, baptized September 12, 1611; married William Hills.
2. Richard, baptized July 18, 1613, died young.
3. William, buried at High Ongar, August 28, 1615.
4. William, baptized September 8, 1616, died in November, 1616.
5. Richard, Jr., of whom further.
6. Sarah, baptized February 8, 1620.
7. Anne, baptized April 12, 1621, died in infancy.
8. John, born September 16, 1623; married Dorcas Plumb.
9. Robert, born in September, 1629; married, in Northampton, Massachusetts, November 15, 1662, Hepzibah Bascom.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 125. L. Coleman: "Genealogy of the Lyman Family," pp. 33-39.)

(II) RICHARD LYMAN, JR., son of Richard and Sarah (Osborne) Lyman, was born in High Ongar, County Essex, England, and was baptized there, February 24, 1617-18; he died in Northampton, Massachusetts, June 3, 1662. He accompanied his parents to America and resided at Windsor, Connecticut. About 1655 he removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, where he was chosen one of the first selectmen.

He married, about 1641, Hepzibah Ford, daughter of Thomas Ford, of Windsor, Connecticut. They were the parents of:

1. Hepzibah, born at Windsor; married, November 6, 1662, Sergeant Josiah Dewey.
2. Sarah, married, in 1666, John Marsh, Jr.
3. Richard (3), of whom further.
4. Thomas, removed to Durham, Connecticut.
5. Eliza, married, August 20, 1672, Joshua Pomeroy.
6. John, settled in Hockanum, Hadley, Massachusetts.
7. Joanna, born at Northampton in 1658.
8. Hannah, born July 8, 1660; married, June 20, 1677, Job Pomeroy.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) RICHARD (3) LYMAN, son of Richard Lyman, Jr., and Hepzibah (Ford) Lyman, was born at Windsor, Connecticut, in 1647 and died November 4, 1708. He went to Northampton with his father, remaining there until 1696, when he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut. Here he was chosen selectman in 1700 and 1701.

Richard (3) Lyman married, May 26, 1675, Elizabeth Coles, daughter of John Coles, of Hatfield. Their children were:

1. Samuel, born in April, 1676; married Elizabeth Fowler.
2. Richard, born in April, 1678; married Mary Woodward.
3. John, born July 6, 1680; married Hannah Dibble.

4. Isaac, born February 20, 1682; married Abigail Pomery.
5. Jonathan (1), of whom further.
6. Elizabeth, born March 23, 1685.
7. David, born November 28, 1688.
8. Josiah, born February 6, 1690.
9. Anne.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 126.)

(IV) JONATHAN (1) LYMAN, son of Richard (3) and Elizabeth (Coles) Lyman, was born at Northampton, Massachusetts, January 1, 1684, and died August 11, 1753. In 1696 he removed to Lebanon, Connecticut, where he engaged in farming. He served as selectman in that town in 1729.

Jonathan (1) Lyman married, about 1707, Lydia Loomis. (Loomis IV.) They were the parents of:

1. Jonathan, born September 19, 1708, died in infancy.
2. Lydia, born November 23, 1709; married Thomas Webster.
3. Jonathan (2), of whom further.
4. Sarah, born January 24, 1713; married William Hunt.
5. Hannah, born February 15, 1715; married Simeon Hunt.
6. Joseph, born July 3, 1718; married Joanna Loomis.
7. Jacob (twin), born May 4, 1721; married Mehitable Bushnell.
8. Rachel (twin), born May 4, 1721; married Edmund Grandy.
9. Zerah, born April 14, 1723; married Samuel Bushnell.
10. Elijah, born July 21, 1727; married Esther Clark.
11. Anna, born January 28, 1731; married Isaiah Tiffney.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) JONATHAN (2) LYMAN, son of Jonathan (1) and Lydia (Loomis) Lyman, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, April 23, 1712, and died July 28, 1792. He was a tanner and currier as well as farmer. From 1760 to 1764 he served as a selectman.

Jonathan (2) Lyman married, October 2, 1735, Bethia Clark, daughter of William and Bethia (Williams) Clark and granddaughter of William and Hannah (Strong) Clark and of Augustine Williams. They were the parents of:

1. Jonathan, born May 8, 1737.
2. William, born August 12, 1738; married Mary Parker.
3. Rachel, born March 20, 1740; married a Mr. Emmons.
4. Bethia, born October 15, 1741; married Joseph Leach.
5. Lydia, born December 11, 1743.
6. Sarah, born January 8, 1747.
7. Joseph, born April 3, 1749; married Hannah Huntington.
8. Lydia, born August 1, 1751; married Elias Peck.
9. Eliphalet, of whom further.
10. David, born May 11, 1756.
11. Asa, born October 31, 1757.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) REV. ELIPHALET LYMAN, son of Jonathan (2) and Bethia (Clark) Lyman, was born at Lebanon, Connecticut, March 5, 1754, and died February 2, 1836. After graduating from Yale in 1776, he studied theology at New Haven,

PERRY.

Arms—Quarterly gules and or, on a bend argent three lions passant azure.

Crest—A hind's head erased or, in the mouth a sprig of pear-tree vert, fructed proper.
(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

LYMAN.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, per chevron gules and argent in base an annulet of the first. 2d, gules, a chevron between three sheep argent. 3d, quarterly-quartered-ermine and gules over all a cross or.

Crest—A demi-bull argent attired and hooped or, langued gules.

Motto—*Quod verum tutum.* (Crozier: "General Armoury.")

HUNTINGTON.

Arms—Argent, fretty sable, on a chief gules three-mullets or.

Crest—A griffin's head erased or, wings elevated, fretty gules.

Motto—*Veritate victoria.* (Crozier: "General Armoury.")

BREWER.

Arms—Gules, two bends wavy or; a chief vair.

Crest—A Syren, her human part proper, her tail scaled or and gules divided by parallel lines wavy.

Motto—*Memor et fidelis.* (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

BRIDGE.

Arms—Argent, a chief gules over all a bend engrailed sable.

Crest—Two wings endorsed argent on each a chevron engrailed sable charged with a chaplet or.
(Burke: "General Armoury.")

MORSE.

Arms—Argent, a battle-axe in pale gules between three pellets.

Crest—Two battle-axes in saltire proper, banded with a chaplet of roses.

Motto—*In Deo non armis fido.* (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

WHITTER (WITTER).

Arms—Ermine, a bull passant sable.

Crest—An arm embowed in armour holding a battle-axe all proper.

Motto—*Esto fidelis.* (Burke: "General Armoury.")

PAYNE (PAINE).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse engrailed gules between three martlets sable as many mascles or, all within a bordure engrailed of the second, bezantée.

Crest—A wolf's head erased azure charged with five bezants saltireways.
(Burke: "General Armoury.")

CHILD.

Arms—Quarterly, 1st and 4th, gules a chevron ermine between three eaglets close argent; 2d and 3d, argent on a bend azure three escallops of the field.

Crest—An eagle with wings expanded argent enveloped round the neck with a snake, which he holds in the beak proper.

Motto—*Imitari quam invidere.* (Burke: "General Armoury.")

BOWEN.

Arms—Argent, a stag lodged gules attired and hooped or in the mouth an olive branch vert.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXXXII, p. 151.)



Hyman



Perry



Huntington



Bridge



Brewer



Morse



Payne
(Paine)



Whitter
(Witter)



Child



Bowen

being ordained pastor at Woodstock, September 2, 1779, and serving there for forty-two years. He was active in the founding of Woodstock Academy. When a new church building was needed, he agreed to accept three hundred dollars arrears of his salary.

Rev. Eliphalet Lyman married, in 1779, Hannah Huntington. (Huntington VI.) They had ten children:

1. Hannah, of whom further.
 2. Eliphalet, born September 11, 1781, died July 19, 1858; married Abigail Ripley.
 3. John, born July 3, 1783, died August 10, 1783.
 4. Daniel, born September 5, 1784, died March 5, 1870; married Frances Eldridge.
 5. Polly, born July 22, 1786, died March 28, 1882; married Elias Snow.
 6. Lucy, born May 2, 1788, died January 6, 1791.
 7. Asa, born October 15, 1789.
 8. Asa, born February 19, 1792, died October 4, 1831.
 9. Joseph, born August 26, 1794; married Mary P. Briggs.
 10. Huntington, born March 8, 1797, died January 25, 1798.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 126, 127, 141-42.)

(VII) HANNAH LYMAN, daughter of Rev. Eliphalet and Hannah (Huntington) Lyman, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, June 15, 1780, and died June 2, 1865. She married Chester May. (Second May Line VII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Huntington Line).

The surname Huntington owes its origin to the parishes of that name in Counties Hereford and York. Persons living in or near these parishes very often assumed Huntington as their surname.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) SIMON (1) HUNTINGTON, founder of the family in America, is recorded as born in England on August 7, 1583, and died while en route to New England in 1633. It is claimed that Simon was a son of George and Anne (Fenwick) Huntington, grandson of Christopher and Anne (Bailey) Huntington and great-grandson of Richard and Alice (Loring) Huntington. According to the same authority, Richard Huntington was born about 1460 and was the son of Thomas Huntington. Unfortunately, the evidence for the statements regarding this English line is not presented. The fact that Simon Huntington died on the way to America, leaving a widow and several children, is found in the records of the church at Roxbury, Massachusetts, kept by the Rev. John Eliot.

Simon (1) Huntington married, perhaps, as a second wife, Margaret Baret. (Baret V.) A letter in the State Library at Hartford, Connecticut, dated April 20, 1650, and written by her brother, Peter Baret, in Norwich, England, mentions the death of their father and directs that £140 be divided among four of her children. William is not mentioned among the children and for this reason it is believed that Margaret was a second wife. Children:

1. William, married Joanna Bayley; located at Salisbury and later at Newbury, Massachusetts.
2. Christopher, died in 1691; married, October 7, 1652, Ruth Rockwell; located at Saybrook and later at Norwich, Connecticut.

3. Simon (2), of whom further.
4. Thomas, located first at Branford, Connecticut, and later at Newark, New Jersey; married (first) a daughter of William Swain, and (second) Hannah Crane.
5. A child.

(Huntington Family Association: "Huntington Family in America," pp. 11, 12, 15, 77, 1017.)

(II) SIMON (2) HUNTINGTON, son of Simon (1) and Margaret (Baret) Huntington, was born in England in 1629 and died at Norwich, Connecticut, June 28, 1706. He accompanied his parents to America and resided with his mother at Windsor, Connecticut, until about 1653, when he removed with his brother, Christopher, to Saybrook. In 1660 he joined the colonists who settled Norwich and became a leader in the civil and religious life of that town. Soon after arriving there he was chosen deacon, a position which he held until 1696. In 1674 and 1685 he represented Norwich in the General Court and he also served the town as constable. He is frequently mentioned in the land records of Norwich. A list of works in his library has been preserved and included Rogers' "His Seven Treatises," "The Practical Catechise," "Mr. Moody's Book," "Thomas Hooker's Doubting Christian," "The New England Psalm Book," "Mr. Adam's Sarmon," "The Bound Book of Mr. Fitch and John Rogers," "The Day of Doom," and "William Dyer." Simon (2) Huntington died intestate, but prior to his death he deeded part of his real estate to his children. In 1688, his son, Simon (3), secured such a deed and on March 2, 1691, made out a deed for his son, Joseph.

Simon (2) Huntington married, at Saybrook, Connecticut, in October, 1653, Sarah Clarke. (Clarke II.) Children:

1. Sarah, born in August, 1654, died in 1683; married, November 23, 1676, Solomon Tracy.
2. Mary, born in August, 1657; married a Forbes, of Preston.
3. Simon (3), of whom further.
4. Joseph, born in September, 1661, died December 29, 1747; married Rebecca Adgate; resided at Windham, Connecticut.
5. Elizabeth, born in February, 1664, died in infancy.
6. Samuel, born March 1, 1665, died May 10, 1717; resided at Lebanon, Connecticut; married, October 29, 1686.
7. Elizabeth, born October 6, 1669; married, April 9, 1690, Joseph Backer.
8. Nathaniel, born July 10, 1672, died in infancy.
9. Daniel, born March 13, 1675, died September 13, 1741; resided at Norwich, Connecticut; married (first), January 31, 1705, Abigail Bingham; (second) Rachel Wolcott.
10. James, born May 18, 1680, died September 3, 1727; resided at Norwich; married, February 3, 1702, Priscilla Miller.

(Huntington Family Association: "Huntington Family in America," pp. 419, 420, 535, 690, 877. M. E. Perkins: "Old Houses of Norwich," pp. 245, 246.)

(III) SIMON (3) HUNTINGTON, son of Simon (2) and Sarah (Clarke) Huntington, was born at Saybrook, Connecticut, February 6, 1659, and died at Norwich, Connecticut, on November 2, 1736. In 1696 he succeeded his father as deacon in the Norwich Church, an office which he served, with the same fidelity given it by his father, as long as he lived. Several times he was chosen to important offices in the town. His house was to the northwest of his father's home lot and was deeded to him by his father in 1688. It was used as a magazine for the defensive weapons of the town and in 1720 contained four hundred flints, thirty-one pounds of bullets

and a half barrel of powder. In 1682 it was voted that he should take up one hundred acres on the Shawtoket. In 1706 he was granted liberty to keep "a house of public entertainment" and shortly before that time was described as a cooper.

Simon (3) Huntington married, October 8, 1683, Lydia Gager, daughter of John Gager, who had gone from Charlestown, Massachusetts, to Saybrook, Connecticut, in 1635, and located at Norwich in 1660. She was born August 8, 1663, and died November 2, 1736. Children:

1. Simon, born May 11, 1686, died from the bite of a rattlesnake on July 29, 1707.
2. Sarah, born February 3, 1687-88, died April 20, 1730; married, December 18, 1712, William Lathrop.
3. Ebenezer, of whom further.
4. Joshua, born December 30, 1698, died August 26, 1745; resided at Norwich; married, October 16, 1718, Hannah Perkins.

(Huntington Family Association: "Huntington Family in America," pp. 420, 421. M. E. Perkins: "Old Houses of Norwich," p. 260.)

(IV) EBENEZER HUNTINGTON, son of Simon (3) and Lydia (Gager) Huntington, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, in May, 1692, and died there September 12, 1768. He became a member of the church in 1717 and was chosen deacon on January 18, 1737, to succeed his father, serving until 1764.

He married, June 20, 1717, Sarah Leffingwell, daughter of Thomas and Lydia (Tracy) Leffingwell. She was born in Norwich on February 13, 1698, and died April 1, 1770. Children:

1. Sarah, born April 28, 1718, died at Lebanon, Connecticut, November 7, 1791; married (first), May 15, 1735, Simon Huntington; (second) Daniel Throop.
2. Simon, of whom further.
3. Lucy, born May 28, 1722, died October 12, 1751; married, June 16, 1743, Elisha Tracy.
4. Lydia, born October 27, 1735, died at Vergennes, Vermont, April 4, 1803; married, August 22, 1754, Dr. Jabez Fitch.

(Huntington Family Association: "Huntington Family in America," pp. 422, 445.)

(V) SIMON HUNTINGTON, son of Ebenezer and Sarah (Leffingwell) Huntington, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, September 12, 1719, and died there, December 27, 1801. He graduated at Yale in 1741 and united with the church the following year. In 1764 he was chosen deacon to succeed his father, being the fourth successive generation to hold that position in an unbroken line for one hundred and twenty years. He studied theology and preached until his health failed.

He married (first), January 17, 1751, Hannah Tracy. (Tracy IV.) He married (second), January 24, 1759, Zipporah Lathrop, who died March 16, 1814, in her eighty-first year. Children of first marriage:

1. Samuel, born November 15, 1751, died June 23, 1812; resided at Norwich; married, December 19, 1781, Philura Tracy.
2. Hannah, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

3. Roger, born December 7, 1759, died September 7, 1780.
4. Daniel, born March 8, 1762, died December 3, 1805; married, January 18, 1787, Polly Edgerton.

5. Ebenezer, born August 26, 1764, died February 27, 1853; resided at Norwich; married, September 25, 1806, Eunice Huntington.

6. Erastus, born December 7, 1769, died February 10, 1846; lawyer; resided at Norwich; married (first), March 20, 1806, Nabby Hyde; married (second), April 13, 1815, Sarah Williams.

(Huntington Family Association: "Huntington Family in America," pp. 422, 429, 433, 436. L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 145-50.)

(VI) HANNAH HUNTINGTON, daughter of Simon and Hannah (Tracy) Huntington, was born April 28, 1753, at Norwich, Connecticut, and died April 19, 1836, at Woodstock, Connecticut. Of her it is said in the "Huntington Genealogy" that she was a woman "of unusual brilliance of intellect and retained her mental faculties remarkably in her advanced years." She married Rev. Eliphalet Lyman. (Lyman VI.)

(Huntington Family Association: "Huntington Family in America," p. 426.)

(The Tracy Line).

This famous Norman family borrowed their surname from Traci-Bocage in the arrondissement of Caen. They entered England at the Conquest and were subsequently lords of Barnstaple, County Devon. The parishes, manors, etc., of Woolcombe-Tracy, Bovey-Tracy, Minet-Tracy, Bradford-Tracy and others in Devonshire derived their suffixes from this family.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

The Tracy family in England, as above stated, dates from the Norman Conquest, in which Sire de Traci took part as a follower of William the Conqueror. His son, Henri de Traci, located in Devonshire and died in 1146, leaving a daughter, Grace, who inherited his possessions. She married John de Sudeley and had a son, William, who assumed the name Traci, or Tracy. Among the lands of John de Sudeley was the manor of Toddington, Gloucestershire, which became the seat of the family for several centuries. It was once believed that Thomas Tracy, of Norwich, Connecticut, was a son of Sir Paul Tracy, and grandson of Richard Tracy, of the manor of Stanway, also in Devonshire, whose father, William Tracy, was sheriff of Gloucestershire in 1513 and resided at Toddington, long the seat of the Tracy family. Evidence supporting this pedigree is, however, not quoted. Dwight Tracy, in 1905, published an account of his researches resulting in a somewhat different line. According to his records, William Tracy, of Toddington, mentioned above, had a son, William, whose son, Henry, married Elizabeth Bruges. Sir John Tracy, son of Henry, married Ann Throckmorton and had a son, William, who married Mary Conway, daughter of Sir John Conway. This is shown in Britton's "History of Toddington," where a chart is presented, giving a line from the early middle ages to Sir John Tracy and his children, including Sir Thomas and William. According to Rudder's "History of Gloucestershire," the latter resided at Hayles. Britton records him as dying without issue, but Dwight Tracy produces evidence that he removed to Virginia. A deed dated May 7, 1620, shows that William Tracy, of Hayles, Gloucestershire, purchased Sir William Throckmorton's share in the Berkeley Hundred Plantation in Virginia. In an agreement the same year, he and

Thorpe were selected Governors of the Colony and he is there described as a brother of Sir Thomas Tracy. This clearly identifies him as a son of Sir John Tracy who, according to English records, was a son of Henry and Elizabeth (Bruges) Tracy. William Tracy's venture in Virginia proved a failure, although he was commissioned captain by the Virginia Company and was Governor, with Thorpe, of the Colony. Letters show that he was called upon for funds to promote the Colony and that his estate was consumed in advancing it. There is a record of his incurring a debt of £200 for fitting out the ship "Supply" for the voyage to America. His correspondence was with John Bridges, who is described as a cousin and thus related to him through the marriage of his grandfather, Henry Tracy, with Elizabeth Bruges (or Bridges). He also corresponded with John Smith, of Nibley. A list of men in Virginia, dated September 3, 1620, contains marginal notes showing that William Tracy died on April 8, 1621, that his wife was Mary and that they had two children, Thomas and Joyce. Thomas, the son, is described as having returned to England.

(C. S. Ripley: "Ancestors of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy," pp. 32-33. Dwight Tracy: "Recently discovered English Ancestry of Governor William Tracy, of Virginia, and of His Only Son, Lieutenant Thomas Tracy, of Salem, Massachusetts." Chart and text of fourth and fifth pages (book unpagged).)

(I) THOMAS TRACY was born in 1609 or 1610 and died at Norwich, Connecticut, November 7, 1685, aged seventy-six years. He located at Salem, Massachusetts, before proceeding to Connecticut. Dwight Tracy regards him as the son of William Tracy, the Virginia pioneer. His chief reason for this assumption is that, when he first appeared at Salem, he had a certificate from sponsors at Watertown; and among the inhabitants of Watertown were John and Matthew Bridge, William Bridges and John Smith. Dwight Tracy regards these as members of the same families as those previously associated with William Tracy. Thomas Tracy remained at Salem until February 23, 1637, when he removed to Wethersfield. In 1649 the General Court, in appointing him to a committee, described him as residing in Saybrook. With Thomas Leffingwell and others, he relieved Uncas, Sachem of the Mohegans, when besieged by Pessachus, Sachem of the Narragansetts. This led to the grant of the town of Norwich in 1659 and the following year he removed there. His house-lot was of nine acres and was located on the south side of the street near the Green. It extended from the brook to a point near the later entrance to the old burial ground of Norwich. Thomas Tracy was frequently chosen to military and political office. For over twenty sessions he was a member of the Assembly. In 1666 he was appointed ensign and in 1673 was appointed lieutenant of the forces raised in New London County to wage war against the Dutch and Indians. The following year he was made quartermaster and in 1678 became justice. His estate consisted of 5,000 acres of land and was valued at £680.

The name of the first wife of Thomas Tracy is not known. Older accounts state that he married the widow of Edward Mason, but Dwight Tracy, in a pamphlet, examines the evidence and shows that she did not remarry. He married (second), at Norwich, prior to 1679, Martha Bradford. He married (third)

Mary, daughter of Nathaniel Foote and widow of John Stodard and John Goodrich. Children of first marriage:

1. John, born in 1642, died August 16, 1702, at Norwich; married, August 17, 1670, Mary Winslow.
2. Thomas, born in 1644, died in April, 1721.
3. Jonathan, born in 1646, died about 1711; resided at Preston, Connecticut.
4. Miriam, born in 1648; married Thomas Waterman.
5. Solomon, born in 1651, died July 9, 1732; married (first), November 23, 1676, Sarah Huntington; (second), April 8, 1686, Sarah Bliss.
6. Daniel (1), of whom further.
7. Samuel, born in 1654, died January 11, 1693.

(Everet E. Tracy: "Tracy Genealogy," pp. 20-23. Dwight Tracy: "Lieutenant Thomas Tracy and "The Widow Mason,"" pp. 1-2.)

(II) DANIEL (1) TRACY, son of Thomas Tracy, was born in 1652 at Saybrook, Connecticut, and resided at Norwich. He married, September 19, 1682, Abigail Adgate, daughter of Deacon Adgate and his second wife, Mary Bushnell. She died September 23, 1710. Children:

1. Daniel (2), of whom further.
2. Abigail.

(Everet E. Tracy: "Tracy Genealogy," p. 26.)

(III) DANIEL (2) TRACY, son of Daniel (1) and Abigail (Adgate) Tracy, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, on December 7, 1682, and died January 29, 1771. He married, March 14, 1710, Abigail Leffingwell, daughter of Thomas Leffingwell. She died March 16, 1777. Children:

1. Abigail, born July 10, 1716, died May 4, 1725.
2. Daniel, born January 8, 1718, died June 1, 1728.
3. Samuel, born September 23, 1723; graduated at Yale in 1744; married, May 17, 1750, Sybel Lathrop.
4. Hannah, of whom further.
5. Daniel, born October 24, 1730, died November 2, 1730.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 35, 36.)

(IV) HANNAH TRACY, daughter of Daniel (2) and Abigail (Leffingwell) Tracy, was born at Norwich, Connecticut, September 2, 1727, and died July 30, 1753. She married Simon Huntington. (Huntington V.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 55.)

(The Clarke Line).

The name Clarke was employed in England in its various forms, Clerke, Clark, and Clarke, as early as the eleventh century. It undoubtedly referred in the first place to the office of a clerk, such as a clergyman, a clerk in Holy Orders, a priest, a functionary and possibly a recording scribe as a prothonotary. Some writers claim that the surname meant more particularly a learned person and one who could read and write ancient and medieval lore. It is one of the oldest names in England. The family of Clarke, from early times in England, has been a large one and at

present is found in practically every county in England and every State in America.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." C. L. Clark: "History and Genealogy of the Clark Family," p. 1.)

(I) JOHN CLARKE, first member of this family in America, was born in England and died in Milford, Connecticut, February 5, 1674. It is believed that he came to this country from Great Mundon, Hertfordshire, England, in 1632. He first settled at Newtowne (now Cambridge), Massachusetts, but removed with Hooker's Company, in 1636, to Hartford, Connecticut, where John Clarke's name is on the monument erected to the first settlers of Hartford in Center Church Cemetery. In 1637 he served as a soldier in the Pequot War and in 1641 as a juror in Hartford. The General Court, in 1647, appointed him, in company with Captain John Mason, to carry on the building of the court at Saybrook, to which town he had removed with his son-in-law, William Pratt, in 1645 or 1646. John Clarke was one of the nineteen petitioners to Charles II, in 1662, for the charter secured by Governor Winthrop, this charter being the one hidden in the famous "Charter Oak." There seems to have been a division of the church in 1662 or 1663, and he with a number of others, removed to Norwich, Connecticut, where they established a church. Shortly after this, John Clarke removed to Milford, where his brother, George, was living, and he received, September 24, 1665, his dismissal from the church in Norwich, whereupon he was admitted to the church in Milford. He was a large landowner.

John Clarke married (first) Mary Coley (or Cooley), daughter of John Coley (or Cooley.) He married (second) Mrs. Mary (Ward) Fletcher, daughter of Joyce Ward and widow of John Fletcher. Children of the first marriage:

1. John, died September 21, 1677; married, October 16, 1650, Rebeckah Porter.
2. Joseph, died at sea in 1663.
3. Elizabeth, married Lieutenant William Pratt.
4. Sarah, of whom further.

(H. M. Kyes: "John Clarke, of Hartford and Saybrook, Connecticut," pp. 1-2. J. Gay: "A Record of the Descendants of John Clark, of Farmington, Connecticut," pp. 8-11.)

(II) SARAH CLARKE, daughter of John and Mary (Coley, or Cooley) Clarke, was born in 1633 and died in 1721. She married Simon (2) Huntington. (Huntington II.)

(H. M. Kyes: "John Clarke, of Hartford and Saybrook, Connecticut," p. 2. Huntington Family Association: "The Huntington Family in America," p. 419.)

(The Baret Line).

Baret, a personal name of Teutonic origin, is found in England in Saxon times and is derived from "the son of Berold." It is found also as Barret, Barrat, Barratt, Berrett, Berret, and Barritt. This patronymic is scattered irregularly over the country and is at present best represented in Cambridgeshire, Cheshire, Dorset, Essex, Norfolk and Northamptonshire. The family of Baret is of ancient and honored history in England, the ancestor of it being recorded in the Battle Abbey Roll as one of

those who came over with William the Conqueror, Duke of Normandy, and was present at the fatal battle of Hastings in 1066. His descendants spread themselves over almost every part of Britain and Ireland.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." H. B. Guppy: "Homes of Family Names," p. 26. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, p. 257.)

(I) JOHN BARET, to whom the Baret ancestry is traced, was a resident of Blythborough, County Suffolk, England, living at the time of Henry VI and Henry VIII. He drew up his will in 1510, and it was proved by his son, William, March 10, 1513, in which year John Baret died.

He married Joan, of whom nothing is known. They were the parents of:

1. William, of whom further.
2. John, married Alice and died before his father.
3. A daughter who married Jeffre Kemp, of Woodbridge, County Suffolk, England.

(G. S. Porter: "English Ancestry of Margaret Baret," pp. 1-2, 4. "Suffolk Archdeaconry Wills, 1513-18," Vol. XXXII.)

(II) WILLIAM (1) BARET, son of John and Joan Baret, was of Blythborough and later of Westhall, County Suffolk, England. He married Margaret Love, daughter and heiress of Richard Love, of Westhall. She is mentioned in the will of her son, William, made in 1565. Their children were:

1. Jane, married (first) Philip Southells, of St. Andrew of Ilkenshall, County Suffolk; (second) Robert Skete; and (third) James Jetter, of Lowstoft.
2. Agnes, married Robert Canon, of Wrentham, County Suffolk.
3. Alice, married James Barne.
4. Audry, married (first) William Barker, of Southold, County Suffolk; (second) Robert Bardwell.
5. Frances, married Alderman Nicholas Hornsee (Hornsey), of Norwich.
6. Dorothy, married Robert Barker, of Southold, County Suffolk.
7. Elizabeth, married Robert Manning, of Ilkenshall, County Suffolk.
8. William (2), of whom further.
9. Zpofer (Christopher), married Prudence Rouse.
10. Richard, named in his brother's will in 1565.

(G. S. Porter: "English Ancestry of Margaret Baret," pp. 5-9.)

(III) WILLIAM (2) BARET, son of William (1) and Margaret (Love) Baret, was of Westhall, County Suffolk, England, and died March 11, 1565.

He married (first) Jane Claxton, daughter of William Claxton, of Chesson and Halesworth, County Suffolk. He married (second) Mrs. Margaret (Petyshall) Wingfield, daughter of a Mr. Petyshall, of Norwich, County Norfolk, and widow of Rev. William Wingfield, Abbot of Castle Acre, County Norfolk. After the death of William Baret, his wife married (third) Alderman Suckling, of Norwich, County Norfolk. Children of the first marriage:

1. Hammond.
2. William.
3. Thomas, living in 1565
4. Eleanor.
5. Katherine.
6. Margaret.

Children of the second marriage, all born in Westhall, County Suffolk, England :

7. Owen, baptized in 1561; married Christian Randall.
8. Christopher, of whom further.
9. Prudence, married, in 1596, a Mr. Paltman.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) CHRISTOPHER BARET, son of William (2) and Margaret (Petyshall-Wingfield) Baret, was born in Westhall, County Suffolk, England, where he was baptized in 1562, and died in Norwich, County Norfolk, England, in August, 1649. After his mother's third marriage, he was taken by her to Norwich, England. In 1574 his stepfather bound him an apprentice for twelve years, and at the expiration of his term he became a grocer in Norwich. He was sheriff in 1615, mayor of the city of Norwich in 1634, and deputy mayor in 1647.

Christopher Baret married Elizabeth Clarke, daughter and sole heiress of Allen Clarke, of Hebberton, or Hemmerston, in Lincolnshire. Their children were :

1. Christopher, died unmarried.
2. William, married Martha, daughter of a Mr. Morris, of Bristow.
3. Thomas, married Sarah Cocke (perhaps Cook), daughter of Francis Cocke, of Norwich.
4. Peter, married Mary Wright, of Beccles, County Suffolk.
5. Robert, married Lydia Cocke, daughter of Francis Cocke.
6. Catherine.
7. Margaret, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 10, 12, 16, 19. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, p. 257.)

(V) MARGARET BARET, daughter of Christopher and Elizabeth (Clarke) Baret, was born in Norwich, County Norfolk, England. She sailed for New England with her husband and family in 1633, her husband dying of smallpox just before arriving and being buried at sea. She united with the Roxbury, Massachusetts, church, where she remained for a time. In 1635 the members of her family moved to Windsor, Connecticut.

Margaret Baret married (first) Simon (1) Huntington. (Huntington I.) She married (second) Thomas Stoughton, a widower from Stoughton, County Surrey, England, who died at Windsor, Connecticut, March 22, 1661.

(G. S. Porter: "English Ancestry of Margaret Baret," p. 20. M. E. Perkins: "Old Houses of Norwich, Connecticut," p. 476. F. M. Cautkins: "History of Norwich, Connecticut," p. 180.)

(The Loomis Line).

The surnames of Loomis or Lomas have been taken from the locality known in early times as Haulgh or Lumbaulgh, which became, by a peculiar slurring of pronunciation, Lumma, Lomas, or Lomax. It is now a part of Tonge-with-Haulgh, a township in the civil and municipal parish of Bolton, in the county of Lancaster, England. The Loomis (Lomas) family is of Saxon origin. From Saxon times until the present, the Loomis family appears to have resided in the very parish in which it first became a family having a surname.

The American ancestor, "Joseph Lummys (Lommys)," left his home in the town and parish of Braintree in Essex, England, in the spring of 1638, became a

passenger in the "Susan and Ellen" and sailed from the port of London for Boston in the New World.

(E. S. Loomis: "Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America," pp. 53, 72, 73, 93.)

(I) JOSEPH LOOMIS, immigrant ancestor, son of John and Agnes Loomis, was born in England about 1590 and died at Windsor, Connecticut, November 25, 1658, as is shown in the original records, Vol. II, pp. 115-16, giving the "disposition of the estate of Joseph Loomis, Windsor, Connecticut." He sailed from London, April 11, 1638, in the "Susan and Ellen," arriving at Boston, Massachusetts, July 17, 1638. He first appeared in Windsor, Connecticut, subsequent to 1639. It is thought that Joseph came to Windsor in the summer or autumn of 1639, in company with Rev. Ephraim Huet, who arrived at Windsor, August 17, 1639. He brought with him five sons, all of whom were freemen, October 7, 1669, and three daughters. The signature of this pioneer ancestor has been found on various documents, where he wrote his name under the spelling Lomas.

Joseph Loomis married, in Messing, County Essex, England, June 30, 1614, Mary White, who was baptized August 24, 1590, and died at Windsor, August 23, 1652, daughter of Robert and Bridget (Allegar) White, of Messing, County Essex, England. They were the parents of:

1. Joseph, born in Messing, England, about 1615, died June 26, 1687; married (first), September 17, 1646, Sarah Hill, baptized February 2, 1621, died August 23, 1653; married (second), June 28, 1659, Mary Chauncey.
 2. Sarah, born in 1617; married, September 28, 1640, Captain Nicholas Olmsted.
 3. Elizabeth, born in England, about 1619; married, May 20, 1641, Josiah Hull.
 4. Mary, born in England about 1620, died at Windsor, Connecticut, August 19, 1680; married (first) John Skinner, who died in 1650; married (second), November 13, 1651, Aven Tudor, who died October 30, 1690.
 5. John, of whom further.
 6. Thomas, born in England in 1624, died August 28, 1689; married (first), November 1, 1653, Hannah Fox (also spelled Fowkes), who died September, 1640; married (second), January 1, 1662-63, Mary Judd.
 7. Nathaniel, born in County Essex, England, about 1626, died August 19, 1688; married, November 24, 1653, Elizabeth Moore, who married (second) John Case. She died July 23, 1728.
 8. Samuel, born in County Essex, England, about 1628, died October 1, 1689; married, December 27, 1653, Elizabeth Judd.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 126-32. "Records of Abigail Wolcott Ellsworth Chapter D. A. R." H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogy of Ancient Windsor," Vol. II, p. 432.)

(II) JOHN LOOMIS, son of Joseph and Mary (White) Loomis, was born in England in 1622 and died September 1, 1688; he was buried in Windsor, Connecticut, in the Palisado Cemetery. He came to America with his father, and the first record of him in this country is that of his admission to the church in Windsor, October 11, 1640. On May 3, 1643, he had granted to him from the Plantation forty acres of land. He resided in Farmington from 1652 until 1660, when he returned to Windsor. Here he was a prominent citizen and a deacon of the church, then an office of great weight and public responsibility. The trust which was reposed in him by his fellow-citizens is further shown by the fact that he represented them at the General Court in 1666-67, also from 1675 to 1687.

John Loomis married, February 3, 1648-49, Elizabeth Scott, who was born in 1625 and died May 7, 1696, daughter of Thomas and Ann Scott. Their children were:

1. John, born November 9, 1649.
2. Joseph, of whom further.
3. Thomas, born at Farmington, Connecticut, December 3, 1653; married, March 31, 1680, Sarah White.
4. Samuel, born June 29, 1655, died young.
5. Daniel, born June 16, 1657.
6. James, born September 19, 1659, died December 14, 1669.
7. Timothy, born July 27, 1661.
8. Nathaniel, born July 8, 1663.
9. David, born May 30, 1665, died June 24, 1665.
10. Samuel, born August 12, 1666.
11. Isaac, born August 31, 1668, died December 12, 1668.
12. Elizabeth, born May 8, 1671.
13. Mary, born August 7, 1673, died May 14, 1675.

(Elisha S. Loomis: "Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America," pp. 128-29.)

(III) DEACON JOSEPH LOOMIS, son of John and Elizabeth (Scott) Loomis was born in Windsor, Connecticut, November 7, 1651, and died there in 1699. He is named as one of the Windsor troopers who saw active service in King Philip's War, for which he received 6s. 8d. On April 9, 1694, he was one of the inhabitants of Windsor on the east side of the Connecticut River, who petitioned the court for "liberty to procure and settle a minister."

Deacon Loomis married, January 28, 1675, Hannah Marsh, who was born in Hartford, Connecticut, about 1655, daughter of John and Anne (Webster) Marsh. They were the parents of:

1. Ann (twin), born in Windsor, January 10, 1678, living in 1699.
2. Hannah (twin), born in Windsor, January 10, 1678, died October 21, 1746; married, December 30, 1708, John Birchard, died June 30, 1735.
3. Joseph, born in Windsor, February 13, 1681, died young (perhaps he is the Joseph Loomis who died March 19, 1694.)
4. Captain Joseph, born in Windsor, November 28, 1682, died May 30, 1748; married, June 28, 1710, Mary Cooley, of Springfield, born October 5, 1685, died after 1765, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Griswold) Cooley.
5. Grace, born in Windsor, March 17, 1684-85; married, in Lebanon, Connecticut, August 4, 1709, Captain John Webster, born September 11, 1672 (or February 26, 1673, according to Northampton records), died in Lebanon, Connecticut, November 3, 1735, son of Thomas and Abigail (Alexander) Webster.
6. Lydia, of whom further.
7. Sarah, born in Windsor, January 8, 1693-94, died October 2, 1776; married, February 8, 1721-22, Cornelius Birge, born July 30, 1694, died June 23, 1763.

(H. R. Stiles: "History and Genealogy of Ancient Windsor," Vol. I, p. 679; Vol. II, pp. 433-434. Frances M. Smith: "Colonial Families in America," p. 185. Dwight W. Marsh: "Marsh Genealogy," p. 14. L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 134. W. H. and Rev. M. R. Webster: "History and Genealogy of the Governor John Webster Family, of Connecticut," pp. 40-41. Elisha S. Loomis: "Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America," pp. 135, 145. Hartford, Connecticut, Historical Society: "Some Early Records and Documents of and Relating to the Town of Windsor, Connecticut," pp. 19, 48, 73, 120, 168.)

(IV) LYDIA LOOMIS, daughter of Deacon Joseph and Hannah (Marsh) Loomis, was born in Windsor, Connecticut, April 15, 1686, and died in Lebanon,

Connecticut, July 10, 1775. (Her death is given in some references as May 7, 1702, aged sixteen years, but as we have record of her marriage in about 1707, this is obviously an error.) She married Jonathan (1) Lyman. (Lyman IV.)

(Elisha S. Loomis: "Descendants of Joseph Loomis in America," p. 135. Lyman Coleman: "Genealogy of the Lyman Family," pp. 165-66.)

(The Morse Line).

Morse, an English surname, has two possible derivations. It has been adopted from "the son of Maurice," commonly spelt Morris, or it might have been a corruption from Mars or Mavors, the God of War, in which case the name designates one preëminent for power and valour. The name is spelt in various ways, such as: Morriss, Morice, Morys, Morres, and Morse. In 1555 we find a Mary Mors in the Marriage Licenses (London), and an Edward Morss is listed in 1684 in St. Mary Aldermary.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) ANTHONY MORSE, of our interest, was born in Marlborough, Wiltshire, England, May 9, 1606, and died probably in Massachusetts, October 12, 1686. He sailed from the town of Hampton in April, 1635, and arrived at Boston, June 3d of that year, settling at Newbury, Massachusetts, with his brothers, William and Robert.

Anthony Morse married Mary. They were the parents of:

1. Anthony, Jr., of whom further.
2. Benjamin, born March 4, 1640; married Ruth Sawyer.
3. Sarah, born May 1, 1641; married Amos Stickney.
4. Hannah, born in 1642.
5. Lydia, born in May, 1645, died May 8, 1647.
6. Lydia, born October 7, 1647, died in infancy.
7. Mary, born April 9, 1649, died June 14, 1662.
8. Hester, born May 3, 1651; married Robert Holmes.
9. Joshua, born July 24, 1653; married Joanna.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 109.)

(II) ANTHONY MORSE, JR., son of Anthony and Mary Morse, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1638, and died February 25, 1677-78, leaving a will dated February 23, 1677-78. Traces of the house in which he was probably born were still visible in 1850, about half a mile south of the oldest cemetery.

He married (first), May 8, 1660, Elizabeth Knight, who died July 29, 1667. Anthony Morse, Jr., married (second), November 10, 1669, Mary Barnard, daughter of Thomas Barnard, of Salisbury. Children of first marriage:

1. Ruth, born May 20, 1661, died July 24, 1661.
2. Anthony, born January 1, 1663; married Sarah Pike.
3. Joseph, born July 29, 1665; married Lydia Plummer.
4. Elizabeth, born July 29, 1667.

Children of second marriage:

5. John, born September 13, 1670; married Hannah Williams.
6. Mary, born August 31, 1672; married Jabez Corbin.

7. Peter, of whom further.
8. Sarah, born November 28, 1676.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 109, 110.)

(III) PETER MORSE, son of Anthony Morse, Jr., and Mary (Barnard) Morse, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, November 14, 1674, and died at Woodstock, November 2, 1721, of smallpox. He lived at Newbury for a few years, removing to Woodstock, Connecticut, about 1698.

He married, December 22, 1698, Priscella Carpenter. (Carpenter VI.) They had fourteen children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Mary, born March 3, 1701; married Abraham Paine.
3. Priscella, born September 23, 1702; married Daniel Lyon.
4. Rebecca, born July 26, 1704.
5. Peter, born February 13, 1706.
6. Joseph, born October 14, 1707; married Kezia Cleveland.
7. Anthony, born June 10, 1709; married Mary Manning.
8. Lydia, born February 1, 1711.
9. Amos, born October 13, 1712; married Mary Marscraft.
10. Esther, born November 2, 1714; married Elisha Cleveland.
11. Peter, born June 30, 1719; married Mary Singer.
12. Anna, born June 15, 1720.
13. Abiel (twin), born May 1, 1722.
14. Benjamin (twin), born May 1, 1722.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 110, 115-16.)

(IV) JOHN MORSE, son of Peter and Priscella (Carpenter) Morse, was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, December 29, 1699, and died November 13, 1764. He married, February 7, 1725, Sarah Peake. (Peake IV.) Their children were:

1. Jedidiah, of whom further.
2. John, born June 16, 1728.
3. Priscella, born February 2, 1730.
4. Sarah, born June 5, 1732; married John Dodge.
5. Susanna, born August 24, 1734; married Benjamin Bugbee.
6. Rebecca, born September 5, 1736.
7. Lydia, born July 27, 1738.
8. Hannah, born April 1, 1740.
9. Mary, born December 25, 1742.
10. Jonathan, born January 7, 1746.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 111, 118-19.)

(V) JEDIDIAH MORSE, son of John and Sarah (Peake) Morse, was born at Woodstock, July 8, 1726, and died December 28, 1819, aged ninety-three years. He resided at Woodstock and throughout his life faithfully served the town, holding public offices. From 1752 to 1758 he was surveyor of highways, from 1755 to 1762 lister, from 1761 to 1764 constable, and from 1763 to 1781 selectman. On April 9, 1764, he was chosen representative to the General Assembly and served during thirty-one assemblies. Beginning December 3, 1764, he was town clerk for

twenty-seven years, during that time recording 1,804 births, 2,756 deeds, and many other land papers. Jedediah Morse was appointed justice of the peace in August, 1774, and was reappointed until 1801. He also served his church as deacon for forty-three years, during twenty of which he was clerk and treasurer. In April, 1775, he responded to the Lexington alarm and during the early days of the Revolution was a member of the Committee of Correspondence for Woodstock.

Jedediah Morse married, February 19, 1746-47, Sarah Child, born May 12, 1724, died April 5, 1805, daughter of John and Abigail (Aspinwall) Child, granddaughter of John and Elizabeth Child, and great-granddaughter of Benjamin Child, Sr., and Mary (Bowen) Child. Children:

1. Dorothy, died April 20, 1755.
2. Jonathan, born April 30, 1750; married Azubah Lyon.
3. Calvin, born June 30, 1752, died April 7, 1830; married Sophia Mason.
4. Amos, born February 15, 1755, died March 15, 1755.
5. Amos, born February 19, 1756, died May 7, 1756.
6. Dorothy, of whom further.
7. Lydia, born June 22, 1759, died December 9, 1792.
8. Jedediah, Jr., born August 23, 1761, died June 9, 1826; pastor of the Congregational Church of Charlestown; known as "Father of American Geography"; his son, Samuel Finley Breese Morse, was the inventor of the telegraph.
9. Leonard, born November 11, 1763, died December 16, 1765.
10. Sarah, born January 2, 1765, died February 5, 1765.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 66-67, 111-12.)

(VI) DOROTHY MORSE, daughter of Jedediah and Sarah (Child) Morse, was born at Woodstock, April 29, 1757, died November 23, 1814, and was buried at East Woodstock. She married Silas May. (Second May Line VI.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 113.)

(The Peake Line).

Peake, variously spelled Peak, Peek, Peeke, has been adopted as a surname as designating residence "at the peak," the hill-top. The family appears in England as early as 1283. In 1379, in the Poll Tax of County York, are listed Isabella del Pek and Martyn del Pek. In 1557 Anthony Peake secured a marriage license in London.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) CHRISTOPHER PEAKE, first of our line of whom we have record, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, May 22, 1666. In his will, probated August 2, 1666, he mentions his tan yard, his wife and five children. March 4, 1635, he was made a freeman in Roxbury, where he was a member of Rev. John Eliot's church before his marriage.

Christopher Peake married, in Roxbury, January 3, 1636, Dorcas French, who died October 14, 1694. They were the parents of:

1. Jonathan (1), of whom further.
2. Dorcas, born March 1, 1640.
3. Hannah, born January 25, baptized February 12, 1643, died October 5, 1660, aged seven-teen years.

4. Joseph, born February 12, baptized March 23, 1645.
5. A child (unbaptized), buried April 13, 1647, according to church and town records.
6. A child, buried March 30, 1647, according to town records.
7. A child, buried April 6, 1648, according to town records.
8. Ephraim, born March 16, baptized April 11, 1652.
9. Sarah, born January 9, baptized March 9, 1656.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 118. "Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 314, 610. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 377. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 350.)

(II) JONATHAN (1) PEAKE, son of Christopher and Dorcas (French) Peake, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, December 17, 1637, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, June 2, 1700. He was among the thirty-six petitioners for a grant of land in the Nipmuck country (now Woodstock) in 1683 with John Leavens. In 1690 he was made a freeman in Woodstock.

Jonathan Peake married, August 15, 1660, Sarah French. (French—American Line—II.) Their children, born in Roxbury, were:

1. Hannah, born June 10, 1661, baptized June 15, 1662.
2. Jonathan (2), of whom further.
3. John, born April 9, 1665, buried July 15, 1665.
4. Christopher, buried October 12, 1666.
5. Christopher, born February 9, 1668; married, June 21, 1702, Mary Stratton.
6. John, born April 13, 1670, baptized April 24, 1670.
7. Joseph, born December 20, 1671, buried June 4, 1672.
8. Sarah, born May 18, 1673.
9. William, born January 12, baptized January 17, 1675.
10. Elizabeth, born August 9, baptized August 15, 1680.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 118, 120. "Vital Records of Roxbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 314, 610. Mary Q. Beyer: "A Genealogical History of the French and Allied Families," p. 24. Rev. H. L. Hazen: "History of Billerica, Massachusetts," p. 56. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 377.)

(III) JONATHAN (2) PEAKE, son of Jonathan (1) and Sarah (French) Peake, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 10, 1663, and baptized October 18th of the same year. He died in Woodstock, Connecticut, September 20, 1744, aged eighty-one years. He was one of the first thirty-nine to settle in Woodstock in 1687, a plot of twenty acres of land having been granted him in November, 1686, at the southern end of Eastward Vale. On November 27, 1690, he was chosen surveyor and mended roads in the southeastern neighborhood. In 1691, Jonathan Peake, with three others, was selected to superintend the building of a meeting-house. He was elected constable March 2, 1696. October 9, 1710, he and John Holmes were directed "to meet committees from Killingly and Pomfret to advise and state a suitable place on Quinebaug River, where it may be most commodious for a bridge." In 1704, he was given charge of the construction of a schoolhouse and, in 1717, was on the building committee for the construction of a new meeting-house.

Jonathan (2) Peake married, about 1690, Hannah Leavens, who was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 17, 1666, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut,

October 19, 1756, in her ninetieth year, only child of John and Hannah (Woods) Leavens, of Roxbury, and granddaughter of John and Mary Woods. They had the following children, all born in Woodstock, Connecticut:

1. Joseph, born September 23, 1691; married (first), January 9, 1717-18, Grace Morris; (second), March 1, 1721-22, Mary Perrin.
2. Hannah, born September 14, 1693; married, intentions published October 15, 1720, Jabez Corbin, born June 26, 1693, son of Jabez and Mary (Morse) Corbin.
3. Dorcas, born February 29, 1695-96, died in 1785; married, October 27, 1715, Ensign Nathaniel Sanger.
4. Bethiah, born February 20, 1697-98; married, January 12, 1715, Deacon Edward Morris.
5. Abigail, born April 7, 1700; married, April 28, 1720, Isaac Johnson.
6. Sarah, of whom further.
7. Catherine, born August 29, 1704; married, February 7, 1725-26, Edward Bugbee, born December 13, 1698, son of Edward and Abigail (Hall) Bugbee.
8. Jonathan, born in 1706, died August 23, 1744.
9. Ephraim, born May 9, 1709.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 119, 122. P. F. Leavens: "The Leavens Name," p. 27. C. W. Bowen. "History of Woodstock, Connecticut," Vol. I, p. 22; Vol. III, p. 9. "Vital Records of Woodstock, Connecticut," pp. 4-5, 20, 33.)

(IV) SARAH PEAKE, daughter of Jonathan (2) and Hannah (Leavens) Peake, was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, April 18, 1702, and died March 15, 1801, aged ninety-nine years. She married John Morse. (Morse IV.)

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 110-11.)

(The French Line).

The name French is supposed to have originated in France, appearing first in England soon after the Norman Conquest, where it was applied to an incomer from France. Records in Yorkshire, England, show the name as early as 1100, and later on it appears in North England and Scotland. During this time the name was variously spelled Franceis, de Frenssh, le ffrensh, Frenssh, Frensche, Frensce, Franche, Freynch, the earliest notice of the surname French, as it is used today, appearing in 1252.

The first of this family, of whom there is any authentic record, was Thomas French, whose death occurred at Wethersfield, County Essex, England, in 1599, and is so recorded.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Mary Q. Beyer: "A Genealogical History of the French and Allied Families," pp. 21-22.)

(The Family in England).

(I) THOMAS (1) FRENCH, the elder, of Weathersfield, County Essex, England, died in 1599. In his will he mentions his wife, Bridget, three children, and grandson, John, son of Thomas; and in it he gives to the poor of Halstead, Essex; West Wrattling, Cambridgeshire; Snettisham, Norfolk; and Little Birdfield and Arkesden, Essex.

He married Bridget, and they were the parents of:

1. Thomas (2), of whom further.
2. Mary, married John Collin.
3. Elizabeth, married John Meade.

(Mary Q. Beyer: "A Genealogical History of the French and Allied Families," pp. 21-22.)

(II) THOMAS (2) FRENCH, son of Thomas (1) French, the elder, was of Halstead, County Essex, England. He died January 27, 1613, leaving a wife, Anne, six sons, and several daughters. Among his six sons was Thomas (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) THOMAS (3) FRENCH, son of Thomas (2) and Anne French, of Halstead, County Essex, England, married a daughter of a Mr. Wood. Their children were:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Francis, baptized June 29, 1606.
3. Jerrymya, baptized November 21, 1607.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) LIEUTENANT WILLIAM FRENCH, progenitor of our line and son of Thomas (3) French, of Halstead, County Essex, England, was born in Halstead, England, March 15, 1603, and died November 20, 1681. (Some records give his death date as 1684, but as his will was proved in 1681, he must have died in that year.) A copy of his will as given in the Beyer genealogy of the family follows:

THE LAST WILL AND TESTAMT OF WM FFRENCH OF BILLERICA.

aged about seaventy & six years I William ffrench do make my last Will and Testament as followeth

. . . . whereas I have already given to all my children that have been already married their portions I only add to them as followeth. To the Eldest son of John French: to William the son of Jacob French; to Elizabeth ye daughter of Richard Ellis; to Jonathan ye son of Jonathan Hides; to ye eldest daughter of Jonathan Peake; to Marah ye daughter of Jno Brackett, which are all my grandchildren, to each p'son afores^d twenty shillings

. . . . ye remainder I do give unto my beloved wife and to those children born to me by her

. . . . my beloved wife & my son Jacob ffrench to be my executors

WM FFRENCH.

Dated June 5, 1679.

Proved 10mo.-20-1681.

Lieutenant French came to America with Rev. Thomas Shepard and his brother, Samuel, Roger Harlakenden, and George and Joseph Cooke, in the ship "Defense," in the summer of 1635, and settled in Cambridge, Massachusetts, where he and his wife became members of the church. He appears on record, April 4, 1636, when he drew five acres of land, and again, September 21, 1639, when he sold a house and garden to John Sill. In 1646 he sold land to Andrew Stevenson. "The military company of Massachusetts was organized in June, 1638, with William French as its captain." He was made junior sergeant in 1643, first sergeant in 1646, lieutenant in 1647, and ensign in 1650. In 1652 he removed to Billerica, where he was one of the original proprietors and earliest settlers. Here he held several positions of public interest; in 1659 he was chosen "to sit in the Deacon's seat"; was commissioner on rates; selectman in 1660, and for nine years held that office; in 1661 he was on the committee to examine children and servants in "reading, religion and the catechism"; in 1660 he was elected first deputy to the General Court from Billerica, Massachusetts, taking his seat in 1663. A letter on Indian instruction, writ-

ten by him to a friend in England, was published in London in the tract called "Strength out of Weakness." This was published also in the "Massachusetts Historical Society Collections," Third Series, Vol. IV, pp. 149-96. At the time of his death William French was captain of an artillery company in Billerica.

Lieutenant William French married (first), in England, Elizabeth, who was aged thirty or thirty-two in 1635, and died in Billerica, Massachusetts, March 31, 1668. He married (second), May 6, 1669, Mary (Lathrop) Stearns, daughter of Thomas Lathrop, of Barnstable, and widow of John Stearns, of Billerica. She married (third), June 29, 1687, Isaac Mixter. Children of the first marriage:

1. Francis, born in England in 1624; married Lydia Bonnell; resided in Milford and Derby, Connecticut.
2. Elizabeth, born in England in 1629; married Robert Eliot (sometimes recorded Ellis), of Dedham.
3. Mary, born in England in 1633, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 27, 1672; married Jonathan Hyde.
4. John, born in England in 1635, died in October, 1712; married (first), January 21, 1659, Abigail Coggan; (second), July 3, 1663, Hannah Burrage; (third), January 14, 1667-68, Mary Rogers; (fourth), January 16, 1677, Mary (Littlefield) Kittredge.
5. Sarah, of whom further.
6. Jacob, born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 16, 1639-40, died May 20, 1713; married (first), September 7, 1665, Mary Champney; (second), June 30, 1685, Mary Convers; (third) Mary; (fourth) Ruth.
7. Hannah, born April 12, 1641 (sometimes recorded as February 2, 1641), died June 20, 1642.
8. Hannah, born February 16, 1644, died May 9, 1674; married, September 6, 1661, John Brockett.
9. Samuel, born December 3, 1645, died July, 1646.
10. Samuel, born about 1647-48; married Sarah Cummings.

Children of the second marriage:

11. Mary, born April 3, 1670; married Nathaniel Dunkler (Dunklin, or Duncklee).
12. Sarah, born October 29, 1671; (perhaps married first a Mr. Sharpe); married, May 6, 1691, Joseph Crosby.
13. Abigail, born April 14, 1673, died April 13, 1674.
14. Hannah, born January 25, 1676; married, October 5, 1693, John Childs, of Watertown.

(Mary Q. Beyer: "A Genealogical History of the French and Allied Families," pp. 22-28, 53. John M. French: "Lieutenant William French and his Descendants," p. 3. Lucius Paige: "History of Cambridge, Massachusetts," p. 552. Henry A. Hazen: "History of Billerica, Massachusetts," p. 56. "Vital Records of Cambridge, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 268; Vol. II, p. 562. "Vital Records of Billerica, Massachusetts," pp. 257-59.)

(II) SARAH FRENCH, daughter of Lieutenant William and Elizabeth French, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in March, 1638, and died June 12, 1715. She married Jonathan (I) Peake. (Peake II.)

(Mary Q. Beyer: "A Genealogical History of the French and Allied Families," pp. 22-28. "Roxbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 314.)

(The Carpenter Line).

Carpenter came into use as a surname as designating the occupation, "the carpenter," a worker in wood. The name appears in very early records, as shown by the following: Henricus Carpentarius, County Lancashire, in *temp.* Edward I-III;

TRACY.

Arms—Or an escallop in the chief dexter point sable, between two bendlets gules.

Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine an escallop sable, between two wings, expanded, or.

(C. S. Ripley: "Ancestors of Lieutenant Thomas Tracy.")

CLARK (CLARKE).

Arms—Argent, on a fesse between three crosses pattée sable, three plates.

Crest—A cross pattée or between two wings azure.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

BARET.

Arms—Argent, a bend azure, between three buckles lozengy gules.

Crest—On a helmet two ostrich feathers, the one or the other argent.

(G. S. Porter: "English Ancestry of Margaret Baret," p. 1.)

LOOMIS.

Arms—Argent, between two palets gules, three fleurs-de-lis in pale sable, a chief azure.

Crest—On a chapeau a pelican vulning herself proper.

Motto—*Ne cede malis.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

PEAKE.

Arms—Gyronny of four argent and gules a griffin's head erased, counterchanged.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

FRENCH.

Arms—Azure, a bend or, between two dolphins embowed argent.

Crest—A crescent per pale argent and or, between the horns a fleur-de-lis counterchanged.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

CARPENTER.

Arms—Argent, a greyhound passant and chief sable.

Crest—A greyhound's head erased per fess sable and argent.

Motto—*Celeritas, virtus, fidelitas.*

(A. B. Carpenter: "A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family in America.")

BASS.

Arms—Sable, a bordure argent.

Crest—Out of ducal coronet two wings proper,

(Burke: "General Armory.")

MORGAN.

Arms—Or, a griffin segreant sable.

Crest—A reindeer's head couped or, attired gules.

Motto—Onward and upward. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

WILLIAMS.

Arms—Sable, a lion rampant argent. (Burke: "General Armory.")

was by him as a friend in England, and published in London in the tract called "The History of the French Revolution." This was published also in the "Massachusetts Historical Society's Collections," Vol. IV, pp. 144-145. At the time of his death William French was captain of an artillery company in Billerica.

1. William French (first), in England, Elizabeth, who was aged thirty or thirty-two in 1635, and died in Billerica, Massachusetts, March 31, 1668. He married (second), Elizabeth (Stearns), daughter of Thomas Stearns, of Billerica. She married (third), June 20, 1667, John Rogers, of Billerica.

(General Atterbury.)
French, born in England in 1622; married Lydia Bonnell; resided in Milford and Derby, Connecticut.

2. Elizabeth, born in England in 1629; married Robert Elliot (sometimes recorded Ellis), of Dedham.

3. Mary, born in 1633; died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 27, 1673; married John Rogers, of Billerica.

Abigail Coggan; (second), July 3, 1663, Hannah Burrage; (third), January 14, 1667-68, Mary Rogers; (fourth), August 16, 1667, Mary (Littlefield) Kittredge.

As who further.
French, born in England in 1622; married Lydia Bonnell; resided in Milford and Derby, Connecticut.

(General Atterbury.)
French, born in England in 1622; married Lydia Bonnell; resided in Milford and Derby, Connecticut.

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Gracy



Baret



Loomis



French



Clark
(Clarke)



Peake



Carpenter



Morgan



Bass



Williams

Hugh le Charpenter, County Wilts, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273; and Johannes Carpenter, 1379, in the Poll Tax, West Riding of Yorkshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM (1) CARPENTER, of England, had several children, namely:

1. James, who inherited the estate of his father.
2. Alexander, born about 1560; he was a dissenter and on account of religious persecution removed with his family to Leyden, Holland. His only son was probably William, of Cobham.
3. William (2), of whom further.
4. Richard, who was the father of the William Carpenter who came to America in 1636, settled in Providence, Rhode Island, with Roger Williams, and is known as the progenitor of the Providence branch.

(A. B. Carpenter: "A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family," pp. 38-50.)

(II) WILLIAM (2) CARPENTER, son of William (1) Carpenter, was born in 1576, was a carpenter by trade, and lived in the city of London. He rented certain tenements and gardens in Houndsditch in 1625, to him devised for forty-one years with a covenant to build within five years, which tenements and gardens were heretofore conveyed to the city's use for the support of the Carpenter Free School by John Carpenter, town clerk of London. This William, the progenitor of the Rehoboth family, came over in the ship "Bevis" with his son, William, his son's wife, Abigail, and their children, and returned to England in the same ship. The earliest record of unquestioned authenticity relating to his family is as follows:

Southampton.—The list of the names of Passeng^s Intended to shipe themselves, In the "Bevis" of Hampton of CL. Tounes, Robert Batten M^r for Newengland, And thus by vertue of the Lord Treasurers warrant of the second of May w^{ch} was after the restraynt and they some Dayes gone to sea Before the Kinges Mat^{es} Proclamacon Came unto South'ton. No. of persons

		Ages
8	{ William Carpenter } Of Horwell Carpenter ^{rs}	62
	{ William Carpenter, Jun. }	33
	{ Abigail Carpenter and fower children 10 and under }	32
	{ Tho: Banshott, servt. }	14

Endorsed: "Southton, 1638. The Cert. and list of the Passeng^{rs} names gone for New England in the "Bevis" of Hampton, in May, 1638.

The statement was made, in 1860, that Horwell, as given above, probably should be Horil, and that "there is a Horil in Hamshire, near Linington."

William (2) Carpenter had a son, William (3), of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XIV, p. 336; Vol. LXXIII, p. III; Vol. LXXVIII, p. 105. A. B. Carpenter: "A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family," p. 38.)

(III) WILLIAM (3) CARPENTER, son of William (2) Carpenter, who, at the age of sixty-two came to New England in 1638 and soon returned to England, was born, probably in England, about 1605, and died in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 7, 1659. He was admitted a freeman of Weymouth, Massachusetts, May 13, 1640; was representative of Weymouth in 1641 and 1643 and from the town of Rehoboth in 1645; and in June of the latter year he was made a freeman of

Rehoboth. In 1645, William Carpenter, with others, was chosen to look after the interests of the town; the same year he was chosen by the town to represent them in the General Court at Plymouth. In 1647 he was chosen as one of the directors of the town, and again in 1655. In 1653 is the first time that his name was written as William Carpenter, Sr. His son, William, would be twenty-one at this date and was a resident of the town. About 1642 he was commissioned captain by the General Court of Massachusetts.

The land of William (3) Carpenter, of Weymouth, was described on the town records about 1642-44 in considerable detail; it included two acres in the west field, four acres in the mill field, eighteen acres near the fresh pond, three acres, four acres, and four acres, all in "Harrisises Rainge," and two acres of fresh marsh.

"William Carpenter, Sr., of Rehoboth," made his will "10th month 10th day" (probably December 10, 1658); it was proved April 21, 1659. He bequeathed to his son, John, "one mare, being the old white mare, and my best dublet, and my handsomest coat, and new cloth to make him a pair of breeches," "twenty shillings to buy him a calf," and a number of books. Bequests to his other children included various parcels of land, a number of horses, colts, oxen, steers, sheep, also Latin, Greek and Hebrew books.

William (3) Carpenter married, in England, Abigail, who died February 22, 1687. They were the parents of:

1. John, born in England about 1628, died, probably at Jamaica, Long Island, May 23, 1695; married Hannah Hope.
2. William (4), of whom further.
3. Joseph, born in England, about 1633, died in May, 1675; married, May 25, 1655, Margaret Sutton.
4. Hannah, born in Weymouth, Massachusetts, April 3, 1640, died about 1670; married, April 21, 1659, Joseph Carpenter, a cousin.
5. Abiah (twin), born in Weymouth, April 9, 1643, died before 1702; married (first), in 1659; and (second) probably a Wickes, sister of Ann Wickes.
6. Abigail (twin), born in Weymouth, April 9, 1643, died March 5, 1710; married (first), in 1659, John Titus, Jr.; married (second), November 9, 1692, Jonah Palmer.
7. Samuel, born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, probably in 1644, died there, February 20, 1682-83; married, May 25, 1660, Sarah Readaway.

(A. B. Carpenter: "A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family," pp. 38-50. "Weymouth Historical Society Publications," No. 2, pp. 254, 287. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXV, p. 65.)

(IV) WILLIAM (4) CARPENTER, son of William (3) and Abigail Carpenter, was born in England about 1631-32 and died at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, January 26, 1703, aged seventy-two years. He came to America with his parents in 1638 and settled in Rehoboth. From May 13, 1668, until his death, he held the office of town clerk with the exception of the year 1693. He was a farmer by occupation and was a man of superior ability and accurate in all business transactions.

William (4) Carpenter married (first), October 5, 1651, Priscilla Bennett, who was born in 1632 and died October 20, 1663, daughter of Edward Bennett, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He married (second), December 10, 1663, Miriam Searles, who was born about 1629 and died May 1, 1722, aged ninety-three years. Children of the first marriage:

1. John, of whom further.

2. William, born at Rehoboth, June 20, 1659, died at Attleboro, Massachusetts, March 10, 1718-19; married, April 8, 1685, Elizabeth Robinson, born April 3, 1657, daughter of George and Joanna (Ingraham) Robinson.
3. Priscilla, born July 24, 1661; married Richard Sweet, of Rehoboth.
4. Benjamin, born October 20, 1663, died at Coventry, Connecticut, April 18, 1738; married, March 14, 1691, Hannah Strong, born in 1670-71, died March 20, 1762, aged ninety-one or ninety-two years, daughter of Jedediah and Freedom (Woodward) Strong; he was a farmer; removed to Northampton, Massachusetts, in 1708, and soon after to Coventry, Connecticut.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Josiah, born December 18, 1664, died February 28, 1727; married, November 24, 1692, Elizabeth Read, born January 25, 1667-68, died October 8 or 18, 1739, aged seventy-two years, probably the daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Clark) Read.
6. Nathaniel, born May 12, 1667, died after 1741; married (first), September 19, 1693, Rachel Cooper, died July 9, 1694; married (second), November 17, 1695, Mary Preston, of Dorchester, died May 25, 1706, aged thirty-one years; married (third), July 8, 1707, widow Mary Cooper, died April 9, 1712, aged thirty-six years; married (fourth) Mary Bacon.
7. Daniel, born October 8, 1669, died after 1730; married (first), April 15, 1695, Bethiah Bliss, died February 27, 1702-03, aged thirty-one years, daughter of Jonathan Bliss; married (second), March 30, 1704, Elizabeth Butterworth, born January 15, 1682, died June 13, 1708; married (third), December 12, 1710, Margaret Thurston, died March 19, 1717, in her fortieth year; married (fourth), October 15, 1718, Mary (or Margaret) Hunt, died March 19, 1719, aged twenty years; married (fifth) Widow Mary Hyde; he was a farmer in Rehoboth.
8. Noah, born March 28, 1672, died in Attleboro, in April, 1756; married (first), December 3, 1700, Sarah Johnson, born April 4, 1677, died September 29, 1726, daughter of Matthew Johnson; married (second), May 22, 1727, Ruth (Follet) Talbott, died June 10, 1745, daughter of Abraham and Ruth (Foster) Follet and widow of Abraham Talbott; married (third), November 29, 1745, Widow Tubithy Bishop, died June 7, 1753; he was a farmer and wheelwright in Attleboro, Massachusetts.
9. Miriam, born October 16, 1674, died May 21, 1706; married, June 23, 1691, Jonathan Bliss.
10. Obadiah, born March 12, 1677-78, died October 25, 1749, in his seventy-third year; married, November 6, 1703, Deliverance Preston, of Dorchester, daughter of Deacon Daniel and Abigail (Jackson) Preston.
11. Ephraim, born April 25, 1681, died young.
12. Ephraim, born April 25, 1683-84, died April 20, 1743; married (first), August 14, 1704-1705, Hannah Read, died August 30, 1717, in her thirty-sixth year; married (second), March 24, 1719, widow Martha (Ide) Carpenter, widow of Zachariah Carpenter; he was a lieutenant in a Militia Company in Rehoboth.
13. Hannah, born April 10, 1684-85; married, November 23, 1703, Jonathan Chaffee.
14. Abigail, born April 15, 1687, died January 15, 1781, in her ninety-fourth year; married, November 12, 1706, Daniel Perrin, born March 18, 1682, died March 20, 1754.

(A. B. Carpenter: "A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family," pp. 38-57, 64-67, 70, 72-73, 144. "Weymouth Historical Society Publications," No. 2, pp. 254, 287. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXV, p. 65. L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 115.)

(V) JOHN CARPENTER, son of William (4) and Priscilla (Bennett) Carpenter, was born probably in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, October 19, 1652, and died in Woodstock, Connecticut, after 1708 and before 1714, as his name is not included in a deed of his stepmother of that year. He was a carpenter and housewright in Rehoboth, Attleboro, Swansea, and Dedham. In 1690 he removed to Woodstock, Connecticut. John Carpenter served in King Philip's War and was in the Narragansett Expedition in 1675; he was also made a captain of a company from Woodstock in the French and Indian War.

John Carpenter married (first), before 1677, Rebecca Readaway, who was born in February, 1654, daughter of James Readaway, of Rehoboth, Massachusetts. He married (second), about 1694, Mrs. Sarah (Fuller) Day, of Dedham, Massachusetts, who was born May 7, 1659, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Fuller and widow of Ralph Day. Children of the first marriage:

1. Ames, born December 19, 1677, died July 6, 1681.
2. Eliphalet, born August 17, 1679, died in Woodstock, Connecticut, about 1715; married (first) Rebecca; married (second), October 31, 1731, Abigail Bacon; he was a housewright.
3. Priscella, of whom further.
4. Amos, born July 6, 1681-82.
5. Dorothy, born February 9, 1683; married, January 26, 1701-02, Samuel Bugbee, of Woodstock, Connecticut, son of Joseph Bugbee.
6. Jesse, born March 29, 1686, died in Killingly, Connecticut; married (first), February 27, 1712, Margaret Bacon; married (second) Mary Bacon.
7. Ruth, born February 14, 1687.
8. Amos, born February 12, 1689, died March 6, 1690-91.
9. Martha, born January 30, 1691-92, died May 12, 1692.

Children, probably of second marriage:

10. Rebecca, born November 4, 1694; married, June 29, 1730, probably, Jonathan Ormsby.
11. Anna, born March 1, 1697, died at Woodstock, Connecticut, December 13, 1717.
12. John, born in Woodstock; married, probably, Ruth Innman, of Cranston, Rhode Island.

(A. B. Carpenter: "A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family," pp. 51, 63-64, 92-93.)

(VI) PRISCILLA CARPENTER, daughter of John and Rebecca (Readaway) Carpenter, was born January 20, 1680-81, and died August 3, 1759. She married Peter Morse. (Morse III.)

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 110-16. A. B. Carpenter: "A Genealogical History of the Rehoboth Branch of the Carpenter Family," p. 64.)

(The Witter Line).

The English surname Witter or Wither is a baptismal derivation of the "son of Withers." H. Harrison gives as an old meaning of Withers the following: "Old English *wiht*, sprite, elf, etc., plus *here*, army, thus Wihthere or Wither." The surname appears several times in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, as: Agnes Wyther, County Cambridge; Richard Wyther, County Oxford; and Simon Wyther, County Hunts. Whitter is also a variant.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) WILLIAM WITTER, immigrant ancestor, was born in England in 1584 and died, probably in America, in 1659, aged seventy-five years. His will was dated August 5, 1652, and was proved June 24, 1661. He left England in 1639 and settled at Lynn, Massachusetts, removing later to a new Colony, Swampscott, Massachusetts, of which he was one of the founders. William Witter was constantly in difficulties over his religious beliefs. He adhered to the Baptist faith and was called into court, May 22, 1646, "for antagonizing Infant Baptism."

William Witter married, probably, Annis. They had two children:

1. Josiah, of whom further.
2. Hannah, born before 1640, died in 1696; married (first) Robert Burdick; married (second) Edmund Chamberlain.

(William R. Cutter, A. M.: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. III, p. 1487. Loveland Ancestry in "Journal of American History," Vol. XII, pp. 489-90. L. E. DeForest, A. M., J. D.: "Babcock and Allied Families," pp. 113-14.)

(II) JOSIAH WITTER, son of William and Annis Witter, was born before 1640 and died before 1690, leaving a will dated November 24, 1685. He settled at Stonington, Connecticut, where he bought large tracts of land and built his house, where his children of the second marriage were born.

Josiah Witter married (first), February 25, 1662, Elizabeth Wheeler, died August 5, 1672, daughter of Thomas and Mary Wheeler. He married (second) Sarah Crandall, daughter of Elder John Crandall. Children of first marriage, born in Lynn, Massachusetts:

1. Elizabeth, born March 15, 1663.
2. Mary, born February 20, 1665.
3. Ebenezer (1), of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

4. John, born March 11, 1677.
5. Sarah, born February 9, 1679.
6. Hannah, born February 17, 1680-81.

(William R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. III, p. 1487. "Loveland Ancestry" in "Journal of American History," Vol. XII, pp. 489-490. "Lynn Vital Records," pp. 425, 619. Wheeler: "Stonington, Connecticut," pp. 686-87.)

(III) DEACON EBENEZER (1) WITTER, son of Josiah and Elizabeth (Wheeler) Witter, was born at Lynn, Massachusetts, March 2, 1668, and died at Preston, Connecticut, January 12, 1712. He settled in Preston and was one of the founders and deacons of the Congregational Church.

He married, at Preston, May 5, 1693, Dorothy Morgan. (Morgan III.) They were the parents of:

1. Elizabeth, born March 3, 1694.
2. Mary, born March 2, 1696.
3. Joseph (twin), born June 12, 1697.
4. Josiah (twin), born June 12, 1697.
5. Josiah, born September 20, 1698.
6. Ebenezer (2), of whom further.
7. Dorothy, born December 11, 1702.
8. Hannah, born November 26, 1704.
9. William, born May 28, 1707.
10. Abigail (twin), born January 24, 1711, died February 16, 1711.
11. Josiah (twin), born January 24, 1711, died young.

(William R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. III, pp. 1487-88. J. C. Washburne: "Witter Genealogy," pp. 23-24.)

(IV) EBENEZER (2) WITTER, son of Deacon Ebenezer (1) and Dorothy (Morgan) Witter, was born at Preston, November 30, 1700, and died September 19, 1789. He settled at Preston, where he was a prominent citizen.

He married (first), at Preston, March 26, 1728, Elizabeth Brown, born in 1708, died August 16, 1759. Ebenezer Witter married (second), November 6, 1760, Mary Avery, of Groton, Connecticut, who died June 13, 1784. Children of the first marriage, all born in Preston:

1. Josiah, born November 17, 1729.
2. Nathan, born November 15, 1731; married Keziah Branch.
3. John, born September 17, 1733.
4. Mary, born July 11, 1735.
5. Jacob, born May 6, 1737.
6. Elizabeth, born January 2, 1739.
7. John, born September 10, 1742, died the same day.
8. Asa, of whom further.
9. James, born September 30, 1746, died October 10, 1746.
10. Esther, born May 12, 1753.

(William R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. III, pp. 1487-88.)

(V) ASA WITTER, son of Ebenezer (2) and Elizabeth (Brown) Witter, was born at Preston, Connecticut, September 30, 1744, and died October 7, 1792. During the Revolutionary War he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence.

He married, October 10, 1765, Joanna Kinne, daughter of Captain Ezra and Sarah (Denison) Kinne, of Preston. Children:

1. Ezra, born September 6, 1766; graduated from Yale; was a clergyman.
2. Rhoda, born June 8, 1770.
3. Betsey, born May 25, 1773.
4. Sarah, born July 1, 1775.
5. Ebenezer, of whom further.
6. Polly, born April 9, 1788.
7. Joanna, born July 2, 1792.

(J. C. Washburne: "Witter Genealogy," pp. 43-44, 66-67, 69.)

(VI) EBENEZER WITTER, son of Asa and Joanna (Kinne) Witter, was born at Canterbury, Connecticut, March 13, 1778, and died February 28, 1833. He married, September 12, 1799, Eunice Bass. (Bass VI.) Children:

1. Asa, born November 9, 1800; was a physician.
2. Nathan, born in 1802, died in 1804.
3. William, born May 1, 1804; was a member of the Connecticut Legislature.
4. Lyman, born in 1807.
5. Ruth, of whom further.
6. John, born September 27, 1812.
7. Joanna, born in 1816.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 67-68, 80-83.)

(VII) RUTH WITTER, daughter of Ebenezer and Eunice (Bass) Witter, was born in 1810. She married Thomas May. (First May Line VII.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 83.)

(The Bass Line).

The surname Bass has for its derivation a nickname meaning "of low stature," that is, short and stout, corresponding to the French "le Bas."

The Bass family has an ancient lineage in England, and its members were early established in the counties of Somerset, Buck and Oxford, as shown by the following examples, listed in early records: Nicholas Basse, County Somerset, in Kirby's Quest, I Edward III; Hugh Basse, County Buck, and John Basse, County Oxford, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273; and, in 1646, Edward Basse, St. Michael, Cornhill.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) SAMUEL BASS, first of our line, was born in England about 1600, and died in Massachusetts, December 30, 1694, aged ninety-four years, according to Elisha Thayer's "Family Memorial," but Clara P. Ohler, in her "Ancestors and Descendants of David Paine and Abigail Shepard, of Ludlow, Massachusetts," gives his death date as September 13, 1694. He was buried in the First Church Cemetery at Quincy, Massachusetts (formerly Braintree). He came to the American Colonies with his wife and probably one or two children in 1630 or soon after. They settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they were numbered among the earliest members of the first church there. Samuel Bass was admitted a freeman May 14, 1634, and remained a resident of Roxbury for several years. In 1640 he removed to Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and became a member of the First Congregational Church there, having been dismissed and recommended from the church in Roxbury, July 5, 1640. He was chosen and ordained the first deacon of the church and remained in that office until his death, "for the space of above fifty years."

Samuel Bass was of vigorous personality and was held in high esteem in the town. He was deputy to the General Assembly from Braintree for several years, ranging variously from 1641 to 1664. He was known as "Goodman Bass."

He married, probably in England, Ann, who was born in England. (There seems to be some difference of opinion about the date of her death. Savage, in his "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," gives it as September 5, 1663. The Thayer "Family Memorial" records it as September 5 or 16, 1693, aged ninety-three years, while Clara P. Ohler, above mentioned, gives it as September 5, 1665.) She was buried in the old cemetery of the First Church at Quincy. Samuel and Ann Bass were the parents of the following children:

1. Samuel, Jr., born in England, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, before May, 1653; married Mary Howard.
2. Mary, born in England, probably about 1630, died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 29, 1704, aged seventy-three years; married, in March, 1647, Captain John Capen.
3. Hannah, born probably in England, was living in Braintree in 1692, but probably died in Taunton; married, September 15, 1651, Sergeant Stephen Paine.
4. John, born probably in Roxbury in 1632, died September 12, 1716, aged eighty-four years; married, December 3, 1657, Ruth Alden, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, "Mayflower" pilgrims; married (second), July 21, 1675, Hannah Sturtephant.
5. Thomas, of whom further.
6. Joseph, died about January 16, 1714; married (first) Mary, who died March 15, 1678; (second) Deborah.
7. Sarah, married (first) Deacon John Stone, of Watertown; (second), May 10 or November 3, 1693, Deacon Joseph Penniman, who died November 5, 1705.

(Elisha Thayer: "Family Memorial," Parts I and II, pp. 53-65, 74. W. L. Weaver: "History of Ancient Windham, Connecticut," pp. 90-93. Shurtleff: "Records of Massachusetts Colony," Vols. I, II, III, IV. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers

of New England," Vol. I, p. 135. Clara P. Ohler: "Ancestors and Descendants of David Paine and Abigail Shepard, of Ludlow, Massachusetts," pp. 41, 230-31. S. A. Bates: "Records of the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts," pp. 629, 640, 716, 720, 724. "Register of the Colonial Dames of Massachusetts," 1893-1905.)

(II) THOMAS BASS, son of Samuel and Ann Bass, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, and died at Braintree after 1694. He lived in Medfield, Massachusetts, for a period of five or six years, returning then to Braintree. Here he was chosen a deacon of the church. In 1692 he was one of several selectmen chosen by the town to "seat the meeting house by appointing persons to their places." It was further voted that these same selectmen be empowered to make orders for the town in 1693, "for the making up of fences, fetering horse, and hogs, kine, yoaking and wringing of same, and by making orders to restrain sheep by putting them to a keeper or keepers." The first debt, of which the town had any record, was for ten shillings, December 24, 1694, due "Mr. Thomas Bass, for ringing the bell for the former year," and this, by vote of the town, was to be raised by taxation.

Thomas Bass married (first) at Medfield, Massachusetts, October 4 or 14, 1660, Sarah Wood, who died December 29, 1678, daughter of Nicholas Wood. He married (second), in 1680, Susannah Blanchard, probably the widow of Nathaniel Blanchard, of Weymouth. Children of the first marriage:

1. Abigail, born at Medfield, January 2, 1668.
2. Samuel, born at Medfield, December 20, 1669, died in August, 1690; married, September 29, 1689, Mercy Marsh, who died March 9, 1706.
3. Mary, born probably in Braintree, February 20, 1672.
4. John, of whom further.
5. Mehitable, born September 18, 1678, died January 24, 1678-79.

(S. A. Bates: "Records of the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts," p. 651. W. S. Pattee: "History of Old Braintree and Quincy, Massachusetts," p. 548. W. S. Tilden: "History of the Town of Medfield, Massachusetts, 1650-1886," pp. 526, 632. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 135.)

(III) JOHN BASS, son of Thomas and Sarah (Wood) Bass, was born January 26, 1675 (Savage says March 26), and died in Windham, Connecticut, October 10, 1753, aged seventy-eight years. He first resided in Braintree, Massachusetts, and was in Lebanon, Connecticut, in 1708. He later removed to Windham, Connecticut, where, on February 21, 1710-11, he bought a plot of one hundred and ten acres of Rev. Samuel Whiting, located on the road from Windham Center to Scotland, now within the bounds of Scotland.

John Bass married at Braintree, Massachusetts, March 7, 1695, Elizabeth Neale, of Braintree, who was born April 28, 1675, and died after 1753, daughter of Henry and Hannah (Pray) Neale. They were the parents of:

1. Elizabeth, born September 5, 1696; married John Kingsley.
2. Sarah, born September 19, 1699; married Ichabod Woodworth.
3. Thomas, born October 7, 1701, died January 8, 1787; married, November 9, 1726, Dorothy Parish, who died July 12, 1778.
4. Henry, of whom further.
5. John, born May 7, 1706, died young.
6. John, born in Lebanon, Connecticut, April 20, 1708, died in Windham, Connecticut, January 20, 1719.

7. Hannah, born at Windham, May 27, 1711; married Zebulon Hebard.
8. Priscilla, born at Windham, April 13, 1713, died September 5, 1714.
9. Priscilla, born at Windham, June 6, 1717, lived to nearly the age of one hundred years; married Eldad Kingsley.
10. Zebulon, born at Windham, May 22, 1718, died February 4, 1719.

(S. A. Bates: "Records of the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts," pp. 651, 721. Elisha Thayer: "Family Memorial," p. 66. W. L. Weaver: "History of Ancient Windham, Connecticut," p. 90.)

(IV) HENRY BASS, son of John and Elizabeth (Neale) Bass, was born at Braintree, Massachusetts, May 20, 1704, and died at Windham, Connecticut, in December, 1783. He is thought to have lived on the original homestead, now in the town of Scotland.

He married, December 10, 1735, Elizabeth Church, who died September 19, 1798, aged eighty-five years. They had the following children:

1. Zebulon, born July 26, 1737.
2. Samuel, born November 15, 1738, died at Ashford; married, October 2, 1766, Hannah Woodward; moved to Ashford after 1768.
3. Nathan, born October 10, 1740.
4. Adonijah, born September 13, 1744; it is thought that he and his brother, Nathan, settled in Colebrook or somewhere in the western part of Connecticut and became ancestors of the family in Litchfield County.
5. Ebenezer, of whom further.
6. Sybil, born November 18, 1748; married Eleazer Fitch.
7. Joseph, born October 13, 1750; not named in his father's will, dated 1781.
8. Tryphena, born March 6, 1753; married the preacher, Joshua Abbe, Jr.

(W. L. Weaver: "History of Ancient Windham, Connecticut," p. 90.)

(V) CAPTAIN EBENEZER BASS, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Church) Bass, was born in Windham, Connecticut, October 26, 1746, and died there, March 6, 1814, aged sixty-seven years.

He married at Windham, December 13, 1769, Ruth Waldo, who was born in Windham, November 28, 1748, and died there December 27, 1834, daughter of Zacheus and Tabitha (Kingsbury) Waldo. Both Ebenezer Bass and his wife were buried in the old burying ground at Windham. They were the parents of:

1. Eleazer, born at Windham, September 4, 1770, died at Edmeston (or Edmanstown), New York, in 1859; married, December 18, 1794, Desire Allen, who was born March 19, 1774, daughter of Asabel and Desire (Ames) Allen.
2. Joseph, born at Windham, April 17, 1772, died in Pennsylvania about 1850; married, at Windham, December 30, 1795, Lucy Gazer, daughter of Jason and Lucy (Peck) Gazer.
3. Joel, born at Windham, March 4, 1774, was living in Williamstown, Vermont, in 1868; married, December 22, 1796, Mary Martin, daughter of Aaron and Eunice (Flynt) Martin.
4. Dr. Bela, born at Windham, January 16, 1776, died at Middlebury, Vermont; married, at Westfield, Massachusetts, Phila Mosely.
5. Tabitha, born at Windham, April 2, 1778, died February 26, 1864; married, December 14, 1797, Rufus Burnham, son of Andrew and Jane (Bennet) Burnham.
6. Eunice, of whom further.
7. Nathan, born at Windham, April 15, 1782, died at Scotland, Connecticut, October 8, 1856; married (first) at Windham, March 27, 1822, Nancy Clift, daughter of Major Waterman Clift; (second) at Windham, March 28, 1838, Mrs. Laura (Paine) Fisher, widow of Rev. Jesse Fisher.

8. Ebenezer, born at Windham, July 1, 1784, died at Scotland, February 28, 1875; married, March 27, 1811, Sarah McCurdy, daughter of Neil McCurdy, of New Brunswick.
9. John, born at Windham, October 22, 1786, died at Scotland, September 29, 1865; married (first), September 14, 1814, Eunice Tracy, daughter of Gordon Tracy; (second), April 25, 1821, Mrs. Betsey (Smith) Martin, daughter of Eleazer Smith and widow of Elijah Martin; (third), February 11, 1838, Mrs. Maria (Safford) Tracy, daughter of Ephraim Safford and widow of Thomas C. Tracy.
10. Lydia, born at Windham, November 13, 1788, died at Lisbon, Connecticut, January 7, 1821; married at Lisbon, May 28, 1818, Ebenezer Allen, son of Pratt and Rhoda (Witter) Allen.
11. Dr. Zacheus, born at Windham, February 18, 1791, died at Middlebury, Vermont; married Susan Dorrance, daughter of Samuel and Lucy (Rudd) Dorrance.

(Waldo Lincoln: "Genealogy of the Waldo Family," pp. 240-43, 246. W. L. Weaver: "History of Ancient Windham, Connecticut," p. 92. J. C. Washburne: "Witter Genealogy," pp. 11, 67-68, 80-83, 86-89.)

(VI) EUNICE BASS, daughter of Captain Ebenezer and Ruth (Waldo) Bass, was born at Windham, Connecticut, August 9, 1780, and died at Canterbury, Connecticut, April 30, 1861. She married Ebenezer Witter. (Witter VI.)

(Waldo Lincoln: "Genealogy of the Waldo Family," Vol. I, p. 241. J. C. Washburne: "Witter Genealogy," pp. 67-68, 80-83.)

(The Morgan Line).

Morgan is a Welsh personal name of great antiquity, meaning "of the sea" or "by the sea." Another authority states that it is an old Celtic surname, signifying "bright or white sea." Among the ancient Welsh sovereign princes and petty kings were several Morgans, even as far back at 400 A. D. To one, Morgan of Glamorgan, about 705 A. D., is accredited the invention and adoption of "trial by jury." In Wales the surname often occurs with the prefix *Ap*, and in England the form Morgans has arisen. In 1273 Walter Morgan, County Oxford, England, is on record, and in 1537 David ap Morgan appears listed in England.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." N. H. Morgan: "Morgan Genealogy," p. 11. Appleton Morgan: "A History of the Family of Morgan.")

(I) JAMES MORGAN, immigrant ancestor and probably son of William and Elizabeth Morgan, of Diveru (or Dderw), was born probably at Llandaff, Glamorganshire, Wales, in 1607 and died at Groton, Connecticut, in 1685, aged seventy-eight years. In March, 1636, he and two younger brothers, Miles, aged twenty, and John, sailed from Bristol, England, in the ship "Mary" for America. Miles Morgan settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, and John Morgan went presumably to Virginia. It is not definitely known where James Morgan first settled. It may have been in Plymouth, but he is found in Roxbury, Massachusetts, before 1640. He was made a freeman there, May 10, 1643, and remained in that town as late as 1650, when he removed to Pequot (now New London), Connecticut. There he had a house-lot assigned to him "on the path to New Street, and six acres of upland, where the wigwams were in the path that goes from this town towards Culver's among the Rocky Hills." James Morgan sold his homestead "on the path to New Street," December 25, 1657, and moved across the Mystic River and east of it,

where he had large grants of land, received in 1652, and located in what was known as Groton. He engaged in farming in Groton and remained there the rest of his life.

Throughout his life James Morgan held many positions of public interest and importance. He was a member of the first Colonial Assembly of Connecticut in May, 1657, and was nine times chosen a member of that assembly, the last time being in 1670. For a period of three years he was one of the townsmen or selectmen in Pequot, from 1653-56. He also served in the Pequot War. In May, 1661, he was one of a committee chosen by the General Court to lay out and rectify the bounds of New London (Pequot) on the eastern side of the Great River. In 1662, he was one of three chosen to seat the people in the meetinghouse, "which, they doing, the inhabitants are to rest silent." In the same year James Morgan was appointed one of a committee to contract to build a house for the ministry at New London. He is also on record as standing third highest in amount among the taxpayers, certifying to a holding of two hundred and fifty pounds. In March of the next year, he, with three others, was chosen at a town meeting to draw a petition to the court, respecting the grievances of the town. November 29, 1669, James Morgan was chosen to lay out the King's Highway between Norwich and Mystick. He and his wife were listed in Rev. Simon Bradstreet's records of church members, October 5, 1672.

James Morgan was distinguished in public enterprises, often employed by the public and land surveys, establishing highways and determining boundaries, adjusting civil difficulties as a magistrate and ecclesiastical difficulties as a good neighbor and a Christian man, in whom all appeared to have reposed a marked degree of confidence and trust. He seems to have impressed the General Court with his high sense of sterling honesty, for he was asked to render decisions on controversies, and the court accepted his judgment without question. He was an active and useful member of the church under Rev. Richard Blinman, and his name was prominent in every important movement or proceeding. James Morgan was a large proprietor and dealer in lands. His estate was settled in 1685 by division among his four children, James, John, Joseph, and Hannah, wife of Nehemiah Royce.

James Morgan married, in Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 6, 1640, Margery Hills, of Roxbury. They were the parents of six children, all born in Roxbury except the youngest child:

1. Hannah, born May 18, 1642 (some records say July); appears to have removed early to New Haven Colony and was living in Wallingford in 1674; married, November 20, 1660, Nehemiah Royce, son of Robert and Elizabeth Royce, of New London.
2. Captain James, baptized January 3, 1643 (some records give the date of his birth as March 3, 1644), died December 8, 1711, aged sixty-eight years; was captain of Train Band in 1692 by order of Governor and Council of Groton; deputy from New London to General Court in 1689 and 1700, and from Groton in 1706; in July, 1694, was one of a committee chosen to "agree with workmen in building a new Meeting House, and to manage the whole concern about it"; granted land in New London, October 14, 1704; member of Baptist Church in New London, 1700; deacon of First Church in Groton until his death; townsman in Groton in 1705; married (first), November, 1666, Mary Vine, born in 1641, died in 1689; married (second) Hannah Cromwell, born in 1640, died in 1711, a few days before her husband.
3. Captain John, born March 30, baptized September 30, 1645, died in Preston, Connecticut, in 1712, aged sixty-seven years; was prominent in New London; deputy to the

General Court from New London in 1690; removed to Preston about 1692; married (first), November 16, 1665, Rachel Dymond, daughter of John Dymond; married (second) Widow Elizabeth (Jones) Williams, daughter of Lieutenant-Governor William Jones, of New Haven.

4. Joseph, of whom further.
5. Abraham, born September 3, 1648 (also given, baptized July 3, 1648), died June 2 (or August), 1649.
6. A daughter, born November 17, 1650, died the week after.

(N. H. Morgan: "Morgan Genealogy," pp. 19, 22. Appleton Morgan: "A History of the Family of Morgan," pp. 48, 102. Frances Caulkins: "History of New London, Connecticut," pp. 96, 98, 142, 198, 259, 294, 311, 319. Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 318. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VI, p. 184.)

(II) LIEUTENANT JOSEPH MORGAN, son of James and Margery (Hills) Morgan, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, the latter part of 1646 and died in Preston, Connecticut, April 5, 1704, aged fifty-eight years. He came to New London with his father in 1650, but after his marriage removed to Preston, where he was among the first settlers. At that time Preston was a part of Norwich, and in 1686 Joseph Morgan was one of the petitioners for its separation as a town. It was set off from Norwich in January, 1687, and on that date, Owaneco, the Indian Sachem, executed to Joseph Morgan and others a quit claim deed of all the town territory. The farm, which he owned and occupied and upon which his descendants lived after him, was owned in 1869 by Albert G. Myers, whose mother was a Morgan.

Lieutenant Joseph Morgan married, in April, 1670, Dorothy Parke, who was born May 6, 1652, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Thompson) Parke, of Wethersfield, and later of Preston, Connecticut. Their children, all born in Preston, Connecticut, were:

1. Rev. Joseph, born November 6, 1671, last heard of in 1749; his name was in the catalogue as one of the graduating class of Yale in 1702; he was probably not a regular graduate, but had the Bachelor of Arts degree conferred on him as an honorary title, for in 1697 he was settled over the First Church in Greenwich and in 1706 was dismissed and settled over the Second Church in Greenwich; in 1709 he was pastor of the Presbyterian Church of Freehold, New Jersey; last record of him was through a printed discourse made and published in Connecticut in 1749; married and had at least three sons.
2. Dorothy, born February 25, 1673, died young.
3. Dorothy, of whom further.
4. Anna, born November 10, 1679; married, September 7, 1714, Thomas Atwell.
5. Martha, born March 20, 1681; she was the mother of a line of three successive generations of doctors of the Perkins name, who were of marked ability and eminence in their profession; married, May 22, 1700, Joseph Perkins, of Norwich, died September 6, 1726, son of Jacob Perkins.
6. Hannah, born December 3, 1683, died August 8, 1697.
7. Margery, born July 2, 1685; married, March 10, 1709, Ebenezer Herbert, died at Windham, Connecticut, in 1752.
8. Abigail, born February 10, 1689, died May 28, 1695.
9. Deborah, born May 31, 1694.
10. Hannah, born December 16, 1697.

(N. H. Morgan: "Morgan Genealogy," pp. 25, 27, 34. Appleton Morgan: "A History of the Family of Morgan," p. 109. Edward M. Preston: "History of Captain Roswell Preston, of Hampton, Connecticut," p. 52. Frances Caulkins: "History of New London, Connecticut," pp. 282, 311. "Connecticut Colonial Records," Vol. I, p. 67. J. C. Washburn: "Witter Genealogy," pp. 23-24.)

(III) DOROTHY MORGAN, daughter of Lieutenant Joseph and Dorothy (Parke) Morgan, was born in Preston, Connecticut, February 29, 1676, and died March 9, 1759. She married Deacon Ebenezer Witter. (Witter III.)

(J. C. Washburn: "Witter Genealogy," pp. 23-24.)

(The Paine Line).

Payne or Paine came into use as a surname as designating "the son of Pagan," Pagan being taken from Paganus, an old Norman personal name. These surnames were very popular from the twelfth to fourteenth century. It has been said of several bearers of the cognomen that "He never knew pleasure who never knew Payn." In the early Hundred Rolls of 1273 there is listed a Robert *fil.* Payn, County Hunts, and a Gilbert Payn, County Essex.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) STEPHEN (I) PAINE, first known ancestor, was born in England about 1600, living at Great Ellingham, near Hingham, in the county of Norfolk, and died in America, in August, 1679. In 1638 he sailed in the ship "Diligent" with his wife and children and located at Hingham, Massachusetts, where he was a freeman June 6, 1639. Shortly after 1641 he removed to Rehoboth, Massachusetts, where he was one of the grantees. From 1645 to 1660 he was elected representative of that town to the Court at Plymouth and also served several times after that date. His occupation was that of a miller. In addition to large land holdings at Rehoboth, Stephen (I) Paine was a proprietor at Swansea. His will, dated July 18, 1679, and recorded at Plymouth, October 30, 1679, disposed of an estate valued at £6,733 15s. 10d.

Stephen (I) Paine married (first) Rose, as it is given in Savage, "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," although the "Paine Family Register" gives the name as Neele; she died January 20, 1660. He married (second) Alice, widow of William Parker, and (third) Elizabeth. Children:

1. Stephen (2), of whom further.
2. Nathaniel, died before his father; the children of Nathaniel are named in their grandfather's will.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 15.)

(II) STEPHEN (2) PAINE, son of Stephen (I) and Neele (or Rose) Paine, was born in England in 1629 and was buried January 24, 1678. He came to Hingham, Massachusetts, with his father, locating at Rehoboth, where he became active in town affairs. His occupation was that of a tanner. In 1675 he served under Major William Bradford in the war against King Philip. Although he left no will, the inventory of his estate, dated May 16, 1678, has been preserved and mentions, in addition to his home and land, a millhouse, barkmill, lime pitts, and tan fatts.

Stephen Paine married, November 3, 1652, Ann Chickering, daughter of Francis Chickering. They had nine children:

1. Stephen, born September 29, 1654; married (first)* Elizabeth Williams, and (second) Mary Brintnall.
2. Rebecca, born October 20, 1656; married (first) Peter Hunt, and (second) Samuel Peck.

3. John, born April 3, 1658; married (first) Elizabeth Belcher, and (second) Martha.
4. Mary, born May 11, 1660; married Enoch Hunt.
5. Samuel, of whom further.
6. Elizabeth, born August 27, 1664; married Jacob Pepper.
7. Sarah, born October 12, 1666; married Daniel Aldis.
8. Nathaniel, born September 20, 1667; married Dorothy Chaffee.
9. Benjamin, born March 9, 1674, died unmarried in 1698.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 21, 26.)

(III) SAMUEL PAINE, son of Stephen and Ann (Chickering) Paine, was born in Rehoboth, Massachusetts, May 12, 1662, and died May 11, 1735, being buried at Woodstock Hill. In 1695 he purchased two hundred acres of land at Pomfret, Connecticut, from Major James Fitch. Later, on May 15, 1708, he exchanged his farm at Rehoboth for that of John Lyon at Woodstock, Connecticut, to which he removed.

Samuel Paine married (first), December 16, 1685, Anne Peck, died February 26, 1702-03, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Hunt) Peck. He married (second) Abigail Bartholomew, widow of Joseph Frizzell. Children of first marriage:

1. Samuel, born September 13, 1686; married Ruth Perrin.
2. Anne, born September 15, 1688; married Peter Hunt.
3. Seth, born August 20, 1690; married Mary Morris.
4. Sarah, born December 11, 1692; married Daniel Peck.
5. Judith, born February 18, 1695; married Ichabod Peck.
6. Noah, born May 28, 1696; married Mehitable Storres.
7. Stephen, born June 21, 1699; married Sarah Leach.
8. Daniel, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

9. Rebecca, born in 1710; married Deliverance Cleveland.
10. Ebenezer, born in 1711; married Mary Grosvenor.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 27-28.)

(IV) DANIEL (1) PAINE, son of Samuel and Anne (Peck) Paine, was born at Rehoboth, Massachusetts, February 22, 1702, and died June 22, 1795, at the age of ninety-three years. He lived on the farm his father had bought of John Lyon at Woodstock and piously cared for his father in his old age. He was a surveyor and was also captain of a military company. In 1771, with four others, Daniel (1) Paine was appointed to examine the financial condition of the town.

Daniel (1) Paine married, February 6, 1731-32, Leah Smith, daughter of James and Elizabeth (Holbrook) Smith, granddaughter of Joshua and Ruth Smith, and great-granddaughter of James and Joan Smith, pioneers of Weymouth, Massachusetts. They were the parents of:

1. Sarah, born November 9, 1731-32.
2. Leah, born November 26, 1733; married Isaac Fellows.
3. Daniel (2), of whom further.
4. Abram (twin), born December 5, 1738.

5. Anna (twin), born December 5, 1738; married (first) Captain Samuel Chandler, and (second) Rev. Josiah Whitney.
6. Esther, baptized November 29, 1741; married Uriah Johnson.
(*Ibid.*, pp. 29, 44-47.)

(V) DANIEL (2) PAINE, son of Daniel (1) and Leah (Smith) Paine, was born at South Woodstock, Connecticut, October 24, 1736, and died at West Woodstock, April 9, 1777, being buried at Bungee Hill. In 1773 either he or his father was highway overseer. He resided at West Woodstock, where he engaged in farming until his death. He married, May 3, 1759, Elizabeth Williams. (Williams V.) Daniel (2) Paine and his wife had eight children:

1. Sarah, born about 1760.
2. Betty (Bety), born about 1762.
3. Mary, born April 26, 1764; married (first) Stephen Williams, and (second) Ebenezer Coburn.
4. Daniel, born March 5, 1766; married (first) Mary Chandler, and (second) Sarah Lyon.
5. Sarah, of whom further.
6. Abraham, born October 1, 1774; married Lydia May.
7. Eliza, died in infancy.
8. John, born September 13, 1776; married (first) Betsey Smith, and (second) Lucy Smith.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 30-31, 53-55.)

(VI) SARAH PAINE, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Williams) Paine, was born October 3, 1768, and died April 1, 1851. She married William May. (First May Line VI.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 31.)

(The Williams Line).

One of the oldest surnames in England is that of Williams. It is baptismal in its derivation, designating "the son of William," and appears in various forms, a few of them being, Williamson, Wilyams, William, *fil.* Willelme, etc.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM WILLIAMS, first ancestor of whom we have record, was born in England, probably about 1597, as he was aged forty years at the time of his departure from England in 1637. He came from Great Yarmouth, England, to America with his wife, Alice, and two children, receiving a permit to do so April 11, 1637. Later in the same year he was in Salem, Massachusetts. He is on record as being present at court in Boston, April 29, 1641. In 1642, he was a proprietor in Watertown, Massachusetts.

William Williams married Alice, who was born about 1599, as she was thirty-eight years of age in 1637. Among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, p. 571. L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 30-31, 53-56. Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 501.)

(II) ABRAHAM WILLIAMS, son of William and Alice Williams, was born in England about 1628 and died in Marlborough, Massachusetts, December 29, 1712,

aged eighty-four years. He was made a freeman in Watertown, taking the oath of fidelity in 1652. In 1654 he removed to Cambridge Village (Newton), where he purchased a house and twelve acres of land from John Callen, which he sold April 4, 1659. In 1657 he also bought a house and six acres of land in Newton from William Clemens. Later, in 1665, he removed to Marlborough, taking up land near the southeast end of Belcher's Pond, and erecting there a public house, known since then as "Williams Tavern." He combined farming and tavern keeping till his death. He was made a freeman in Marlborough in 1666. Abraham Williams was prominent in the community, serving as lieutenant of the militia and was chosen representative to the General Court from there 1679-81. During King Philip's War his home was used as one of the garrison houses. He disposed of his estate by deed of gift on December 18, 1711, a year before his death, to his grandson, Abraham Williams.

Abraham Williams married, about 1659, Joanna Ward, born probably in Derbyshire, England, about 1628, and died in Marlborough, December 8, 1718, aged ninety years, daughter of Deacon William Ward, an early settler in Sudbury, Massachusetts, in 1639 and of Marlborough in 1660. Children:

1. Elizabeth, born in Newton, Massachusetts, about 1660; married, July 26, 1678, Thomas Beman (Beaman, Bemond), born in 1649, died in Marlborough, October 21, 1731, son of Gumaliel and Mary Beman, of Dorchester. They had six children:
2. William, of whom further.
3. John, born July 6, 1665, died in infancy.
4. Lydia, born July 9, 1669, died young.
5. John, born August, 1675, died in Marlborough, January 3, 1718.

(J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, pp. 414, 558. L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 54. Andrew H. Ward: "Family Register of Inhabitants of the Town of Shrewsbury, Massachusetts, 1717-1829," pp. 249-50. Charles Martyn: "William Ward Genealogy," p. 66. Andrew H. Ward: "Descendants of William Ward, of Sudbury, Massachusetts," pp. 9, 10.)

(III) WILLIAM WILLIAMS, son of Abraham and Joanna (Ward) Williams, was born probably in Cambridge, Massachusetts, about 1662 and died in Marlborough, August 30, 1702. He lived with or near his father in Marlborough, perhaps assisting in the care of "Williams' Tavern." His father stated: "We traded together with corn and cattle and so he had his part of all our income." He died ten years before his father, leaving an only son, to whom his grandfather gave his estate in 1711.

William Williams married, about 1691, Elizabeth Larkin, born in Charlestown about 1671, daughter of Thomas and Hannah (Remington) Larkin. Children:

1. Thomas, born September 10, 1692, lived nine days.
2. Abraham, of whom further.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 14. Charles Hudson: "History of the Town of Marlborough, Massachusetts," pp. 469-70.)

(IV) COLONEL ABRAHAM WILLIAMS, son of William and Elizabeth (Larkin) Williams, was born April 15, 1695, and died in Marlborough, July 10, 1781, in his eighty-sixth year. He was buried in Spring Hill Cemetery, Marlborough. He was a prominent citizen and filled many important town offices, including that of justice

of the peace. In 1755, he was colonel in command of the 3d Regiment of Militia in Middlesex and Worcester counties.

Colonel Abraham Williams married (first), January 5, 1715, Prudence Howe, born August 27, 1689, died January 26, 1724, daughter of Colonel Thomas and Sarah (Hosmer) Howe. He married (second), December 22, 1725, Elizabeth Breck, born September 23, 1709, died January 13, 1728-29, daughter of Rev. Robert and Elizabeth (Wainright) Breck. He married (third), November 5, 1730, Elizabeth Boardman, of Cambridge, born August 19, 1704, died August 9, 1775, in her seventy-first year, daughter of Moses and Elizabeth (Hastings) Boardman. Children of the first marriage:

1. Isaac, born in 1716, died July 18, 1716.
2. Elizabeth, born June 18, 1723, died July 14, 1723.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Rev. Abraham, born February 25, 1727, died August 12, 1784; graduated from Harvard in 1744; married Anne Buckminster; they had ten children, of whom Sarah, the oldest, married Rev. Timothy Fuller, and their oldest son, Hon. Timothy Fuller, was father of Margaret, late Countess Ossoli.
4. Larkin, born December 27, 1728; married, in 1757, Anna Warren.

Children of the third marriage:

5. Moses, born August 5, 1732, died June 26, 1802.
6. Elizabeth, of whom further.
7. Breck, born August 23, 1734, died September 3, 1734.
8. Abigail, born June 10, 1736, died July 28, 1775.
9. George, married, in 1759, Mary McPherson.
10. Mary, born May 27, 1739; married, in 1766, Cyprian Howe.
11. William, born March, 1740, died August 1, 1775; married, in 1763, Phoebe Rice.
12. Catherine, born December 17, 1741; married, in 1769, William Smith.
13. Ephraim, born November 12, 1743, died in November, 1756.
14. Paul, born October 12, 1744.
15. Lucy, born March 22, 1747, died in 1775, aged twenty-eight years, six months.
16. Boardman, born January 12, 1754, died May 3, 1777.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 54, 60. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 476.)

(V) ELIZABETH WILLIAMS, daughter of Colonel Abraham and Elizabeth (Boardman) Williams, was born August 23, 1733, and died after 1777. She married Daniel (2) Paine. (Paine V.)

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 30, 54.)

(First Child Line).

The English surname Child designates, as perhaps the name itself suggests, "the Child" or the eldest son or heir. It has several forms, as: Childe, Childs, or Chiles. We find it recorded in the Hundred Rolls of 1273 as Brian le Child, County Cambridge, and Walter le Child, County Oxford.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) BENJAMIN (1) CHILD, first of our line, was born at or near Bury St. Edmunds, England, about 1625 and died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 14, 1678. He left England and came to America, probably with his uncle, Ephraim Child, in 1630, locating at Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was admitted to the church there in 1658. In the subscription for the first church he was one of the thirty who donated the joint sum of £104. In 1660 he served as constable for Muddy River.

Benjamin (1) Child married, about 1650, Mary Bowen. (Bowen II.) Their children were:

1. Ephraim, born in 1654, killed in King Philip's War, September 23, 1675.
2. Benjamin (2), of whom further.
3. Joshua, see Generation II, Second Child Line.
4. Mary, born August 8, 1660; married Joseph Chamberlain.
5. An infant, born in 1662.
6. Elizabeth, born December 2, 1663.
7. Margaret, born December 21, 1665, died July 15, 1742.
8. John, born January 8, 1667, died in infancy.
9. Mehitabel, born June 29, 1669; married Samuel Perrin.
10. John, born August 1, 1671, died in 1764.
11. Joseph, born June 1, 1674, died in infancy.
12. Joseph, born December 10, 1678, died in infancy.

(James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 377. L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 66.)

(II) BENJAMIN (2) CHILD, son of Benjamin (1) and Mary (Bowen) Child, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1656 and died January 24, 1724. He remained on his father's homestead, which he secured by deed from the other heirs, May 15, 1699.

Benjamin (2) Child married, March 7, 1683, Grace Morris, daughter of Edward and Grace (Bett) Morris. They were the parents of:

1. Ephraim, born December 18, 1683, died November 22, 1759; married Priscilla Harris.
2. Benjamin, born July 19, 1685, died July 25, 1771; married Patience Thayer.
3. Edward, born November 1, 1687; married Margaret Weld.
4. Grace, born October 27, 1689; married Timothy Walker.
5. Mary, born October 25, 1691; married Peter Walker.
6. Ebenezer, born September 7, 1692, died in 1773; married Elizabeth Bacon.
7. Mehitabel, born January 5, 1695.
8. William, of whom further.
9. Penuel, born September 3, 1699, died October 24, 1760; married Dorothy Dwight.
10. Richard, born October 22, 1701, died May 18, 1759.
11. Thomas, born November 10, 1703, died July 19, 1762; married Anna Morris.
12. Margaret, born May 26, 1706.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) WILLIAM CHILD, son of Benjamin (2) and Grace (Morris) Child, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 14, 1697, and died at Woodstock, Connecticut, April 15, 1770. He removed to Woodstock, where he held the office of leather sealer.

William Child married, in 1723, Deborah Goddard, daughter of Joseph and Deborah (Treadway) Goddard. They had four children:

1. Zerviah, born in 1725, died September 18, 1745.
 2. William, born in June, 1727, died February 21, 1733-34.
 3. Lucy Goddard, of whom further.
 4. Jonathan, born December 17, 1731, died April 5, 1814; married Dinah Bacon.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 69.)

(IV) LUCY GODDARD CHILD, daughter of William and Deborah (Goddard) Child, was born September 30, 1729, and died December 17, 1790, being buried at East Woodstock, Connecticut. She married Thomas May. (First May Line V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Bowen Line).

Bowen is of Welsh origin from the baptismal form "the son of Owen" or "Ab-Owen," which latter has been contracted into Bowen. The name is found in early records in the forms ap-Owen, Abowen and Bowen.

The Bowen family is of ancient lineage in Wales, having for centuries been located at Slade, County Glamorgan.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." E. A. Bowen: "Lineage of the Bowens of Woodstock, Connecticut," pp. 2-6.)

(I) GRIFFITH BOWEN, American progenitor, was born probably at Slade or Burryhead, parish of Llangenydd, County Glamorgan, Wales, about 1590 and died about 1676. He was a man of some importance. In 1638 he sold his estate in Wales, and in the deeds he is described as "of Oxwich, County Glamorgan, gentleman." In 1640 he gave a bond and was then called "late of Llangenith," otherwise Llangenydd.

With his wife, Margaret, and their six children, Griffith Bowen left Wales and came to Boston, Massachusetts, in 1638, when the church records show that "Griff-fyn" Bowen and wife, Margaret, were taken as members, 6-12th mo.-1638. March 25, 1639, he received a lot at Muddy River. He was made freeman May 22, 1639, and served as juryman October 3, 1639.

In 1649 Griffith Bowen returned to Great Britain with his wife and several of the children. The following years were difficult through financial troubles, imprisonment, litigation with the oldest son, and others. No certain date and place are given for his death, and no administration of his estate in Great Britain has been found. Letters were granted to son Henry in Boston, Massachusetts, April 17, 1676; property in Suffolk County, Massachusetts, was valued at £535 by William Davis and Edward Morris.

Griffith Bowen's estate was divided and settled February 21, 1683. He was living in London in 1670-71. Records of 1661 show that he leased a mill in Pembrokeshire, Wales, and that he was in Wales from 1650 to 1671.

Griffith Bowen married Margaret Fleming, daughter of Henry Fleming, of Llanrhidian, Wales. Their children, of whom the first six were born in Wales and the others in Boston, Massachusetts, were:

1. Margaret, died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, September 13, 1692; married, December 24, 1647, John Weld, of Roxbury.

2. Francis; probably returned to Wales and was of Pembrokeshire and London.
3. William, died in captivity in 1686-87; married Mary; was a mariner and was captured by the Turks; a contribution was made for his ransom by members of Dorchester, Massachusetts, Church, but before the money could reach him, he died.
4. Mary, of whom further.
5. Henry, born about 1633-34, died at Woodstock, Connecticut, March 13, 1723-24; married (first), December 20, 1658, Elizabeth Johnson; married (second), April 14, 1684, Susanna (King) Heath, widow of Peleg Heath.
6. Elizabeth, born about 1637, died at Boston, Massachusetts, March 2, 1712-13; married, about 1669, Isaac Addington.
7. Esther, baptized in the First Church, Boston, Massachusetts, 10-12th mo.-1638, died March 28, 1654.
8. Abigail, baptized in the First Church, Boston, 18-2d mo.-1641.
9. Penuel, born 10-3d mo.-1644; returned to England, as he was living in London in 1669.
10. Deriah, baptized in the First Church, Boston, 11-2d mo.-1647.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 71-72. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 222. E. A. Bowen: "Lineage of the BOWENS of Woodstock, Connecticut," pp. 8-9, 48, 95-96, 98-99, 104. "A Report of the Record Commissioners (Boston), Containing Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1630-99," Vol. IX, pp. 7, 11, 17, 26.)

(II) MARY BOWEN, daughter of Griffith and Margaret (Fleming) Bowen, was born in Wales about 1632 and died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, October 31, 1707. She married Benjamin (I) Child. (First Child Line I.)

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 71. C. W. Bowen: "The History of Woodstock, Connecticut," Vol. III, p. 472.)

(Second Child Line).

Introduction and Generation I same as First Child Line.

(II) JOSHUA CHILD, son of Benjamin (I) and Mary (Bowen) Child, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, in 1658, was baptized by the Apostle Eliot June 20, 1658, and died January 18, 1729. He resided at Brookline, Massachusetts, where he held many town offices, including that of surveyor in 1691, 1695, 1701, and 1702; constable in 1697 and 1707; and fence viewer in 1699.

He married, May 9, 1685, Elizabeth Morris, daughter of Edward and Grace (Bett) Morris. Children:

1. Joshua, born June 20, 1687; married Deborah Weld.
2. Isaac, born December 20, 1688; married (first) Sarah Newell, and (second) Elizabeth Weld.
3. Elizabeth, of whom further.
4. Mehitabel, born October 27, 1693.
5. Joseph, born January 7, 1696; married Abigail Bridges
6. Abigail, born March 15, 1698; married James Draper.
7. Ann, born April 8, 1700; married Joshua Murdock.
8. Dorothy, born May 5, 1701; married Ebenezer Draper.
9. Prudence, born July 22, 1703.
10. Samuel, born November 7, 1705, died young.
11. Samuel, born February 4, 1707.
12. Caleb, born September 16, 1709; married Rebecca Dana.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," pp. 66-67.)

(III) ELIZABETH CHILD, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Morris) Child, was born July 20, 1691. She married John (4) May. (First May Line IV.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 67.)

(The Bridge Line).

Bridge or Bridges, as a surname, has two possible derivations, one of them being from residence "at the bridge" and the other taken from a locality as, "of Bruges." The name appears in early records in various forms, a few examples being: Saher de Bruges, Robert atte Brugge, Ann Bridge, and Mary Bridges.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) EDWARD BRIDGE was born in 1601 and died December 20, 1683, aged eighty-two years. On May 22, 1639, he was made a freeman at Roxbury, Massachusetts.

He married Mary. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Mary, born November 18, 1637; married, in 1661, Samuel Gay.
3. Thomas, born May 31, 1639.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 103.)

(II) JOHN BRIDGE, son of Edward and Mary Bridge, was born about 1635 and died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, August 20, 1674.

He married, about 1660, Prudence Robinson, daughter of William Robinson, of Salem. Their children were:

1. Mary, born April 21, 1661; married, in 1681, Joseph Lyon.
2. Prudence, of whom further.
3. Margaret, born July 18, 1666, died at the age of four years.
4. Edward, born September 9, 1668.
5. John, born January 11, 1671.
6. Margaret, born March 11, 1673.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) PRUDENCE BRIDGE, daughter of John and Prudence (Robinson) Bridge, was born at Roxbury, Massachusetts, June 11, 1664. She married John (3) May. (First May Line III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Brewer Line).

For the derivation of the name Brewer there are two sources. It has been taken from the French *bruyère*, meaning a heath. It also has another meaning, that of the occupation, "the brewer." Among the crusaders in France we find a Thibaut de la Bruyere. The English form "Brewer" appears only once or twice in the Hundred Rolls of 1273: William le Brewere, London, and William le Brywer, County Devon.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) DANIEL BREWER, first known ancestor, was born in England about 1596 and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 28, 1646. He came to this country from England on the ship "Lyon," arriving in Boston September 16, 1632. He located at Roxbury, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 14, 1634. He was by occupation a husbandman. It is recorded that he owned twenty-seven and one-half acres of land.

Daniel Brewer married Joanna, who died February 7, 1689, aged eighty-seven years, and who survived her husband by more than forty years. Children:

1. Daniel, born in England, died at Roxbury, Massachusetts, in September, 1708; married, November 5, 1652, Hannah Morrill; in 1666 he was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.
2. Nathaniel, born May 1, 1635.
3. Ann, died March 13, 1659.
4. Joanna.
5. Sarah, of whom further.
6. George, died in 1646.

(L. M. Paine: "Memorial of John Paine and Mary Ann May," p. 102. Francis S. Drake: "The Town of Roxbury: Its Memorable Persons and Places," p. 49. Charles Henry Pope: "The Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 67.)

(II) SARAH BREWER, daughter of Daniel and Joanna Brewer, was born in Roxbury, Massachusetts, March 8, 1638. By her father's will she received "five pounds to be paid in cattell or corne, also a flock bed furnished, my new kettle and a pewter dish."

She married (first), according to the "May Genealogy," a Mr. Bruce, of whom nothing further is known; and (second) John (2) May. (First May Line II.)

(*Ibid.* R. S. Edes: "A Genealogy of the Descendants of John May, Who Came from England to Roxbury in America, 1640," p. 2.)





Poor

POOR.

Arms—Or, a fess azure between three mullets gules.

Crest—A lion's head erased proper.

Motto—*Pauper non in spe.*

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Poor

In olden times, people were often motivated to take vows of poverty, and such an act would give the devotee a fitting sobriquet among his friends, which title he proudly bore. The name Poor, sometimes spelt Poore, is a nickname derived from this source and is similar to both the attributes of a pauper and of power. Le Poure was a very early form, and since then the variations Poor, Poore, as well as Le Poor and Power have appeared.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in England).

(I) RICHARD (1) POOR is the earliest of this name of whom we have record. He was of Ilchester and was Bishop of Winchester. Richard Poor had two children:

1. Richard (2), of whom further.
2. Roger, who was the famous Bishop Roger Poor under King Henry, the son of William the Conqueror. Bishop Roger was only a poor priest in the Normandy village, Caen, when he was discovered by Prince Henry. Immediately attracted to him, the Prince made Roger his Father Confessor. When Prince Henry went to England, the priest went, too, and soon rose rapidly from position to position. With the ascension of Henry to the throne of England, Roger's power grew, and he was made Lord High Chancellor of England at that time. Bishop Roger's name is synonymous at this period with construction of castles and cathedrals, as he was deeply interested in both, and sponsored the building of many of these edifices throughout England.

(Family data.)

(II) RICHARD (2) POOR, son of Richard (1) Poor, of Ilchester, and brother of Bishop Roger Poor, is said by some to have been born at Tarrant Monkton, Dorsetshire, and died there April 15, 1237.

About 1197, he was named as dean of Sarum. Following his failure to be selected Bishop of Winchester, he was named as Bishop of Chichester in 1214. Three years later he was changed to Salisbury, where he succeeded his brother, Bishop Roger. Bishop Richard (2) was a great builder of public works, as was his brother Bishop Roger. In 1219 he removed his See from Old Sarum to New Sarum, or Salisbury, and the following year laid the foundation for the cathedral, the charter for which he received from Henry III. Richard (2) Poor also had a part in drawing up the statutes for the church and he is generally supposed to be the author of the "Ancren Riwele," a picture of contemporary manners and life written in middle English.

In 1228, Bishop Richard (2) Poor was again transferred, this time to Durham See. He had several children, among whom was Philip, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) PHILIP (1) POOR, of Amesbury, the son of Bishop Richard (2) Poor, died in 1585. He was the father of several children, among whom was Philip (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) PHILIP (2) POOR, son of Philip (1) Poor, of Amesbury, married Anne Webb, daughter of Anthony (Richmond) Webb. He purchased the manor of Durrington in Wiltshire, which is still in possession of the family.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) DANIEL (1) POOR, probably a descendant of Philip (2) Poor, of Durrington, was born in Wiltshire, England, in 1624 and died in America in 1690. He is thought to have been a passenger aboard the good ship "Bevis" sailing from Southampton in 1638, since the name of a boy of fourteen appears on the passenger list as Daniel Poore. He came with his two brothers, John and Samuel, and his sister, Alice. He landed first in Newbury, but removed to Andover, shortly after it had been incorporated, and settled on the Shawshean or Shawshin River in what is now North Andover. He was a farmer or husbandman and took quite a prominent part in the affairs of the town. He was fence viewer, surveyor, grand jurymen and for several years, 1674-75, 1677, 1683, and 1687, one of the selectmen of the town.

According to S. L. Bailey, "Historical Sketches of Andover, Massachusetts," Daniel (1) Poor's will was dated June 7, 1689, and was probated June 24, 1690. He left an estate consisting of many acres on both banks of the Shawshean River and running to the Merrimac River, with a goodly stock of cattle, household furniture and farm tools. The house, which he built on the right bank of the river, was still occupied by the family in the third generation from Daniel Poore.

Daniel (1) Poor married in Boston, October 20, 1650, Mary Farnum. (Farnum II.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Mary, born in 1651; married John Noyes, of Newbury.
2. Sarah, born in 1652; married Samuel Pettingale, of Newbury.
3. Martha, born in November, 1654; married, in 1689, John Granger, of Andover.
4. Daniel (2), of whom further.
5. John, born in May, 1658, died at Casco Bay in 1690 in the service of his country.
6. Hannah, born April 15, 1660; married, in November, 1681, the Rev. Mr. Francis Ingalls.
7. Elizabeth, born April 18, 1662; married, in 1686, Jacob Marstone, of Andover.
8. Deborah, born February 16, 1664; married Timothy Osgood.
9. Ruth, born June 22, 1665; married, in 1689, John Stevens, of Andover.
10. Priscilla, born September 28, 1667; married, in 1687, Abraham Moore.
11. Lucy, born in 1670; married, in 1691, Samuel Austin, of Andover.

(Poor: "Poore Family Gathering at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1884." S. L. Bailey. "Historical Sketches of Andover, Massachusetts." "Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts." R. Farnham: "Descendants of Ralph Farnum," pp. 4, 53. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 337. Family data. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 456.)

(II) DANIEL (2) POOR, son of Daniel (1) and Mary (Farnum) Poor, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, September 5, 1656, and died there July 30, 1735. He remained on his father's homestead at Andover and is the ancestor of the

Andover branch of the family, since his brother, John, died unmarried, killed by the Indians.

Daniel (2) Poor married, April 25, 1688, Mehitable Osgood. (Osgood—American Line—III.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Daniel, born February 9, 1688-89, died August 8, 1772; had ten children.
2. Mehitable, born October 3, 1690, died January 14, 1690-91.
3. John, born October 30, 1691; married, February 14, 1715-16, Mary A. Faulkner.
4. Mehitable, born December 10, 1693; marriage records of two Mehitable Poores given in the "Andover Vital Records," March 22, 1732-33, to Joseph Frie, and May 31, 1733, to Jonathan Farnum.
5. Samuel, born November 26, 1695; married, August 1, 1719, Deborah Kimbel, of Bradford.
6. Mary, born March 26, 1698; married, October 5, 1721 or 1727, Benjamin Stevens.
7. Joseph, born March 14, 1699-1700, died in infancy.
8. Joseph, born March 29, 1701, buried November 10, 1780; married (first), May 20, 1725, Rebecca Osgood, who died in 1742; married (second), in 1757, Ruth Barnard.
9. Thomas, of whom further.
10. An infant, born March 10, 1704-05, died young.
11. Timothy, born in 1708, died April 29, 1708.
12. An infant, born July 20, 1709, died young.
13. An infant, born August 27, 1710, died young.
14. Elizabeth, born in August, 1711, died young.
15. Martha, born in May, 1713; married, in 1758, Benjamin Howard.
16. Deborah, born October 19, 1714; married, August 27, 1736, James Allen.
17. Timothy, born April 15, 1716, died May 5, 1716.
18. Daniel, married Dorothy Kimbel.

(Poor: "Poore Family Gathering at Peabody, Massachusetts, 1893," p. 14. "Andover, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 306-11; Vol. II, pp. 275-79, 527-30. Family data.)

(III) THOMAS POOR, son of Daniel (2) and Mehitable (Osgood) Poor, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1703 and died there March 18, 1774.

He married, September 30, 1728, Mary Adams. (Adams IV.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Abraham, born June 16, 1729-30, died July 11, 1729-30.
2. Colonel Thomas, born July 19, 1732, died in 1797; married (first) Mary Phœbe Osgood, and (second) Marian Sargent; he was a captain in the French and Indian War and was promoted to the rank of colonel during the Revolution.
3. Mary, born April 6, 1734.
4. Stephen, born August 2, 1735, died June 28, 1756; unmarried; served in the army.
5. General Enoch, born June 21, 1736, died in a duel near Hackensack, New Jersey, in 1780, and is buried in the cemetery in Hackensack; he served as a private in the French and Indian War, and as a general in the Revolution; was in Canada under Arnold in 1776; led a division at the battle of Saratoga; was with Washington at the battle of Monmouth and led the attack which broke the Indian power at the battle of Newtown (now Elmira) in Central New York.
6. Anna, born July 4, 1738; married, in 1758, Thomas Pearsons.
7. Daniel, born December 21-22, 1740; married, in 1736, Hannah Frye; fought in the Revolution.
8. Lieutenant Abraham, born February 23, 1741-42; married Elizabeth Barker; fought in the Revolution; was so severely wounded at the battle of Bunker Hill that he was obliged to leave the army and return home. Upon the death of his father, the ancestral home became his.
9. Sarah, born January 3, 1743-44.
10. Susan, born November 26, 1745; married, in 1769, Jona Poor.

11. Joseph, born July 8, 1747, died July 30, 1747.
12. Joseph, of whom further.

("Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 396-11; Vol. II, pp. 275-79, 527-530. Family data.)

(IV) JOSEPH (1) POOR, son of Thomas and Mary (Adams) Poor, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, November 7, 1748, and died at Peabody, Massachusetts, March 26, 1815. He removed to the south part of Danvers, now Peabody, Massachusetts, about 1770, and became one of the leading men of the village. From 1796 until his death he was deacon of the Old South Church.

Joseph (1) Poor married at Andover, Massachusetts, December 26, 1768, Mary Abbott. (Abbott V.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Joseph (2), of whom further.
2. Mary, born April 26, 1773; married Sylvester Proctor.
3. Hannah, born August 30, 1775; married, December 13, 1799, Richard Osborn.
4. Enoch, born January 20, 1777; married, September 22, 1803, Sally Shillaber and removed to Salem, Massachusetts.
5. Sarah A., born July 21, 1779; married, January 17, 1802, Captain Benjamin Jacobs and had ten children.
6. George A., born October 26, 1781; was a seaman.
7. Nancy, born May 4, 1784, died unmarried March 9, 1804.
8. Nathan, born September 15, 1786, died May 25, 1842; married (first), February 4, 1810, Margaret Silver; married (second), February 27, 1826, Hannah Cook, widow of Samuel Merrill.
9. Daniel, born June 27, 1789; married, October 9, 1815; sailed in October, 1815, on a mission to Ceylon.
10. Betsey, born December 21, 1791; married, August 6, 1809, Rufus Wyman; they became the parents of one child.
11. Martha, born June 20, 1795; married, June 5, 1817, David Daniels, Jr.

(Poor: "Poore Family Gathering at Peabody, Massachusetts, 1893," p. 14. "Danvers, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, pp. 220, 221, 428; Vol. XII, pp. 210-12. "Andover, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 276. Family data.)

(V) JOSEPH (2) POOR, son of Deacon Joseph (1) and Mary (Abbott) Poor, was born March 28, 1771, at Danvers, now Peabody, Massachusetts, and died April 15, 1850. He located in his native village.

Joseph (2) Poor married (first), December 9, 1795, Tamison Sprague. (Sprague VI.) He married (second), February 3, 1805, Sarah Reed. Children of the first marriage:

1. Ebenezer, born March 24, 1796; married, February 1, 1825, Clarissa Abbot, of Andover, who was born August 25, 1803.
2. Henry, of whom further.
3. George, born February 25-26, 1801; married, March 2, 1826, Betsey (or Eliza) Reed.
4. Hannah, born September 8, 1803, died September 18, 1803.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Joseph, born in 1805; married, June 3, 1830, Eliza Munroe.
6. Tamison, born August 1, 1807; married, November 8, 1838, Obadiah Kimball.
7. Sally, born August 2, 1809, died November 26, 1830.
8. Elizabeth, born August 16, 1811, died July 31, 1847.
9. Nancy, born July 13, 1813, died February 19, 1844; married, October 21, 1840, Isaac Hardy.

10. Mary, born May 27, 1815, died April 21, 1852.
11. Rebecca, born July 31, 1817, died February 28, 1848.
12. Martha, born September 24, 1820, died April 14, 1842.
13. Daniel W., born October 24, 1822, died January 7, 1851, of yellow fever.
14. Enoch, born June 17, 1825, died November 2, 1861; married, March 31, 1847, Fanny Lowd.

(Poor: "Poore Family Gathering, Peabody, Massachusetts, 1893," p. 14. "Danvers, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 270-72; Vol. II, pp. 220-22. Family data.)

(VI) HENRY POOR, son of Joseph (2) and Tamison (Sprague) Poor, was born at Danvers, now Peabody, Massachusetts, January 16, 1799, and died January 19, 1878.

He married Mary Osborn. (Osborn VI.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Eben Sprague, born March 15, 1823; married (first), January 15, 1845, Ellen Maria Tornes; (second), December 9, 1846, Mary E. Harris.
2. Franklin Osborne, born December 31, 1824, died October 18, 1841-42.
3. Susan Osborne, born January 28, 1827.
4. Henry Cook, born November 23, 1828; married (first), September 9, 1847, Catherine Augusta Carkin; (second) Susan Dempsey.
5. John Osborne, born November 4, 1830; married Abbie C. Harris.
6. Charles Carroll, of whom further.
7. Joseph Everett (or Carroll), born September 16, 1834, died January 4, 1835.
8. Mary Ann, born October 1, 1835.
9. Lydia, born March 2, 1837; died October 10, 1837.
10. Caroline, born September 8, 1839; married Cleaves H. Hutchinson.
11. Lydia Frances, born March 24, 1841, died March 1, 1918; married Joseph W. Lefavour.
12. Albert Augustus, born February 14 or 24, 1843, died of scarlet fever, October 24, 1845.

("Danvers, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 270-72; Vol. II, pp. 220-22. Family data.)

(VII) CHARLES CARROLL POOR, son of Henry and Mary (Osborn) Poor, was born in Danvers, Massachusetts, December 9, 1832, and died in Boston, October 19, 1897.

He married, March 30, 1859, Harriet Rebecca Collins, who was born January 30, 1834, and died April 24, 1901; she was a descendant of Henry Collins, who came to America in the ship "Abigail" in 1635. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Clarence Henry, of whom further.
 2. Robert Collins, born August 25, 1861, died November 13, 1895; married, January 18, 1884, Mabel A. Brooks, who died in November, 1885.
 3. Noble Hill, born February 15, 1867, died February 20, 1868.
 4. Mildred, born May 31, 1873; married, in June, 1897, Edgar C. Jurgensen.
- ("Danvers, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 270. Family data.)

(VIII) CLARENCE HENRY POOR, son of Charles Carroll and Harriet Rebecca (Collins) Poor, was born in Boston May 1, 1860, and died January 20, 1920.

He married, November 7, 1883, Mary Adelaide Sargent. (Sargent IX.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Clarence Henry, Jr., born October 11, 1884; married, June 13, 1922, Mrs. Helen (Turner) Treadway; adopted son: Peter Thurston, born in January, 1925.

2. Virginia Sargent, of whom further.
 3. Adelaide Sargent, born March 7, 1897; married, October 20, 1923, Alan Bedford Hudson, Jr.; child: Clare, born July 25, 1925.
 4. Mary Bulkeley, born November 13, 1899.
- (Family data.)

(IX) VIRGINIA SARGENT POOR, daughter of Clarence Henry and Mary Adelaide (Sargent) Poor, was born in Boston February 1, 1889. She married George Henry May. (First May Line IX.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Sargent Line).

Sargent, derived from Sergeant, came into use as a surname designating "the sergeant," an officer of the law, although one authority refers to it as "all horsemen who were not knights." Few surnames have undergone more varieties of spelling than this. Some of its forms are Serjeant, Sergeant, Sargant, Sargeaunt, Sargent and Sarjeant. In the early Hundred Rolls of 1273 we find a John le Serjaunt in County Bucks, and a Robert Sergant, County Cambridge.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) WILLIAM (I) SARGENT, earliest definitely known ancestor of our line, was in Massachusetts as early as 1633. Numerous theories have been advanced as to his ancestry and background in England. E. E. Sargent, in his genealogy, gives a few probable points relative to this William, but adds, in giving the following statements, that he has been unable to substantiate them: 1. William Sargent was born in London in 1602. 2. His father was a barrister at law. 3. His mother was a daughter of Sir Richard Saltonstall. 4. William Sargent was appointed a midshipman in the navy. 5. His father, Richard Sargent, held a position in the Royal Navy. These statements are unconfirmed by original records, Mr. Sargent says in his genealogy, but he gives the following excerpts which may pertain to the William of our interest and his family:

ABBY CHURCH, BATH, ENGLAND.

Marriages: 1602, November, Richard Sargent and Katherine Steevenes the 22 day, Ano. Dom. 1630, Jening Walters and Joane Sergeant were married April 15.

Baptisms: Elizabeth, the daughter of Richard Sargent, 28 day 1603, October. 1606 June, William the sonne of Richard Sargeant, the 28th. March, 1609, Joane the daughter of Richard Sargent was baptized the 26.

The author says: "As there is no further record of father or son, they may have gone to London and William shipped from there." Bath, which is in County Somerset, is only about one hundred miles from London. In the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," it is stated also that William Sargent was the son of Richard Sargent.

It should here be pointed out that William (I) Sargent, who begins our line, was possibly related to Rose Sargent, who married the Rev. George Phillips. (Phillips I.) This is deduced from the fact that her father was also one Richard Sargent, and when she and her husband came to America in 1630, they were in company with Sir Richard Saltonstall, who may have been the grandfather of William (I) Sargent of our interest.

SARGENT.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three dolphins naiant embowed, sable.

(E. E. Sargent: "Sargent Record.")

Motto—*Praemium virtus honor.*

(Used by the family.)

BULKELEY (BUCKLEY).

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three bulls' heads cabossed argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet or, a bull's head argent armed of the first.

Motto—*Nec temere, nec timide.*

(F. W. Chapman: "The Bulkeley Family.")

ADAMS.

Arms—Argent, on a cross gules five mullets or.

Crest—Out of a ducal crown a demi-lion.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

OLIVER.

Arms—Argent, a hand and arm, issuing out of clouds, on the sinister side fesseways, and grasping a dexter hand couped at the wrist; all proper.

Crest—A martlet argent in the beak a sprig vert.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

PHILLIPS.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant sable, ducally gorged and chained or.

Crest—A lion as in the arms.

Motto—*Ducit amor patriae.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

HEWES.

Arms—Argent, on a fesse gules two gadbees or.

Crest—A peacock's head erased azure.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

ABBOTT.

Arms—Argent, a cross sable, fimbriated or, between four eagles displayed of the second.

Crest—A griffin sejant azure bezantée.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

SPRAGUE.

Arms—Per fess, ermine and argent, in chief a lion passant gules.

(W. V. Sprague: "Sprague Families in America.")

APPLETON.

Arms—Argent, a fess sable, between three apples gules, slipped and leaved vert.

Crest—An elephant's head sable, eared and tusked or, wreathed around the trunk a snake entering the mouth vert.

(Joseph James Muskett: "Suffolk Manorial Families," Vol. I, p. 322.

Crozier: "General Armory.")

NOYES.

Arms—Azure, three cross-crosslets in bend argent.

Crest—On a chapeau gules turned up ermine, a dove, holding in the beak an olive branch proper.

Motto—*Nuncia pacis oliva.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

...of whom further
 ...SARGENT
 ...born November 13, 1785
 ...Sargent (Record)
 ...Used by the family)
 ...Proeminens virtus honor
 ...VIRGINIA SARGENT
 ...Henry and Mary Ade-
 ...Sargent) Poor, was born in
 ...George
 ...able, a devotion between three bulls' heads
 ...Out of a duck coronet or a bull's head argent armed of the first
 ...Nec femine, nec timide
 ...The Sargent Line)
 ...into use as a surname designating "the
 ...sergeant," an honor of the law, although one authority refers to it as "all horsemen
 ...who were." Few surnames have undergone more varieties of spelling
 ...than this. The forms are Serjeant, Sergeant, Sargent, Sergeant, Sargent
 ...and Sargent. The early Hundred Rolls of 1273 we find a Serjaunt in
 ...County. Robert Sargent, County Cambridge.

(Bartholomew's Dictionary of English Surnames.) Lower: "Patronymica
 ...Argent, a hand and arm, issuing out of clouds, on the sinister side
 ...ways and stages is a fox and a dog at the right, all proper.
 ...in Massachusetts as early as 1633. Numerous families have been advanced as to his
 ...ancestral ground in England. E. E. Sargent, in his genealogy, gives a few
 ...probable relative to this William, but adds, in giving the following state-
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 ...daughter of Richard Saltonstall. 4. William Sargent was appointed a midship-
 ...man in the Royal Navy. 5. His father, Richard Sargent, held a position in the Royal
 ...Navy. The documents are unconfined in original records, Mr. Sargent says in
 ...his genealogy gives the following excerpts which pertain to the William
 ...Sargent: 1. A barcock's head erased Azure.
 ...ABBY CHURCH, BATH, ENGLAND.

...Richard and Katherine Steevens, the 22 day, Ano
 ...daughter of Richard Sargent, 28 day 1603. October, 1606 June.
 ...Sergeant, the 28th March, 1600, Joane the daughter of Richard
 ...Sargent, the 28th March, 1600, Joane the daughter of Richard
 ...Sargent, the 28th March, 1600, Joane the daughter of Richard

...there is no further record of father or son, they may
 ...Bath, which is in County
 ...London. In the "New England
 ...it," register, it is also stated that William Sargent was
 ...APPLETON.

...beginning our line,
 ...Rev. George Phillips.
 ...Richard

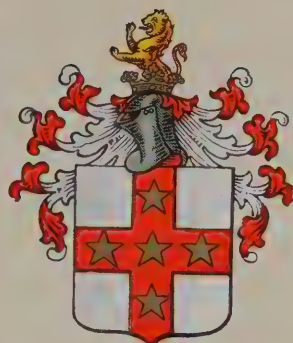
...three cross-croissants in bend argent.
 ...One chapman's wheel turned ermine, a dove, holding in the beak an olive
 ...three cross-croissants in bend argent.
 ...General Armory.)



Bulkeley
(Buckley)



Sargent



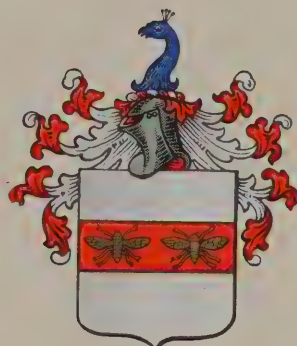
Adams



Oliver



Phillips



Hewes



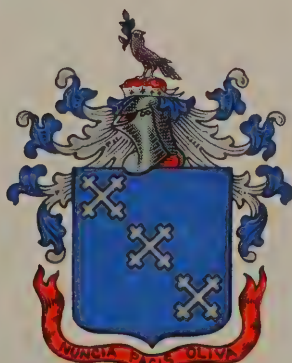
Abbott



Sprague



Appleton



Royes

William (1) Sargent died in Amesbury, Massachusetts, in March, 1675, leaving a will, dated March 24, 1671-72. He owned land in Agawam, now Ipswich, in 1633, and in 1635 he was in Newbury. Later, in 1638, William (1) Sargent was in Hampton, New Hampshire, but in 1639 he returned to Massachusetts, where he was living in Salisbury in 1650. From 1655 until his death, he resided in Amesbury, and he built a house near the church and the academy. In his will he was described as a mariner.

William (1) Sargent married (first) Elizabeth Perkins, daughter of John Perkins. He married (second) Joanna Rowell. His children were:

1. Mary, born about 1634; married Philip Challis.
2. Elizabeth, died July 14, 1641.
3. Thomas, born April 11, 1643; married Rachel Barnes.
4. William (2), of whom further.
5. Lydia, born June 17, 1647.
6. Sarah, born in 1652; married Orlando Bagley.
7. Elizabeth, born about 1653; married Samuel Colby, Jr.

(E. E. Sargent: "Sargent Record," pp. 18, 21, 24. Henry D. Phillips: "Maidenhead Phillips Family," p. 3. Albert M. Phillips: "Phillips Genealogies; Including the Family of George Phillips, First Minister of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. v, vi, 9-11. Henry Bond: "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts," p. 876. Family data. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXIX, p. 291.)

(II) WILLIAM (2) SARGENT, son of William (1) and Elizabeth (Perkins) Sargent, was born in Salisbury, Massachusetts, November 2, 1645, and died in 1712, his estate being recorded March 31 of that year. He resided in Amesbury, Massachusetts, where he engaged in farming and also held public office.

William (2) Sargent married, September 23, 1668, Mary Colby, who was born September 19, 1647. They were the parents of:

1. William, born in 1669; married Mary Beedle.
2. Philip, of whom further.
3. Charles, born January 31, 1674; married Hannah Foot.
4. Unknown.
5. Jacob, born March 13, 1687; married Judith Harvey and lived in Chester, New Hampshire.

(E. E. Sargent: "Sargent Record," pp. 21, 24.)

(III) PHILIP SARGENT, son of William (2) and Mary (Colby) Sargeant, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, August 12, 1672, and died there in 1742, his will being recorded at that time.

He married, December 7, 1693, Mary Tewksbury. Children:

1. Charles, born October 10, 1694; married Hepzibah Heath.
2. David, of whom further.
3. Jonathan, born March 18, 1698; married Jemima.
4. Martha, born March 9, 1700; married Samuel Silver.
5. Philip, born April 7, 1703; married Martha Hadley.
6. Mary, born December 29, 1705; married Thomas Wells.
7. Dorothy, born September 29, 1708.
8. Ruth, born July 26, 1712; married Jacob Wells.

9. Joanna, born May 24, 1715; married Henry Hall.
 10. Betsey, born June 18, 1717; married Benjamin Tucker.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 23.)

(IV) DAVID (1) SARGENT, son of Philip and Mary (Tewksbury) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, November 4, 1696. His will was probated in Exeter, New Hampshire, in 1767. About 1751, David (1) Sargent removed to Newton, New Hampshire.

David (1) Sargent married, November 18, 1722, Mary Goodwin. They had five children:

1. Mary, born November 19, 1723; married Roger Eastman.
 2. Sarah, born March 29, 1724; married Moses Colby.
 3. Susanna, born May 24, 1727.
 4. Hannah, born February 7, 1730.
 5. David (2), of whom further.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 28.)

(V) DAVID (2) SARGENT, son of David (1) and Mary (Goodwin) Sargent, was born in Amesbury, Massachusetts, April 8, 1737, and died at his home in Newton, New Hampshire, April 12, 1808.

He married, February 23, 1758, Janney Eastman, who was born October 2, 1735, and died August 7, 1831. Their children were:

1. Roger, born April 13, 1759; married Elizabeth Bartlett.
 2. Mary, born March 31, 1761; married Levi Flanders.
 3. David (3), of whom further.
 4. Janney, born March 11, 1766; married Eliphalet Bartlett.
 5. Hannah, born July 26, 1768.
 6. Ichabod, born May 26, 1771.
 7. Hannah, born July 25, 1773; married Nathan Johnson.
 8. Moses, born January 8, 1776; married Sally Lamos and lived in Lincoln, Vermont.
 9. Jonathan, born July 26, 1780; married Mirriam Currier and lived in Newton.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 41.)

(VI) DAVID (3) SARGENT, son of David (2) and Janney (Eastman) Sargent, was born in Newton, New Hampshire, October 7, 1763, and died there in September, 1854. His home was in Newton until his death.

He married, in 1791, Sarah Favor. Children:

1. John, born in 1791; married (first) Eliza Bagley; (second) Mrs. Elcy Clark, resided in Haverhill, Massachusetts.
 2. Nancy, born March 8, 1793.
 3. Tappan, of whom further.
 4. Timothy, born April 15, 1806; married (first) Mary Nichols; married (second) Izetta A. French.
 5. Joseph Favor, born August 20, 1809; married Mary Currier and lived in Newton.
- (*Ibid.*, p. 73.)

(VII) TAPPAN SARGENT, son of David (3) and Sarah (Favor) Sargent, was born in Newton, New Hampshire, May 15, 1797, died in Salisbury, Massachusetts, October 21, 1865, and was buried in Amesbury. He was a landlord and silver-

smith and lived in different places during his life, including residence in South Hampton, Portsmouth, Malden, and Amesbury.

Tappan Sargent married Maria Eaton, of South Hampton, who died March 11, 1867. Their children were:

1. Edwin, born August 22, 1819, died in Essex, Massachusetts, July 17, 1888; married, May 17, 1856, Mary J. Lamson; engaged in the wholesale drug business in Boston.
2. Anna M., born December 21, 1821, died in 1846; married, April 1, 1845, Samuel B. Robinson.
3. Mary E., born March 24, 1824; married, April 1, 1845, Samuel Carlton.
4. Aaron Tappan, born October 16, 1827, died December 12, 1890; married (first), February 1, 1848, Mary A. Faulkner, of Malden, Massachusetts; (second) a Miss Collins.
5. George Darius, of whom further.
6. Sarah A., born October 31, 1833.
7. Luella, born March 13, 1836.

(*Ibid.*, p. 130)

(VIII) GEORGE DARIUS SARGENT, son of Tappan and Maria (Eaton) Sargent, was born June 19, 1831, died in Boston, March 2, 1890, and was buried at Mount Auburn. His home was in Boston.

He married, December 12, 1855, Adelaide Joanna Bacon. (Bacon II.) Children:

1. Arthur Hewes, born December 26, 1856, died March 20, 1932; married, June 5, 1888, Emilie H. White; he was a banker in Boston; children: i. Edith Adelaide. ii. Arthur Hewes, Jr. iii. Joanna. iv. Emilie. v. Margaret.
2. Mary A., of whom further.
3. George Winthrop, born July 5, 1866; was graduated from Trinity College and the Episcopal Theological School; was an Episcopal clergyman in New York City and near Boston; married Anna Schiether, of New York. Children: i. Adelaide Joanna. ii. Mary Winthrop. iii. Anna Virginia.

(*Ibid.*, p. 190. Family data.)

(IX) MARY ADELAIDE SARGENT, daughter of George Darius and Adelaide Joanna (Bacon) Sargent, was born in Boston July 15, 1863. She married Clarence Henry Poor. (Poor—American Line—VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Bacon Line).

Few names have a more assured claim to antiquity than Bacon, despite the fact that its actual origin is a matter of dispute. Some authorities claim it is derived from the Saxon word *baccen* or *buccen*, meaning "beech-tree"; others offer no opinion; while still others believe it comes from the seigniorship of that name in Normandy. Certain it is that there have been men of that name throughout history. William Bacon, in 1082, endowed the abbey of the Holy Trinity at Caen. The name is found in the Battel Roll and in the Hundred Rolls, and it is written variously from Bachun, Bacun to Beacon.

(T. W. Baldwin: "Bacon Genealogy"; "Michael Bacon of Dedham, 1640, and His Descendants," p. 3. Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) ROBERT C. BACON is the first of our line of whom there is record. Of him or his parents very little is known.

Robert C. Bacon married, in 1837, Mary Ann Buckley Hewes. (Hewes VI.) They were the parents of Adelaide Joanna, of whom further.

(E. Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes; a New England Pioneer," pp. 351-59, 366. Family data.)

(II) ADELAIDE JOANNA BACON, daughter of Robert C. and Mary Ann Buckley (Hewes) Bacon, was born January 25, 1838, and died January 22, 1931. She married George Darius Sargent. (Sargent VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Hewes Line).

Hewes, Hews and Hew are all derived from the baptismal form, "son of Hughes," and are thought by some authorities to be merely a misspelling of the name Hughes. In the great Scottish family of Dalrymple, the name of Hugh has generally been spelt Hew. Various records of this name have been found in England as: Hew Hereson in County Norfolk and Hewe Hare in the time of Queen Elizabeth.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) GEORGE HEWES, the first of this family of whom we have record, was found in Salisbury, Massachusetts, in 1677 as a "householder" and died sometime before June 10, 1701, as a deed of that date is signed by Solomon Hewes (heir of George), and his wife is mentioned as Mrs. Mary Hewes, sometime of Salisbury. According to Hoyt's "Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury," George Hewes was still living in Salisbury in 1682. He is probably the George Hewes whose name is found in the tax list of Boston in 1687, but it does not occur in the lists for 1688 or 1691, or in the list of inhabitants in 1695. He appears to have had a warehouse and landing place on the Merrimack and was part owner of the brig "Salisbury." He enjoyed the prefix of respect, "Mr.," as is seen from the record of a vote, in May, 1682, when the town of Salisbury accepted "with all thankfulness" a bell presented to them by "Mr. George Hewes" and as a further mark of appreciation and respect granted him whatever rights the town had in "Deare Island," an island in the Merrimack between Salisbury and Newburyport.

George Hewes married before 1672, Mary Allen, who married (second), about 1702-03, Ensign Thomas Hart, of Ipswich; she was the daughter of William and Ann (Goodale) Allen, of Salisbury. They were the parents of the following children:

1. William, born June 27, 1672, baptized in Salisbury, August 7, 1687, and probably died between 1699-1701, as his brother, Solomon, in a deed of June, 1701, describes himself as heir of his father; was an anchor-smith in Boston in September, 1693, where he gave a bond of sixty pounds as guardian for his brother Solomon.
2. Solomon, of whom further.

(E. Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes; a New England Pioneer," pp. 311, 313. "Archives 126-286," printed in the "First Report of the Boston Record Commissioners.")

(II) SOLOMON HEWES, son of George and Mary (Allen) Hewes, was born in Salisbury, January 2, 1672-74, and was living subsequent to 1756. In 1701-19, he was a joiner in Portsmouth and later an innkeeper in Dorchester.

He married, September 28, 1700, Martha Calef (or Calif), the daughter of Robert and Mary Calef (or Calif), of Roxbury. His name in the marriage entry in the "Boston Records" is spelled Howes. Of their children the first nine are entered on the town records of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and the first four were baptized in North Church, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 22, 1712. Children:

1. George, of whom further.
2. William, born December 2, 1706, died probably before 1790; married, February 16, 1736, Mary Ware, of Wrentham.
3. Robert, born August 2, 1708, died February 20, 1770, married (first), December 23, 1729, Ann Frey, and (second), December 13, 1770, Deborah Waite.
4. Dr. Daniel, born July 4, 1710, probably died prior to 1790; resided in Attleboro, Massachusetts; married Abigail.
5. Sarah, born July 6, 1712, died prior to 1797; married a Mr. Hawkins; child: i. Sarah, unmarried in 1800.
6. Dr. Joseph (twin), born December 22, 1714, died in Providence, Rhode Island, in 1796; member of Committee of Safety during the Revolution.
7. Benjamin (twin), born December 22, 1714, died subsequent to 1800; married (first), in January, 1740-41, Mrs. Sarah (Sally) Hill; (second), November 9, 1758, Elizabeth Hill.
8. Mary, born November 24, 1718, baptized December 9, 1716, died prior to 1799; married, March 23, 1748, Daniel Ware, of Wrentham.
9. Elizabeth, born March 28, 1719, died prior to 1799; married, May 25, 1743, James Hill, of Wrentham.
10. Hannah, born at Wrentham, July 29, 1720; intention of marriage filed at Norton, March 14, 1743-44, to Isaac White, of Norton; in 1799 was a widow living in Mansfield.

(E. Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes; a New England Pioneer," pp. 313, 314, 318, 326, 328. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXIV, p. 358. "Suffolk Files," 100-633.)

(III) GEORGE HEWES, son of Solomon and Martha (Calef, or Calif) Hewes, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, August 13, 1701, and died in Boston, July 3, 1749. He was a tanner and candle and glue maker.

George Hewes married, November 14, 1728, Abigail Sever (or Sevey), who was born October 19, 1711, the daughter of Shubael and Abigail (Twelve) Sever (or Sevey). Mrs. Sever (or Sevey) was the daughter of a Mr. Twelve, who had married at St. Botolph's Cambridge, England, September 27, 1618, Judith Wyles.

The children of George and Abigail (Sever, or Sevey) Hewes were as follows:

1. Samuel, born July 12, 1730, buried in King's Chapel, November 4, 1765, at the age of thirty-six years; was a fisherman.
2. Shubael, of whom further.
3. Solomon, born December 4, 1734, died October 15, 1806; was a fisherman, kept a fish market in Boston at one time; married (first), August 28, 1766, Sarah Masters, who died in February, 1772; (second), July 1, 1773, Elizabeth Hunt; (third), April 9, 1789, Sarah Hunt, who died May 7, 1824, at the age of seventy-nine years.
4. Abigail, born July 19, 1739, died June 11, 1743.
5. George Robert Twelve, born August 25, 1742, died at Richfield Springs, New York, November 4, 1840, as the result of a runaway accident; took part in the Boston Tea Party, and his family felt that he had eternally disgraced them; a shoemaker in Boston until 1775, when he moved to Wrentham; served in the Revolutionary War; moved to New York State in 1799; his portrait hangs in the Old State House in Boston; married in Boston, January 17, 1768, Sallie Summer.
6. Daniel, baptized December 16, 1744, died July 9, 1821, at the age of seventy-seven years; lived on Purchase Street in Boston, was a mason, and was appointed at a meeting

held November 29, 1773, one of the guards on the tea ships to prevent the landing of tea; during the Revolution he lived in Wrentham; married Thankful, who died September 7, 1820, at the age of sixty-eight years.

7. Ebenezer, born November 26, 1746, died October 10, 1748.

8. Joseph, died June 15, 1748.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVI, p. 306. E. Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes; a New England Pioneer," pp. 318, 319, 334. Family data. "Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society," Vol. XX, p. 13.)

(IV) SHUBAEL HEWES, son of George and Abigail (Sever, or Sevey) Hewes, was born in Boston, October 17, 1732, and died there, October 22, 1813, at the age of eighty-one. He was buried in King's Chapel, October 26, 1813. In 1763, he was known as a tallow-chandler. July 27, of the same year, Nathaniel Appleton sold him a house on Marlboro Street, now Washington Street, opposite the Old South Meeting House. In 1773, he was one of the best known "Masters of Fire Engines."

Mr. Hewes was connected with the Loyalist or Tory party and was appointed "chief butcher" for the British army. After the British had departed from Boston, he still remained and managed to regain the confidence of the people sufficiently to be a holder of a meat stall in Faneuil Hall Market in 1778. In 1781 and 1790-96, he served as constable. He retired from business not long after the Revolution and in 1799 was styled "gentleman."

Shubael Hewes married, June 20, 1762, Martha Frye, who was born in 1741, died August 26, 1814, at the age of seventy-four years, and is buried in King's Chapel, Boston. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Anne Frye, born in 1763, died October 12, 1820, aged fifty-eight years, buried in King's Chapel, October 15.
2. Martha, born in 1765, died unmarried; kept house for her brother, Samuel.
3. Samuel, born May 4, 1767, died in Roxbury, October 21, 1860, aged ninety-three years; unmarried; was a captain of the Boston Fusileers; in 1816 removed to Roxbury, where he held the offices of fire warden, selectman, and deputy to the General Court; he was a dry goods merchant and acquired considerable property.
4. Patty, died in February, 1791.
5. Abigail, born October 28, 1769, died February 26, 1853.
6. Richard Brooke, of whom further.
7. Lucretia, born April 1, 1775, died in April, 1857; married William T. Clapp.
8. Hannah, born August 19, 1777, died March 24, 1849; married, September 17, 1797, William Cooper Hunneman, of Roxbury, who was born July 10, 1769, and died in May, 1856.
9. Robert, baptized in Boston, March 5, 1780, died in Piqua, Ohio, in the winter of 1861-1862; a hardware merchant; married and had one son, Joseph.
10. Charlotte Seaver, baptized March 14, 1784, buried in King's Chapel, April 6, 1809.
11. Joseph, baptized August 5, 1787, in First Church, and died unmarried in 1808.

(E. Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes; a New England Pioneer," pp. 330-32, 351-52. Family data. "Roxbury Records.")

(V) RICHARD BROOKE HEWES, son of Shubael and Martha (Frye) Hewes, was born April 14, 1772, and died in Boston, September 6, 1844. In his early life he was in the hardware business, but later he obtained a position in the Custom House, and still later was secretary to the Governor of Massachusetts.

He married (first), May 12 or 24, 1799, Mary Buckley, whose name is also recorded "Buckeley." (Buckley IV.) He married (second) Mrs. Mary (Lamson) Boyer, widow of Daniel Boyer, who died December 27, 1879. Children of the first marriage:

1. Mary Ann Buckley, of whom further.
2. Joanna, born April 19, 1801, died in August, 1891; married, late in life, Daniel Mudge, of Lynn, Massachusetts.
3. John Buckley, born May 15, 1802, died unmarried, October 1, 1862; was a hardware merchant in Boston and a man of strong intellect.
4. Eleazer Johnson, born May 27, 1803, died October 8, 1856; married Eliza Hannah, of Boston; was a dealer in nautical instruments.
5. Shubael, born August 8, 1804, died unmarried, July 15, 1839.

(E. Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes; a New England Pioneer," pp. 331, 351.)

(VI) MARY ANN BUCKLEY HEWES, daughter of Richard Brooke and Mary (Buckley) Hewes, was born in April, 1800, baptized May 11, 1800, and died May 8, 1867. She married Robert C. Bacon. (Bacon I.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 359. "Records of Second Church, Boston." Family data.)

(The Buckley Line).

Bulkeley and its variant, Buckley, are English surnames derived from a ridge of mountains in the County Palatine of Chester, called the "Bircloough," or "larger mountains." A township in the parish of Malpas, County Chester, England, bears the name. The family is a very ancient one in Cheshire, where the Bulkeley Manor stood since Saxon times. Baron Robert de Bulkeley lived in County Chester, England, from 1199 to 1216. He had a son, Baron William, who married a daughter of Thomas Butler and had a son, Baron Robert De Bulkeley. Baron Robert de Bulkeley married Jane, daughter of Sir William Butler, and they became the parents of Baron William de Bulkeley, who married, in 1302, Maud, daughter of Sir John Davenport. Of this union was born Baron Robert, who married Agnes and became the father of Peter de Bulkeley, who married Nicola Bird, daughter of Thomas Bird.

Baron John de Bulkeley, of Houghton, son of Baron Peter and Nicola (Bird) de Bulkeley, married Arderne Fitley. They had a son, Baron Hugh, who married Helen, daughter of Thomas Wilbraham, and became the father of Baron Humphrey de Bulkeley, who married Grisel Molton. Their son was Baron William, of Oakley, who married Beatrice, daughter of William Hill.

Baron Thomas de Bulkeley, son of Baron William and Beatrice (Hill) de Bulkeley, married Elizabeth Grosvenor, daughter of Randelle Grosvenor. They were the parents of the Rev. Edward de Bulkeley, rector of Odell, Bedfordshire, England. He married Olive Ilsley, of Lincolnshire, and their son was Peter, of whom further.

Rev. Peter Bulkeley, thirteenth generation of the foregoing line, son of the Rev. Edward and Olive (Ilsley) de Bulkeley, was born in Odell (or Woodhill), Bedfordshire, England, January 31, 1583, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, March 9, 1659. When he was about sixteen years of age he was admitted to St.

John's College, Cambridge University, England, and, in 1608, received his degree of Bachelor of Divinity. He succeeded his father as rector at Odell, Bedfordshire, and was a non-conformist. He inherited a large estate, which he later sold during the non-conformist troubles. The toleration, which he and his father had experienced previously, was ended when Laud became Primate in 1633. Consequently, he left England two years later in the ship "Susan and Ellen" and emigrated to Cambridge, Massachusetts. He removed from there to Concord, Massachusetts, where he preached in 1635-36. His family apparently left England in different ships, possibly to allay suspicion as to a general exodus of so prominent a family as the Bulkeleyes. Rev. Peter Bulkeley left a large part of his library to Harvard University, then Harvard College.

Rev. Peter Bulkeley married (first) in England, about 1613, Jane Allen, who died in Odell, Bedfordshire, daughter of Thomas Allen, of Goldingham, England. He married (second) in England, about 1634, Grace Chetwood, who was born in England about 1602 and died in New London, Connecticut, April 21, 1669, daughter of Sir Richard and Dorothy (Needham) Chetwood. Children of the first marriage, born in England:

1. Rev. Edward, born in Odell, June 17, 1614, died Chelmsfords, Massachusetts, January 2, 1696; succeeded his father as minister at Concord, Massachusetts.
2. Mary, baptized August 24, 1615, died in infancy.
3. Thomas, born April 11, 1617, died in Fairfield, Connecticut, after 1658; married, in Concord, Massachusetts, Sarah Jones.
4. Nathaniel, born November 29, 1618, died in 1627.
5. Rev. John, born in February, 1620, died in England in 1689, having returned there to preach; was graduated from Harvard College in 1642.
6. Mary, born November 1, 1621, died in 1624.
7. George, born May 17, 1623, probably died unmarried.
8. Daniel, born August 28, 1625.
9. Jabez, born December 20, 1626, died in 1629.
10. Joseph, see further.
11. William.
12. Richard.

Children of the second marriage, born in New England:

13. Rev. Gershom.
14. Eleazer (Cutter gives this child as Elizabeth), born probably in 1638.
15. Dorothy, born in August, 1640.
16. Dr. Peter, born in Concord, Massachusetts, August 12, 1643, died May 24, 1688; married, April 16, 1667, Rebecca Wheeler.

Of this Joseph Bulkeley, son of Rev. Peter and Jane (Allen) Bulkeley, little is known. Whether he died in early manhood has not been ascertained, but certainly he disappeared from the records. However, the history of the family, which follows in generation form below, begins with a Joseph Buckley, whose name might readily have been changed from this earlier "Bulkeley," and who is of the right age to have been a son of Joseph, the son of Rev. Peter Bulkeley. The history of this Joseph's antecedents is likewise unknown, but it is to be noted that he repeats as Christian names of his children the names of Rev. Peter Bulkeley's sons. It is to be noted also that this Joseph Buckley was a seaman, and the theory has been

advanced that the earlier Joseph, born in 1627, son of Rev. Peter Bulkeley, too, may have been a seaman who perished in very early manhood, as so many did in that calling, leaving but this one son, Joseph.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." R. Hinman: "Catalogue of Puritan Settlers of Connecticut," pp. 379-86. J. Hinman: "The Chad Brown Memorial," p. 144. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 290. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Family History of Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 951-52. H. Stiles: "Genealogies and Biographies of Ancient Wethersfield, Connecticut," Vol. II, pp. 147-48, 150-63. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXIII, p. 300. F. W. Chapman: "The Bulkeley Family," pp. 13, 19-22, 24, 35-38. Lemuel Shattuck: "A History of the Town of Concord, Massachusetts," p. 160. Hudson: "History of Concord," p. 327. C. E. Potter: "Old Families of Concord," p. 8.)

(I) JOSEPH BUCKLEY, earliest definitely known ancestor of our line, was born in June, 1658-59, died, January 1, 1701, and is buried in Copp's Hill, Boston, Massachusetts. He made his will, November 24, 1700, and styled himself "Joseph Buckley, of Boston, merchant." He provided for his wife to have the land and dwelling house given him by his father-in-law during her lifetime, and to his sons, Joseph (called eldest), Richard and Thomas, he gave £300 each when they should reach the age of twenty-one years. The will of his widow, made February 27, 1716-17, names sons, Joseph, Richard and Thomas; daughters, Elizabeth Pitman and Hannah Mountfort, and grandchildren, Elizabeth, Hannah, Sarah, and Jonathan Mountfort. These two daughters may have been children of her first marriage. November 16, 1687, Joseph Buckley was recorded as a mariner, and in that year he was on record also as master of the ketch "Gabriel." August 27, 1688, Joseph Buckley was listed in the Boston tax list next to Richard Shute, and in 1691 his name again appears.

Joseph Buckley married (the bond having been dated November 16, 1687) Joanna (Shute) Nichols, daughter of Richard Shute and widow of Nathaniel Nichols. She died March 4, 1716-17, and is buried in Copp's Hill, Boston. She was admitted to Second Church in Boston in 1691. Children:

1. Joseph, was a merchant, died after April 18, 1717, the date of his will, in which he named his brothers, several friends, and Richard Shute, Jr.
2. Richard, of whom further.
3. Thomas.

Possibly two daughters.

(William H. Whitmore: "The Graveyards of Boston," Vol. I, "Copp's Hill Epitaphs," pp. 8, 13. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LXIV, p. 189. "A Report of the Record Commissioners, City of Boston," Vol. I, pp. 134, 146, 148; Vol. XXIV, p. 1. J. Savage: "A Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 286. Robbins: "History of Second Church in Boston," p. 235. "Charlestown Genealogies," Vol. I, p. 147. Family records. "Suffolk County, Massachusetts, Probate Records," Dockets 2726, 3826. "Early Records of the Supreme Judicial Court of Suffolk County," No. 130006.)

(II) RICHARD BUCKLEY, son of Joseph and Joanna (Shute-Nichols) Buckley, was baptized in Charlestown, Massachusetts, 8th mo. 13th, 1695, died May 21, 1767, and is buried in Copp's Hill, Boston.

Richard Buckley married, September 12, 1728, Mary Noyes. (Noyes IV.) Rev. William Welsted, a Presbyterian minister, of Boston, officiated. Children:

1. Mary, born June 7, 1729.
2. Susanna, born June 5, 1730.

3. Captain Joseph, born January 10, 1731-32.
4. Richard, died October 29, 1733.
5. Richard, born January 27, 1735, died October 2, 1737.
6. Joanna, born May 15, 1737.
7. Abigail, born July 5, 1739, died September 6, 1739.
8. John, of whom further.
9. Elizabeth, born January 18, 1742.
10. Abigail, born March 1, 1744-45.
11. Sarah, born May 10, 1747, died August 1, 1747.

(Framed, original Bible record, leaf apparently torn from the Bible of Adelaide Joanna (Bacon) Sargent, a descendant of Richard Buckley. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXVIII, p. 448. Henry E. Noyes and Harriet E. Noyes: "Genealogical Record of Some of the Noyes Descendants of James, Nicholas and Peter E. Noyes," Vol. II, pp. 172-73. "A Report of the Record Commissioners, City of Boston," Vol. XXIV, pp. 190, 196, 201, 211, 215, 228; Vol. XXVIII, p. 141. William H. Whitmore: "The Graveyards of Boston," Vol. I, "Copp's Hill Epitaphs," pp. 13, 32.)

(III) JOHN BUCKLEY, son of Richard and Mary (Noyes) Buckley, was born November 13, 1740, and died in August, 1799. He is probably the John Buckley, "aged 58," who died August 9, 1799, and is buried in Copp's Hill, Boston, Massachusetts.

John Buckley married, July 25, 1773, the ceremony being performed by the Rev. Gardner Thurston, Sarah Dayton, of Newport, Rhode Island. They were the parents of Mary, of whom further.

(Framed, original Bible record, leaf apparently torn from the Bible of Adelaide Joanna (Bacon) Sargent. Family data. William H. Whitmore: "The Graveyards of Boston," Vol. I, "Copp's Hill Epitaphs," p. 32.)

(IV) MARY BUCKLEY, the daughter of John and Sarah (Dayton) Buckley, according to family records, was born in 1776 and died November 13, 1808. She married Richard Brooke Hewes. (Hewes V.)

("Boston Marriage Records, 1752-1809," p. 252. E. Putnam: "Lieutenant Joshua Hewes; a New England Pioneer," pp. 331, 351.)

(The Noyes Line).

Noyes is credited with two possible origins, both of them French and both of which may have contributed to its establishment as a surname. The first is from *nois*, a nut tree, "de la Nois," meaning "living by a nut tree"; the second would derive the surname from the Norman word *noe*, meaning pool, especially a pool deep enough for swimming made by overflow from the sea between Caen and Havre. It was undoubtedly introduced into England about the time of the Norman Conquest.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(The Family in England).

(I) REV. WILLIAM NOYES, probably son of "Robert Noyes of Cholderton," was born in Cholderton about 1568, and died in Cholderton, County Wilts, England, before April 30, 1622. He matriculated at the University College, Oxford, and was instituted rector at Cholderton in 1602.

Rev. William Noyes married, in 1592 or 1595, Anne Parker, who was born in 1576 and buried at Cholderton, March 7, 1657. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Ephraim, born in 1596, buried October 28, 1659; married a Miss Parnell.
2. Nathan, born in 1596, died September 6, 1651; will proved November 28, 1651.
3. James, of whom further.
4. Nicholas, born in 1615-16, died November 23, 1701; married, in 1640, Mary Cutting.
5. A daughter, married Thomas Kent.
6. John, married and lived in Newton, Wiltshire.

(L. E. de Forest: "Ludington-Saltus Records," p. 168. Col. Henry E. Noyes and Harriette E. Noyes: "Genealogical Record of Some of the Noyes Descendants of the Rev. James Noyes," Vol. I, pp. 42-44. J. Farmer: "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England," pp. 208-09; "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. LIII, pp. 35-37. C. P. Noyes: "Noyes-Gilman Ancestry," pp. 4-8.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) REV. JAMES NOYES, son of Rev. William and Anne (Parker) Noyes, was born at Cholderton, Wiltshire, in 1608 and died at Newbury, Massachusetts, October 22, 1656. He was educated at Brasenose College, Oxford, and was called by his cousin, Thomas Parker, to assist at the school of Newbury in Berkshire. In March, 1633, James and Sarah Noyes, brother Nicholas, and cousin Thomas Parker, with others, took the oath of supremacy and allegiance to pass for New England. In March, 1624, therefore, he embarked in the ship "Mary and John" of London for America. After reaching this country he preached for a time in Mystic, now Medford, Massachusetts, and was made freeman, September 3, 1634. For a time he officiated at the Watertown Church. James Noyes was one of the first settlers of Newbury, Massachusetts, in May, 1634-35. His first residence there was at the Lower Green, but on the removal of the Meeting House in 1646 to Upper Green he built a house, where he resided until his death. He left an estate of £657.

Rev. James Noyes married in England, in 1634, Sarah Brown, oldest daughter of Joseph Brown, of Southampton. She died September 13, 1691. They were the parents of the following children, all of whom were born in Newbury, Massachusetts:

1. Joseph, born October 15, 1637, died November 16, 1717; married (first) Mary Darvell, daughter of Robert Darvell; he married (second), July 14, 1680, Mary (Dunster) Willard, widow of Major Simon Willard.
2. Rev. James, born March 11, 1640, died December 30, 1719, and was buried in the ancient burying ground midway between Stonington, Connecticut, and Westerly, Rhode Island; graduated from Harvard College in 1659; ordained, September 11, 1674; chaplain of Captain George Denison's expedition that captured Canonchet, chief Sachem of the Narragansett Indians, April, 1676; one of the founders and a member of the first board of trustees of Yale College; married, September 11, 1674, Dorothy Stanton.
3. Sarah, born August 12, 1641, died February 21, 1653.
4. Rev. Moses, born December 6, 1643, died at Lyme, Connecticut, November 10, 1726; married, in 1676, Ruth Pickett, daughter of John Pickett.
5. John, of whom further.
6. Colonel Thomas, born August 10, 1648, died before April 24, 1730; married (first), December 28, 1669, Martha Peirce; married (second), September 24, 1677, Elizabeth Greenleaf.
7. Rebecca, born April 1, 1651; married, January 1, 1672, John Knight.

8. William, born September 22, 1653, will proved in 1744; married, November 6, 1685, Sarah Cogswell.

9. Sarah, born March 25, 1656, died May 20, 1695; married, March 21, 1634, Rev. John Hale.

(David W. Hoyt: "The Old Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," Part I, p. 309. Col. Henry E. Noyes and Harriette E. Noyes: "Genealogical Record of Some of the Noyes Descendants of the Rev. James Noyes," Vol. I, p. 44; Vol. II, pp. 19-21. L. E. de Forest: "Ludington-Saltus Records," p. 163. J. Farmer: "Genealogical Register of the First Settlers of New England," pp. 208-09. H. N. Noyes: "Noyes Genealogy," pp. 6-32. C. P. Noyes: "Noyes-Gilman Ancestry," pp. 13-16.)

(II) JOHN (1) NOYES, son of Rev. James and Sarah (Brown) Noyes, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, June 3 or 4, 1645, and died in Boston, November 9, 1678. He was made a freeman and a constable in Boston in 1675 and, in 1678, was a second lieutenant in the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

John (1) Noyes married, in 1671, Sarah Oliver (Oliver III.) They were the parents of the following children:

1. Sarah, born August 20, 1672.
2. John (2), of whom further.
3. Dr. Oliver, born in Boston in 1675-76, died March 16, 1721; a graduate of Harvard University, class of 1697; married (first), May 1, 1702, Ann Belcher, sister of Governor Jonathan Belcher; (second), in 1719, Katherine E. Jeffries.

(C. P. Noyes: "Noyes-Gilman Ancestry," p. 16. S. A. Emery: "Reminiscences of a Nonagenarian," p. 112. H. N. Noyes: "Noyes Genealogy," pp. 6-8. La Verne W. Noyes: "Descendants of Rev. William Noyes," pp. 8-11. Colonel H. E. and Harriette E. Noyes: "Genealogical Record of Some of the Noyes Descendants of Rev. James Noyes," Vol. I, p. 42; Vol. II, p. 172. Family data.)

(III) JOHN (2) NOYES, son of John (1) and Sarah (Oliver) Noyes, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, November 4, 1674, and died March 15, 1749. In 1699 he was fourth sergeant of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company and its ensign in 1704. The same year he was also elected to be constable of Boston, but he declined to serve, paying the usual fine imposed upon those who refused office. By trade he was a goldsmith.

John (2) Noyes married, the ceremony being performed by Mr. Sam Willard, March 16, 1699, Susanna Edwards. (Edwards II.) They were the parents of the following children, all born in Boston:

1. Sarah, born March 31, 1701, died August 31, 1702.
2. Mary, of whom further.
3. Susanna, born June 15, 1705.
4. John, born June 26, 1706, died the same day.
5. Sarah, born September 18, 1712.
6. Abigail, born May 21, 1716, died June 12, 1727.
7. Oliver.

(Colonel H. E. and Harriette E. Noyes: "Genealogical Record of Some of the Noyes Descendants of Rev. James Noyes," Vol. II, p. 172. Family data.)

(IV) MARY NOYES, daughter of John (2) and Susanna (Edwards) Noyes, was born October 30, 1703, and died in 1776. She married Richard Buckley. (Buckley II.)

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

SEWALL.

Arms—Sable, a chevron, between three bees, argent.

Crest—A bee or. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

OSGOOD.

Arms—Argent, three garbs within a tressure flory counterflory gules.

Crest—A lion rampant gules holding in the paws a garb of the last.
(Crozier: "General Armory.")

FARNHAM (FARNUM).

Arms—Quarterly, azure and or, four crescents counterchanged.

Crest—An eagle preying on a coney proper. (Burke: "General Armory.")

SYMONDS.

Arms—Azure, a chevron engrailed between three trefoils slipped or.

Crest—Out of a mural coronet chequy argent and azure a boar's head of the first crined sable.

Motto—*Moriendo vive*. (Crozier: "General Armory.")

DUMMER.

Arms—Azure, a crescent between six billets, three, two, and one, or.

Crest—A demi-lion azure, holding in his dexter paw a fleur-de-lis or.
(Crozier: "General Armory.")

OSBORN (OSBORNE).

Arms—Argent, a bend between three lions rampant sable.

Crest—A lion's head erased argent ducally crowned or.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

EDWARDS.

Arms—Argent, a fesse between six martlets sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

WHITMORE (WHITTEMORE).

Arms—Vert, fretty or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

LOVEJOY.

Arms—Gyronny of twelve gules and or.

Crest—An arm from the elbow in armour, holding a galtrap.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

EMERSON.

Arms—Per fesse indented or and vert on a bend engrailed azure three lions passant argent.

Crest—A lion rampant vert bezantée grasping in both paws a battle axe gules headed argent.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

error Jonathan Belcher; (second, in 1719, Katherine E. Jeff;

(111) John C. Noyes, son of John (Oliver) Noyes, was born



Osgood



Sewall



Farnham
(Farnum)



Dummer



Symonds



Osborn
(Osborne)



Whitmore
(Whittemore)



Edwards



Lovejoy



Emerson

(The Edwards Line).

The surname Edwards or Edwardes is of baptismal derivation, meaning "the son of Edward." It has been popular as a surname from the time surnames have been in existence, one of the earliest to assume it as such in the time of Henry VII, being John ap David ap Madre, of Kilhendre, great-grandfather of Sir Thomas Edwardes, the first baronet.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) CAPTAIN DAVID EDWARDS, first of whom we have record, was born about 1639, died in Boston, Massachusetts, October 1, 1696, aged about fifty-seven years, and was buried in Copp's Hill Burial Ground, Boston. A copy of his will, dated September 21, 1696, follows:

In the name of God Amen. The Twenty-first day of Septemb^r in the year of our Lord 1696 I David Edwards of the Town of Boston in New England Marrinor, being sick and weak of Body, but of Sound & disposing minde & memory, being sensible of mortality of my body, knowing that it is appointed for all men once to die, do make & ordain this my last will and Testament. That is to say principally and first of all, I give and recommend my soule into the hands of God that gave it, and for my body I commend it to the earth to be burried in a Christianlike and decent manner at the discretion of my Executrix hereafter named, and as Touching such worldly Estate wherewith it hath pleased God to bless me in this life—I give, devise and dispose of the same in the following manner and forme—Imprimis I give and bequeath unto my eldest Son Sweet Edwards the sum of one hundred pounds to be paid unto him in money out of my Estate by my Sayd Executrix when he shall arrive unto the age of twenty-one years.

ITEM—I give unto my daughter Susanna Edwards the Sum of fifty . . . pounds money to be paid unto her out of my Estate when she shall arrive unto the age of twenty-one years, or enter into a marriage condition which of them shall first happen.

ITEM—I give unto my youngest Son David Edwards, the Sum of fifty . . . pounds money to be paid unto him out of my Estate when he shall arrive unto the age of twenty-one years.

ITEM—I give unto my beloved Wife Mary Edwards the full residue and remainder of all my moveable Estate of what nature and kinde soever, for her comfortable maintenance, while she lives, & to dispose of at her death to my sayd children as she shall think fitt and convenient.

ITEM—I give unto my sayd wife Mary Edwards the use and Improvement of all my houseing and Lands in Boston during her natural life.

ITEM—My will is that after my wives decease, All my houseing, land, ware-houseing, & wharfe in Boston shall be equally divided between my sayd three children viz^t. Sweet, Susana, & David.

ITEM—I do hereby constitute and appoint my sd dear wife Mary Edwards to be the sole Executrix of this my last Will and Testament, unto whom I do give full power to sell, alienate and dispose of every piece parcell and Tract of Land belonging or appertaining unto me, lying remote from, and not being within the limits of the Town of Boston. And I do hereby disanull and make voyd all Wills, Testaments and Executors by me in any wise before this time made and named, Ratifying and confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and Seale the day and yeare above written.

the mark of

DAVID X EDWARDS (Seal)

Signed Sealed & what is herein confirmed was by Mr. David Edwards declared to be his last will and Testament in presence of us.

JOHN PHILLIPS
EDWARD PROCTOR
JOSEPH PROUT

Captain Edwards married, before 1676, Mary Sweet, who was born January 28, 1653, daughter of John and Susanna Sweet, of Boston, Massachusetts. They were the parents of:

1. Susanna, of whom further.
2. Sweet, born September 9, 1679.

3. David, Jr., born August, 1684, died December 4, 1727, aged forty-three years, four months; buried in Copp's Hill Burial Ground, Boston.
4. John, born May 19, 1687.

("Boston Commissioner's Record," Vol. IX, pp. 41, 138, 148, 173, 230. Thomas Bridgman, 1851: "Epitaphs from Copp's Hill Burial Ground, Boston," pp. 85, 95. "Record of Wills, Probate Court, Boston, Massachusetts.")

(II) SUSANNA EDWARDS, daughter of Captain David and Mary (Sweet) Edwards, was born October 29, 1676, and died in October, 1725. She married John (2) Noyes. (Noyes III.)

"A Report of the Record Commissioners, Boston," Vol. IX, p. 251. Colonel H. E. and Harriette E. Noyes: "Genealogical Record of Some of the Noyes Descendants of Rev. James Noyes," Vol. II, p. 172.)

(The Oliver Line).

Both as a baptismal name and a surname, Oliver was probably imported from France, where it was long associated with romantic literature. In the Domesday of Devonshire is found a tenant called Oliver, in the modern orthography.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) THOMAS OLIVER, the American progenitor of this family, was born in England (at Lewes, in Sussex, according to family tradition) and died in Boston, Massachusetts, on June 1, 1658. He came to America in the "William and Francis" in 1632 and located at Boston, Massachusetts. Drake, in his "History of Boston," states that he was the Thomas Oliver who was baptized April 14, 1582, son of John Oliver, of the parish of St. Thomas. The said John Oliver had married at St. Stephens, Bristol, August 28, 1557, Elizabeth Rowland, and died at Bristol, England. "Hull's Diary," however, records the death of Thomas as follows:

The first of the eleventh month Mr. Thomas Oliver, one of the ruling elders of this church, died, being ninety years old—a man by his outward profession a chirurgion. He kept his house, or went very little abroad, for the space of three weeks before he died, and was a lively pattern of old age spoken of Eccles. XII.; though in his former years a man very serviceable.

A man aged ninety years in 1658 would have been born in 1568, fourteen years earlier than the Thomas Oliver whose baptism was found.

Thomas Oliver of our interest married Ann, who accompanied him to America and survived him, dying December 20, 1662. Children:

1. John, born in 1616, died April 12, 1646; married Elizabeth Newdigate, daughter of John Newdigate.
2. Nathaniel, born in 1619, died January 9, 1633.
3. James, died in 1682; captain in King Philip's War.
4. Peter, of whom further.
5. Samuel, drowned on March 27, 1632; married Lydia.
6. Abigail, married James Johnson.
7. A daughter, married Richard Wolfall.
8. Daniel, died in June, 1637.

(Drake: "History of Boston," p. 293. W. H. Whitmore: "Descendants of William Hutchinson and Thomas Oliver," pp. 25-27.)

(II) PETER OLIVER, son of Thomas and Ann Oliver, was born in England and accompanied his parents to Boston, Massachusetts, where he died, April 11, 1670. He was eminent as a merchant and took an active part in the military and civic life of his time. From 1653 to 1656 and from 1661 to 1670 he was selectman. In May, 1669, he was one of the founders of the Third or Old South Church. One of the earliest contributions, which Boston made for a public charitable cause, was in answer to an appeal to save a starving settlement near the mouth of Cape Fear River, North Carolina. Peter Oliver and John Bateman were appointed by the General Court to receive and forward all contributions. In 1643 Peter Oliver joined the Military Company of Massachusetts, now called the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, in which he was made sergeant in 1651, ensign in 1658, and captain in 1669. In 1652 he was cornet in the Suffolk County troop of horse and in 1654 was lieutenant in the Narragansett expedition.

He married Sarah Newdigate, daughter of John Newdigate. She died October 11, 1692. Children:

1. Sarah, of whom further.
2. Mary, born February 21, 1646; married (first) Jonathan Shrimpton; (second) Nathaniel Williams.
3. Nathaniel, born March 8, 1652, died April 15, 1704; married, January 3, 1677, Elizabeth Brattle.
4. Peter, born March 3, 1655; attended Harvard College in 1675.
5. Samuel, died in 1657.
6. James, born March 19, 1659, died April 8, 1703; a doctor; married Mercy Bradstreet.
7. Daniel, born February 28, 1664, died July 23, 1732; married Elizabeth Belcher in April, 1696.

(W. H. Whitmore: "Descendants of William Hutchinson and Thomas Oliver," pp. 27-28. Roberts: "History of Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company," Vol. I, p. 132. Family data.)

(III) SARAH OLIVER, daughter of Peter and Sarah (Newdigate) Oliver, was baptized January 7, 1644, and died in 1708. She married John (I) Noyes. (Noyes II.)

(W. H. Whitmore: "Descendants of William Hutchinson and Thomas Oliver," p. 27. Family data.)

(The Osborn-Osborne Line).

Osborne, variously spelled, was originally used to designate "the son of Osbern," which was a favorite personal name in the hereditary surname period. It is scarcely ever used now as a baptismal name, but flourishes strongly as a surname.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM OSBORN (or OSBORNE), the earliest of this name of whom we have record, resided at Salem, Massachusetts, as early as 1672 and died there about 1727. He was one of the grantees of Narragansett Township, No. 3 (now Amherst, New Hampshire), in 1676, and, therefore, had served in the Narragansett campaign. On January 24, 1677-78, he, with six others, leased from the selectmen of Salem, sixty acres of land between that of Nathaniel Putnam and Nathaniel Felton and nine acres at the upper or western end of the land of Nathaniel Putnam. He took the oath of allegiance on March 25, 1678.

William Osborn married, March 17, 1672-73, Hannah Burton, daughter of Captain John Burton, of Salem. Children:

1. Samuel, of whom further.
2. John, born August 27, 1677, died August 12, 1744; married (first), May 9, 1704, Mercy Southwick; (second), May 14, 1712-13, Hannah Bufferon.
3. Hannah, born April 10, 1679; married John Trask.
4. William, born May 3, 1682, died September 28, 1771; married, February 8, 1710-11, Margaret Derby.

(S. Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 384; Vol. III, pp. 60, 99, 112, 117. "Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, pp. 128-29.)

(II) SAMUEL OSBORN, son of William and Hannah (Burton) Osborn, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, April 27, 1675, and was living as late as 1741. In 1711 he was among those residing in the so-called Middle Precinct and was among those who met on March 25, 1711-12, and voted to purchase land and house for a school and to keep it in repair.

Samuel Osborn married (first), June 5, 1695, Elenor Southwick, daughter of Daniel and Esther (Boyce) Southwick and granddaughter of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick, who were banished from Salem on account of being Quakers. He married (second), August 30, 1705, Sarah Clark, of Oyster River. Children of first marriage:

1. Samuel, born April 4, 1697; married, June 10, 1717, Mary Clark.
2. Eleanor, married, November 18, 1735, Edward Upton.
3. Elizabeth, born March 14, 1699.
4. Hannah, born January 14, 1700; married, November 15, 1721, James Law.
5. Joseph, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

6. Thomas, born June 1, 1706, died in or prior to 1762; cordwainer and miller; married, May 18, 1727, Margaret Stone.
7. Sarah, born January 4, 1707-08; married, February 2, 1726-27, Daniel Purtintun, of Salisbury.
8. Mary, born September 27, 1709; married, January 17, 1729-30, John Osborn.
9. Isaac, born April 13, 1711; married, March 1, 1737-38, Elizabeth Estes.
10. Philadelphia, married, January 18, 1736, Theophilus Shove, of Dighton.
11. Phebe, married, April 12, 1739, Edward Shove.
12. Paul (mentioned in Perley's "History of Salem, Massachusetts," but not in the "Salem Vital Records"), resided at Dighton and was a potter in 1741 and 1744.
13. John (mentioned in the "History of Salem, Massachusetts," only), resided in Salem in 1759.

(S. Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 60. "Salem, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, pp. 126-28; Vol. III, pp. 142-45. J. M. Caller and M. A. Ober: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick," p. 86.)

(III) JOSEPH OSBORN, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Southwick) Osborn, was born at Salem, Massachusetts, on December 26, 1702, and resided there. He was a potter and housewright.

He married (first), July 12, 1726, Rachel Foster. He married (second) Sarah Gardner, the intention to marry being dated September 26, 1730. Children of first marriage:

1. Joseph, Jr., of whom further.
2. Rachel, baptized September 29, 1734; married Nathaniel Tarbell, the intention to marry being dated November 7, 1750.

Children of second marriage:

3. Ginger, baptized September 29, 1734; married Nathaniel Brown.
 4. Eunice, baptized December 19, 1736; married, February 5, 1761, Daniel Malloon.
 5. Israel, baptized May 27, 1739; married Lois Littlefield, of Wells; intention to marry published October 1, 1763.
 6. Mehitabel, baptized November 15, 1741.
 7. Abel, baptized August 18, 1745, died in infancy.
 8. Abel, baptized November 9, 1746; resided at Danvers; married Lydia.
- (S. Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 60.)

(IV) JOSEPH OSBORN, JR., son of Joseph and Rachel (Foster) Osborn, was born in 1726, baptized at Salem on September 29, 1734, and died at Danvers, Massachusetts, July 9, 1804. He removed to Danvers from Salem and was a potter.

He married, January 6, 1756, Mary Proctor, who was born December 13, 1733, and died January 20, 1791. Children:

1. Joseph, born January 5, 1757, died August 27, 1829; married Mary Shillaber.
2. Sylvester, born November 10, 1758, died October 2, 1845; married (first), September 14, 1779, Elizabeth Southwick; (second), January 1, 1797, Elizabeth Pool.
3. Rachel, born January 31, 1761; married, November 14, 1782, Jonathan Howard.
4. Jonathan, born August 30, 1763, died July 29, 1833; married, May 12, 1785, Susanna Smith.
5. John, of whom further.
6. Daniel, born September 10, 1768, died February 11, 1826.
7. Amos, born April 2, 1773, died June 4, 1836; married, June 15, 1797, Anna Fowler.
8. Mary, born August 14, 1779, died January 7, 1793.

(S. Perley: "History of Salem, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 60. "Danvers, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 245, 252; Vol. II, pp. 200, 204, 416, 420. Family data.)

(V) JOHN OSBORN, son of Joseph Osborn, Jr., and Mary (Proctor) Osborn, was born November 22, 1765, and died November 3, 1845.

He married Lydia Southwick, who was born November 1, 1766. She was the daughter of Ebenezer and Susanna (Orr) Southwick and granddaughter of Ebenezer and Mary (Whitman) Southwick. Children:

1. Betsey, born June 23, 1785; married Jonathan Dustin.
2. Lydia, born April 8, 1787, died January 7, 1837.
3. Henry, born July 4, 1789; married, February 4, 1810, Betsey Snow.
4. Miles, born May 16, 1792, died March 23, 1793.
5. Miles, born March 6, 1795; married (first), December 17, 1820, Eliza Poor; (second), December 25, 1836, Sally Brown.
6. Kendall, born July 22, 1796; married, June 13, 1824, Sally Bushby.
7. Polly, born January 25, 1799, died in infancy.
8. Mary, of whom further.
9. Franklin, born February 9, 1803; married, October 2, 1828, Nancy P. Jacobs.

10. Susanna, born May 22, 1805.

11. John, born July 18, 1807; married, May 22, 1839, Susan O. Burnham.

("Danvers, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 245-52; Vol. II, pp. 200, 204, 416-420. J. M. Callier and M. A. Ober: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Lawrence and Cassandra Southwick," pp. 180, 201.)

(VI) MARY OSBORN, daughter of John and Lydia (Southwick) Osborn, was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, February 4, 1801, and died September 13, 1879. She married Henry Poor. (Poor—American Line—VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Sprague Line).

Sprague is the Anglicized form of the foreign name Sprak or Sprake, believed by some authorities to have been derived from a word meaning quick, nimble, lively or active, akin to the word sprightly, and by others to be derived from the Dutch word Spraak, meaning speech or language. There are innumerable variations in the spelling of this patronymic, some of the more common forms being Sprake, Spraket, Sprack, Sprage, and Spragg.

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 7. W. V. Sprague: "Sprague Families in America," p. 6. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in England).

(I) TRISTRAM SPRAGUE, a fuller of Fordington St. George, Dorchester, England, married in the adjoining parish of Puddletown, June 26, 1575, Elizabeth Colt. They were the parents of:

1. Edward, of whom further.

2. William, married, at Owermoigne, Dorsetshire, June 15, 1607, Margaret Jaggard.

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 21.)

(II) EDWARD SPRAGUE, son of Tristram and Elizabeth (Colt) Sprague, was undoubtedly born about 1576, and died at Upway, Dorsetshire, England, about June 6, 1614. In his will he calls himself "Edward Sprague of Upway in the County of Dorset, fullere." The inventory of his estate, taken June 6, 1614, and proved June 13, 1614, included: one horse, seven kyne (cows) with three yearlings, fourscore sheep and forty-two lambs, one pig, "four acres and a half of corn," household utensils, fuller's shears, tools, etc.

Edward Sprague married Christian, who married (second), after his decease, John Corbin, of Upway. Their children were:

1. Alice, born about 1597; married, June 5, 1615, Richard Eames, whose brother, Captain Anthony Eames, came to New England and resided at Charlestown, Hingham and Marshfield, Massachusetts.

2. Ralph, of whom further.

3. Edward, born about 1602; was residing in Upway, England, in 1641 and 1642.

4. Richard, born about 1604, died at Charlestown, Massachusetts, November 25, 1668; married Mary (probably) Morton; was in Boston, Massachusetts, as early as 1630.

5. Christopher, buried at Fordington, St. George, Dorchester, England, March 31, 1625.

6. William, born in Dorsetshire, England, about 1610, died at Hingham, Massachusetts, October 26, 1675; married, in 1635, Millicent Eames.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 36, 73-74, 81. Family data.)

(The Family in America).

(I) **LIEUTENANT RALPH SPRAGUE**, American progenitor of this branch of the Sprague family and son of Edward and Christian Sprague, was born probably in Upway, County Dorset, England, about 1599, and died in Malden, Massachusetts, in November, 1650. It is generally supposed that he came to America in company with his wife and children and his two brothers, Richard and William. He apparently came in the ship "Lion's Whelp." According to the journal of Francis Higginson, who came in the companion ship "Talbot" and kept a record of the voyage, these two vessels arrived at Naumkeag (Salem), on Monday, June 29, 1629, after a voyage of forty-five days. The journal further states: "Among others that arrived at Salem at their own cost were Ralph Sprague, with his brethren, Richard and William, who with three or four more, by joint consent and approbation of Mr. John Endicott, Governor, did, the same summer of 1629, undertake a journey from Salem and travelled the woods above twelve miles to the westward, and lighted off a place situated and lying on the north side of Charles River, full of Indians, called Aberginians." Ralph, Richard and William Sprague, together with seven others, were the first to settle this place, they jointly agreeing that the section north of the Charles River be called Charlestown. This was confirmed by Governor Endicott.

Ralph Sprague began building his house, as soon as the division of lots had been made. On October 13, 1634, the town of Charlestown appointed a committee to divide the common land in the territory known as Mystic Side, and in the great allotment of April 23, 1638, Ralph Sprague is granted twelve lots, five of which were on the Mystic Side. On January 11, 1648-49, Lieutenant Ralph Sprague and nine other freemen "of Mistike Syde" petitioned the General Court of Massachusetts Bay Colony for a separation from Charlestown, and "Misticke Side" became a distinct town of the name "Maulden." Ralph Sprague was admitted a freeman of Charlestown, May 18, 1631, and on the same day the General Court chose him constable of the town. In 1636, he was for the first time chosen representative to the General Court and he filled this important post seven different times, an indication that he was a man of sound judgment and remarkable ability. He also served as an officer in the Colonial Militia, being lieutenant most of the time in a Charlestown company. He was a member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston soon after its organization in the year 1638 and in 1647 was lieutenant of the train band. The names of Ralph Sprague, his wife, and brother Richard, are listed as among the first members of the Charlestown Church (The First Church of Boston), which was organized in 1630.

Ralph Sprague married Joanna (sometimes recorded Joan) Warren, who died at Charlestown, February 24, 1679, daughter of Richard Warren, of Fordington, Dorsetshire, England. After his death she married (second), at Malden, Massachusetts, September 9, 1662, Deacon Edward Converse, of Woburn, Massachusetts, who died August 10, 1663.

(NOTE—There appears to be a difference of opinion as to Ralph's Sprague's wife, some believing her to have been Joan Corbin and others Joanna Warren. Careful research proves beyond question that her name was Joanna Warren. From a letter dated March 25, 1651, and printed in the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IV, p. 289, one gets the impression that her name was Corbin, for in it John Corbin is mentioned as Ralph Sprague's

father-in-law. Various other records, however, state her name to have been Joanna Warren. In "Lochford's Note Book" are several legal papers and letters of 1638-39 from Ralph Sprague and Joan, his wife, wherein it is expressly stated that her father had died, and that his name was Richard Warren, so that instead of John Corbin being her father he had probably married her mother, the widow Warren, as previously stated.)

Ralph Sprague and his wife, Joanna, were the parents of:

1. John, baptized in May, 1624, at St. George's Church, Fordington, England.
2. Jonathan, baptized at Fordington, England, November 27, 1625.
3. Richard, born supposedly in England about 1628.
4. Samuel, of whom further.
5. Mary, baptized in Charlestown, in "First Church of Boston," September 14, 1634; married Daniel Edmonds, of Charlestown.
6. Phineas, baptized at Charlestown, July 31, 1637.

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 61. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs, Middlesex County, Massachusetts," Vol. III, p. 861. "American Families," Vol. IX, p. 32. Family data.)

(II) SAMUEL SPRAGUE, son of Ralph and Joanna (Warren) Sprague, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, his baptism taking place in the church there, the "First Church of Boston," June 3, 1631. He lived to be sixty-five years of age and during his lifetime was a foremost figure in the affairs of Malden, Massachusetts, where his death occurred, October 3, 1696. In 1680 he was elected a selectman of Malden, and again in 1686. In 1682 he was chosen sergeant of the Malden Foot Company, and on August 28 of that year he was appointed one of a committee to repair the meetinghouse, also to be a tithingman in the meetinghouse on the Lord's Day. On March 22, 1689, he was made freeman of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, and January 28, 1694, he was made moderator of Malden town meeting. He was appointed clerk of the writs to take account of all births and deaths and to "act in said office according to the order of the President of the Council," this clerkship covering the period of years between 1686-93. Samuel Sprague died intestate, and the division of his estate was made October 3, 1696.

Samuel Sprague married, in Boston, Massachusetts, August 23, 1655, Rebecca Crawford, who was born about 1633 and died in Reading (now Wakefield), Massachusetts, July 8, 1710, only daughter of John Crawford. She survived her husband and married (second), at Malden, Massachusetts, June 24, 1697, Captain John Brown, of Reading. Samuel Sprague and his wife, Rebecca, had the following children:

1. Rebecca, died August 15, 1658.
2. Samuel, born May 4, 1660, died young.
3. Samuel, Jr., of whom further.
4. Rebecca, born September, 1666, died young.
5. John, born about 1670.
6. Winifred, born December 3, 1672; married Deacon John Dexter, of Malden.
7. Rebecca, born in 1675:

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 103-05. Family data.)

(III) SAMUEL SPRAGUE, JR., son of Samuel and Rebecca (Crawford) Sprague, was born in Malden, Massachusetts, in May, 1662, and died December 27, 1738. By occupation he was a blacksmith. The Malden town records indicate that he was

a man of ability, who took an active part in the town's affairs. On March 3, 1689-1690, he was elected constable; March 13, 1698-99, a fenceviewer; and on subsequent dates was a member of various town committees. He was elected selectman, March 27, 1699, and served as such for a period of eight years, serving also as moderator of town meetings. The townsmen elected him to make a valuation of Malden estates, January 26, 1707; an assessor in March, 1709; and town clerk, March 3, 1711. He was among those who entered dissent against a vote to call Rev. Joseph Metcalf to be minister of the First Parish, May 24, 1706, and served on the jury, March 1, 1708. His will was made April 22, 1734.

Samuel Sprague, Jr., married (first) Sarah Crawford. He married (second), in 1693, Sarah Green, who was born in Malden, January 14, 1676, and died there, February 2, 1743, daughter of Deacon John and Sarah (Wheeler) Green, of Malden. Children of the first marriage:

1. Sarah, born September 16, 1685, died the same day
2. Sarah, born September 26, 1686; married William Greer
3. Samuel, born February 2, 1688.
4. Elizabeth, married, April 21, 1713, Nathaniel Green.
5. Richard, of whom further.

Children of the second marriage:

6. Mehitable, born June 31, 1694, died in 1721; married, January 22, 1712, James Hay, of Charlestown.
7. Rebecca, born May 8, 1696, died July 20, 1772; married Edward Burknam.
8. Mercy, born February 26, 1697-98, died August 8, 1709.
9. Winifred, born December 30, 1699, died May 21, 1739; married, May 20, 1720, Michael Bridgen, of Charlestown.
10. Abigail, born November 15, 1702; married (first), Samuel Call, of Charlestown, Malden and Oxford; married (second), about 1748, John Hamen.
11. Mary (perhaps not in order of birth), died at Malden, October 26, 1708.
12. John, born September 15, 1708.

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 139-43. Family data.)

(IV) RICHARD SPRAGUE, son of Samuel Sprague, Jr., and Sarah (Crawford) Sprague, was born at Malden, Massachusetts, about 1692, and died at Medford, Massachusetts, December 9, 1766. Administration of his estate was granted March 3, 1767, to Joshua Eustis, of Chelsea, and to Ebenezer Sprague, of Danvers, with Jabez Whittemore, innkeeper, and William Lamson, shay-body maker, both of Charlestown, as sureties. His widow, Joanna, received her third of the estate, May 5, 1767. Richard Sprague served as a sentinel in Captain Samuel Brooker's company for a period of two days, from September 22 to September 23, 1746.

Richard Sprague married (first), at Charlestown, December 25, 1722, Abiel (or Abigail) Whittemore. (Whittemore—American Line—IV.) He married (second), at Medford, August 24, 1758, Joanna Oakes, probably widow of Edward Oakes. She died at Medford, December 20, 1786. Children of the first marriage:

1. Richard, born September 23, 1723; married, May 24, 1752, Mary Holland.
2. James, born August 8, 1725, died July 6, 1728.
3. Abiel, born February 23, 1726-27, died July 12, 1728.
4. Abihal, born October 13, 1728; married, May 25, 1757, Joshua Eustis, of Chelsea.

5. James, died June 25, 1730.
6. Mary, born July 11, 1731.
7. James, baptized October 28, 1733.
8. Ebenezer, of whom further.
9. Huldah, born January 18, 1737-38; married, October 12, 1757, Jonathan Frothingham, of Charlestown and Danvers.
10. Joseph, born July 13, 1739, died at Salem, February 13, 1808; married Sarah White; was major of 1st Regiment, Essex County Militia, in 1777-78.
11. Stephen, born February 25, 1740-41, died February 21, 1742-43.

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 181-82. Family data.)

(V) EBENEZER SPRAGUE, son of Richard and Abiel (or Abigail) (Whittemore) Sprague, was born June 12, 1734-35, and died January 5, 1801. He resided at Salem and Danvers, Massachusetts.

He married, January 9, 1760, Hannah Upton, of Danvers, who died in February, 1801. They were the parents of:

1. Ebenezer, born December 1, 1762; married (first), September 21, 1786, Molly Cross; married (second), November 24, 1796, Dolly Reed.
2. Richard, born November 20, 1764, died at Danvers, July 31, 1795; married, November 13, 1791, Betsey Cook.
3. Mary, born February 10, 1766, died unmarried, December 20, 1841.
4. Hannah, born October 9, 1768; married, April 10, 1781, Henry Cook.
5. Elizabeth, born February 2, 1769; married, March 12, 1796, James Osborn.
6. James, born September 19, 1771, died June 30, 1772.
7. Tamison, of whom further.
8. Susanna, born June 21, 1778, died April 12, 1791.

(G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," p. 181. E. G. Sprague: "Ralph Sprague Genealogy," pp. 80, 110. Family data.)

(VI) TAMISON SPRAGUE, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Upton) Sprague, was born April 13, 1773, and died October 2, 1803. She married Joseph (2) Poor. (Poor—American Line—V.)

(E. G. Sprague: "Ralph Sprague Genealogy," p. 81. Family data.)

(The Whittemore Line).

The surname Whittemore is a corruption of Whitmore or Whitemore. According to J. P. Whitmore Patten, in "The Whitmore Genealogy," the name Whitmore is derived from a Gothic King, namely, *Wid-Mar*, which means "famous with the spear." Another family genealogist, B. B. Whittemore, says it is from *Whytemere*, an Anglo-Saxon word meaning "white meadow or lake." Bardsley gives it as local, "of Whitmore," a parish in Litchfield, County Stafford.

The family appears early in English records. John, Lord of Whytemere, had residence in Shropshire before 1300; Johannes Whittemore was in County York in 1379; and in 1616 Thomas Whitmore, of County Salop, was registered at Oxford.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." B. B. Whittemore: "A Genealogy of Several Branches of the Whittemore Family," pp. 3-4. Jessie P. Whitmore Patten: "The Whitmore Genealogy," p. vii.)

(The Family in England).

(I) THOMAS WHITTEMORE, of Hitchin, County Herts, England, was buried at Hitchin, November 26, 1617. By his will, dated May 5, 1613, he gave £20 to trustees for the best sort of the poor people of Hitchin. He is recorded as "Thomas Whitmore Sen^r, widower." The entries of the name Whitmore begin in the parish register of Hitchin in 1562. In 1567 appears the name "Thomas" thus: "1567—Maye—"The same date was baptized Alice the daughter of Thomas Whitmore.'" While the parentage of Thomas Whittemore is not given it is known that he had a brother William, born in 1540, and a brother Rowland, who died in 1613. Thomas Whittemore was church warden in 1612.

He married Mary, who died December 8, 1604. Their son was Thomas, of whom further.

(E. S. Whittemore: "The Whittemore Family of Hitchin in the County of Hertford, England," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXI, pp. 170-72.)

(The Family in America).

(I) THOMAS WHITTEMORE, American progenitor, was said to be the son of the above Thomas and Mary Whittemore, although his baptism does not appear; yet some of his children are in the Hitchin records, also his marriage to a second wife. He was born in England, and died in what is now Chelsea, Massachusetts, May 25, 1661. His will was dated February 8, 1660-61, and probated June 25, 1661. In it he devised to his wife one-half; to Thomas, eldest son, in England, a small legacy; to Daniel, the house; to Nathaniel, thirty acres at Sagamore Hill and one-third marsh; to other children ten shillings each. Inventory showed his house and seventy acres valued at £220, the total valuation of his estate being £286.

Thomas Whittemore came from England to America before 1640. He settled in what is now Chelsea and Malden, Massachusetts. In 1640 Thomas Whittemore, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, removed to Mystic Side, and signed with others a petition for better privileges. He bought land of Mr. John Cotton in 1645. In 1652 his name was mentioned in an indenture of R. Bellingham. In 1660-61 he bought two acres of the town.

He married (first) in England (according to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register"). He married (second) at Hitchin, County Herts, England, April 14, 1623, Sarah Deardes, who was buried in Hitchin, November 17, 1628. Thomas Whittemore married (third) Hannah, who was born about 1612 and died after 1680; she married (second) at Chelmsford, Massachusetts, June 3, 1663, Benjamin Butterfield. Child of the first marriage:

1. Sarah, baptized at Hitchin, April 14, 1616.

Children of the second marriage, all named in father's will:

2. Mary, baptized May 12, 1624.
3. Thomas, baptized October 6, 1626.

Children of the third marriage:

4. Daniel, baptized July 31, 1633; married, March 7, 1662, Mary Mellins.
5. John, baptized April 27, 1635, buried April 29, 1635.
6. Nathaniel, baptized May 1, 1636; married, before 1668, Mary Knowler.
7. John, of whom further.
8. Elizabeth, married, in October, 1670, a Mr. Foster.
9. Benjamin, born about 1640, died July 16, 1726, in eighty-seventh year; married Elizabeth Buckname.
10. Thomas, died at Woburn, Massachusetts, in 1670; married, November 9, 1666, Elizabeth Pierce.
11. Samuel.
12. Pelatiah, died in 1678.
13. Abraham, born about 1655, died January 14, 1690-91, aged thirty-five years; unmarried.

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 161; Vol. II, pp. 1021-22, 1026. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," pp. 493-94. B. B. Whittemore: "A Genealogy of Several Branches of the Whittemore Family," pp. 6-8. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXI, pp. 169-73.)

(II) JOHN WHITTEMORE, son of Thomas and Hannah Whittemore, was baptized at Hitchin, County Herts, England, February 11, 1638-39, and died at Menotomy (now Arlington), Massachusetts, December 8, 1694. At his death administration of his estate was granted to his sons, Joseph and John, inventory of which showed a valuation of £333, total. In 1665 John Whittemore, wheelwright, bought a house of Paul Wilson and the following year he sold a house to N. Hutchinson. In 1678 he bought one acre of land, selling ten acres the same year. He was granted a common in 1681, and drew one and one-half acres. In 1683 he sold twenty-eight acres; was granted three and three-quarters acres in 1685; and sold one and one-quarter acres in 1686. His son, John, was given a right in the house "formerly of Chalkley," also one and one-half acres in "Newfield, against my house" in 1689-90 (recorded in 1732). In 1670-73 he bought land at Cambridge.

John Whittemore's first wife, Mary, was admitted to the Charlestown Church, March 12, 1670-71. He was admitted to full communion at the Watertown Church, February 3, 1688-89, he and his second wife, Mary (Miller) Whittemore, having been members of the Yarmouth Church. Late in life Mr. Whittemore removed to Menotomy, where he resided until his death.

John Whittemore married (first) Mary Upham, who was born in County Dorset, England, about 1628, and died June 27, 1677, aged forty-nine years, daughter of Deacon John and Elizabeth (Webb) Upham. He married (second), 8mo.-9-1677, Mary Miller, who was born about 1653 and died at Watertown, Massachusetts, January 28, 1731-32, aged seventy-eight years, daughter of Rev. John and Lydia Miller, of Yarmouth and Groton, Massachusetts. Children of the first marriage, born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, were:

1. John, born about 1662, baptized April 16, 1671, died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 16, 1702; married (first), May 26, 1684, Elizabeth Anable; (second) Sarah Hall.
2. Thomas, born September 1, 1664, baptized April 16, 1671, died in 1717, buried at Watertown, April 10, 1717; married Mary Pease.
3. Joseph, of whom further.
4. Benjamin, born September 1, 1669, baptized April 16, 1671; was of Concord, Massachusetts.
5. Nathaniel, born March 9, 1673, baptized April 13, 1673.

6. Joel, born about 1675, died April 27, 1676.
7. Joel, born June 15, baptized July 8, 1677, died about 1711; was of Portsmouth.

Children of second marriage:

8. Mary, born October 24, 1678, died young.
9. Pelatiah, born May 7, baptized June 27, 1680, lost at Isles of Shoals; lived at Kittery, Maine; married, November 14, 1706, Margery Pepperell.
10. Amos, born July 25, baptized October 2, 1681.
11. Elizabeth, born September 26, baptized November 9, 1683; married, September 6, 1708, Joseph Blanchard.
12. Daniel, born December 28, 1685, died March 27, 1686.
13. Rebecca, born March 3, baptized April 17, 1687; unmarried in 1752.
14. Hannah, born February 10, 1688-89, baptized March 31, 1689.
15. Daniel, baptized at Watertown, Massachusetts, May 17, 1691.

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 673, 978, 1022-23, 1026. Henry Bond: "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of the Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts," p. 652.)

(III) CAPTAIN JOSEPH WHITTEMORE, son of John and Mary (Upham) Whittemore, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 29, 1667, baptized April 16, 1671, and died about 1746. Administration of his estate was granted to his son, Jabez, August 8, 1746; inventory showed personal property valued at £217. His name appears in land transactions at numerous intervals from 1688 to 1730, in which year he gave property to his son, Jabez. Joseph Whittemore was admitted to the church at Charlestown, 10mo.-11-1691/2. His second wife, Susanna, was admitted 6mo.-9-1697. He was a sea captain. Records show that Captain Joseph Whittemore, in a sloop from Virginia, was spoken (signaled) six leagues from Barbados by the brigantine "Sarah," Sunday, May 9, 1725. Captain Whittemore's tax was abated August, 1722, but he was taxed in 1727-45.

Captain Joseph Whittemore married (first), March 30, 1687-88, Joanna Mousal, who was born February 24, 1667, and died October 28, 1691, daughter of John and Elizabeth Mousal. He married (second), about 1693, Susanna Frost, who was born January 27, 1668-69, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Miller) Frost, of Charlestown, Massachusetts. Children of first marriage, born at Charlestown:

1. Joseph, born February 22, 1688-89, died February 20, 1740; married (first), February 21, 1712-13, Mehitabel Raymond; (second) at Woburn, August 17, 1732, Abigail Phipps.
2. Joanna, born October 27, 1691; married (first), November 2, 1715, Edward Miller; (second) Daniel Miller.

Children of second marriage:

3. Jabez, born January 3 or 30, 1694-95, died March 12, 1773, at Plymouth; married (first) Mary Mousal; (second), September 25, 1753, Mercy Collis.
4. Susanna, born April 4 or 11, 1697, died before September, 1765; married (first), July 27, 1721, Nathaniel Frothingham; (second), October 11, 1756, Stephen Badger.
5. Huldah, baptized June 11, 1699, died February 25, 1730-31; married, December 25, 1728, Ebenezer Kent.
6. Abiel (or Abigail), of whom further.

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 44, 377, 384; Vol. II, pp. 571, 673, 689, 812, 1024-25. G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 181-82.)

(IV) ABIEL (or ABIGAIL) WHITEMORE, daughter of Captain Joseph and Susanna (Frost) Whittemore, was born at Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 6, 1701, and died at Medford, Massachusetts, August 27, 1757, aged fifty-six years. She married Richard Sprague. (Sprague IV.)

(Thomas B. Wyman: "The Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown in the County of Middlesex and Commonwealth of Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 891. G. W. Chamberlain: "The Spragues of Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 139-40, 181. "Vital Records of Medford, Massachusetts," p. 322. Family data.)

(The Abbott Line).

This name, of English origin, is derived from two different sources. One is the baptismal form, "the son of Abraham," from the nickname "Abb" with the diminutive "Abb-ot." It is extremely probable that the majority of our Abbots, although bearing a conventual title, are thus descended. Abraham was a favorite name in the thirteenth century. The other derivation is the official or nickname, "the abbott."

Henry and William Abbot are mentioned in County Oxford as early as 1273, as are Adam Abbot in County Hunts, Juliana Abbot in County Bedford, and Margaretta Abbot in County Cambridge.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) GEORGE (1) ABBOTT, immigrant ancestor, was born in Yorkshire, England, in 1615 and died in Andover, Massachusetts, December 24, 1681. Tradition reports that he emigrated from Yorkshire to America about 1640. He was among the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts, in 1643 and a proprietor of the town, having previously been in Roxbury, Massachusetts. When he first went to Andover, he settled for a time on the four or five-acre lot near the ancient church in what is now North Andover, where the first settlement of the town was made, but we soon find him with other of his townsmen locating upon the out-lands. George (1) Abbott's out-lands or farm were situated near the present South Congregational Church of Andover, and his house was one of the garrison houses of the town. The house is described as follows: "This house was constructed of wood of two stories in height; the second story juttet over, and out from the first one, about two feet and punctured with port holes for use in case of an attack from the Indians." He lived and died on the farm which has been in the possession of the family for many generations since. He is on the list of inhabitants that took the oath of allegiance, February 11, 1678.

George (1) Abbott married, December 12, 1646-47, Hannah Chandler, who was born in 1629 and died June 11, 1711, daughter of William and Annice (or Annis) Chandler. She married (second) Rev. Francis Dane. George (1) and Hannah Abbott had thirteen children:

1. John, born March 2, 1648, died March 19, 1721; married, in 1673, Sarah Barber, daughter of Richard Barber, a first settler of Andover.
2. Joseph, born March 11, 1649, died June 24, 1650.
3. Hannah, born June 9, 1650, died March 2, 1740.
4. Joseph, born March 30, 1652, died April 8, 1676, killed by Indians.
5. George (2), of whom further.
6. William, born November 18, 1657, died October 24, 1713.
7. Sarah, born November 14, 1659, died June 28, 1711.

8. Benjamin, born December 20, 1661, died March 30, 1703.
9. Timothy, born November 17, 1663, died September 9, 1730.
10. Thomas, born May 6, 1666, died April 28, 1728.
11. Edward, died young.
12. Nathaniel, born July 4, 1671, died in 1749.
13. Elizabeth, born February 9, 1673, died May 4, 1750; married Nathan Stevens.

(A. and E. Abbott: "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of George Abbott," p. 1. W. P. Abbott: "Genealogical Chart of American Ancestry." A. Abbott: "History of Andover, Massachusetts," p. 28. S. L. Bailey: "Historical Sketches of Andover, Massachusetts," pp. 83-86, 107. "Andover, Massachusetts, Vital Records." J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 2. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 9. W. R. Cutter: "Genealogical and Personal Memoirs of Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 521. Family data.)

(II) GEORGE (2) ABBOTT, son of George (1) and Hannah (Chandler) Abbott, was born June 7, 1655, and died February 27, 1736. He held the offices of captain and selectman at Andover, Massachusetts, where he resided. He is described as an "upright, devout Christian without guile."

George (2) Abbott married, in 1678, Dorcas Graves, who died February 19, 1740, daughter of Mark Graves. They were the parents of:

1. Sarah, born and died in 1679.
2. Joseph, born October 7, 1680, died young.
3. Nathan, born February 12, 1683, died young.
4. Hannah, died in December, 1774; married Deacon John Osgood.
5. Daniel, born January 10, 1688; married, in September, 1711, Hannah Chandler; removed to Ashford, Connecticut.
6. Elizabeth, died September 3, 1718; married Benjamin Abbott.
7. George (3), of whom further.
8. Henry, born June 12, 1696, died February 3, 1776; married, in 1721, Mary Platts.
9. Isaac, born April 4, 1699, died August, 1784; married, in 1739, Phebe Lovejoy.

(A. and E. Abbott: "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of George Abbott," pp. 22-23. Family data.)

(III) CAPTAIN GEORGE (3) ABBOTT, son of George (2) and Dorcas (Graves) Abbott, was born December 22, 1692, and died March 17, 1768, aged seventy-six years. He resided at Andover and was greatly respected for his piety and virtue.

He married, in 1721, Mary Phillips. (Phillips IV.) Their children were:

1. Mary, born March 12, 1723, died August 8, 1798; married Stephen Abbott.
2. George (4), of whom further.
3. Elizabeth, born September 14, 1726, died January 7, 1727.
4. Elizabeth, born November 5, 1727; married (first) Benjamin Abbot, of Hollis; (second) J. Pollard, of Westford; (third) Captain Josiah Bowers, of Billerica.
5. Sarah, born January 14, 1730, died December 26, 1797; married, in 1757, Rev. Nathan Holt, of Davis.
6. Samuel, born February 25, 1731-32, died April 12, 1812.
7. Hannah, born December 14, 1733, died March 26, 1820; married William Foster.

(A. and E. Abbott: "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of George Abbott," pp. 22-23, 25. Family data.)

(IV) GEORGE (4) ABBOTT, son of Captain George (3) and Mary (Phillips) Abbott, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, December 14, 1724, and died there, December 26, 1775.

He married, January 1, 1747, Hannah Lovejoy. (Lovejoy—American Line—IV.) They had the following children:

1. George, died at Salem, October 5, 1784; married Priscilla Manning.
2. Hannah, born October 25, 1749, died May 27, 1784; married, in 1773, Joseph Ballard.
3. Mary, born and died in September, 1751.
4. Mary, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth, born July 10, 1755, died August 18, 1821; married Samuel Lummus.
6. John Lovejoy, born April 12, 1757, died in November, 1837; married Phebe Abbott; resided on the homestead.
7. Samuel, born and died in June, 1759.
8. Samuel, born July 19, 1760, died May 8, 1792; married Mary Cutts; graduated at Harvard in 1784; was a merchant of Saco, Maine.
9. Sarah, born October 3, 1762; married Nehemiah Abbott.
10. Martha, born October 17, 1764, died September 15, 1798; married John Jenks, of Salem.
11. Dorcas, born December 18, 1766, died March 15, 1841; married Deacon John Holt.
12. Tammeresen, born January 14, 1769; married W. Appleton, of Salem.

(A. and E. Abbott: "A Genealogical Register of the Descendants of George Abbott," p. 25. "Andover, Massachusetts, Vital Records." C. E. Lovejoy: "Lovejoy Genealogy," p. 70. Family data.)

(V) MARY ABBOTT, daughter of George (4) and Hannah (Lovejoy) Abbott, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, June 9, 1753, and died at Peabody, Massachusetts, August 17, 1820. She married Joseph (1) Poor. (Poor—American Line—IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Lovejoy Line).

Lovejoy originated as a nickname. It is a pretty sobriquet similar to Makeblithe. The Lovejoy family has existed in England since about 1460, and for the last five hundred years there has been practically no variation in the spelling of their surname. In earlier records we find such names as Lovjoy, Loujoy, Loveioi, and Lovejoye, all probably due to carelessness in transcribing. In America the spelling has always been Lovejoy. The name appears on record in London in 1578. The Lovejoys were established in the counties of Essex, Berk, and Kent, and the Massachusetts family is definitely traced to Buckinghamshire, England, in the village of Little Marlow.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." C. E. Lovejoy: "Lovejoy Genealogy," p. 11.)

(I) JOHANNES LOVEJOY was born in Little Marlow, Buckinghamshire, England, about 1460.

He married there, July 6, 1487, Margaret Brinkhurst, born in Great Marlow (about four miles distant), daughter of Thomas Brinkhurst. They had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(C. E. Lovejoy: "Lovejoy Genealogy," pp. 18-19.)

(II) THOMAS LOVEJOY, son of Johannes and Margaret (Brinkhurst) Lovejoy, was born in Little Marlow in 1490 and was buried there March 29, 1573.

Thomas Lovejoy married and had probably four children, but certainly Elizabeth and William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) WILLIAM LOVEJOY, son of Thomas Lovejoy, was born in Little Marlow in 1530 and died there about 1577.

He married, September 21, 1574, Johanes Temple (or Tampale). There is confusion in regard to William Lovejoy's marriage, as he had at least three children, born before this marriage in 1574. Possibly he had a first wife, of whom the record has not been found. Children, probably of the first marriage:

1. John (probably).
2. Richard.
3. Thomas.
4. John, of whom further.
5. Ann.
6. William.

(*Ibid.*, p. 19.)

(IV) JOHN LOVEJOY, son of William Lovejoy, was born at Little Marlow, March 16, 1571, and was baptized on June 9, 1573. He died at London, May 9, 1604, or later.

He married, September 22, 1591, Cecilia Bromall, who was buried July 7, 1607, or September 22, 1625. This marriage is given in Brook and Hallen's "Register of St. Mary's Woolnoth," also the baptism (or birth) of John Lovejoy's children. Children:

1. Margaret.
2. Rowland, of whom further.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Hester.
5. Elizabeth.
6. John.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ROWLAND LOVEJOY, son of John and Cecilia (Bromall) Lovejoy, was born (or baptized, probably at St. Mary's Woolnoth, London), April 7, 1597, according to Brook and Hallen's "Register." He is said to have been admitted to the Merchant Taylors School in 1609.

Rowland Lovejoy married, at London, May 7, 1620, Elizabeth Neal (or Neale), daughter of Simon Neal, of London. Children:

1. Robert.
2. John, of whom further.
3. George.
4. Elizabeth.
5. Simon.
6. Henry.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 22-23.)

(The Family in America.)

(I) JOHN LOVEJOY, son of Rowland and Elizabeth (Neal) Lovejoy, was born probably at St. Mary's, Woolnoth, London, about 1622. He died at Andover, Massachusetts, November 7, 1690, and his will was presented for probate March 31, 1691-92.

John Lovejoy was one of the first settlers and householders of Andover, being seventeenth on the town's earliest list. The exact date of his arrival is not known, but it is thought to be about 1634. Records of Andover previous to 1643 are lacking, but in later records he is shown to have held several minor public offices. He probably served as fenceviewer and constable. His name is seen often on town and proprietors' records after 1651, when he was married, and it appears on petitions to the General Court. He took the freeman's oath in 1662 and in 1669. A deposition by John Lovejoy in the files of Suffolk Court indicates that on April 27, 1659, he was "about 38." He served in King Philip's War, 1675-76, receiving the pay of £1 10s. and assigned same on August 24, 1676, as tax credit to "Andover Towne," probably because the town had advanced this sum to his family during his absence. He served under Captain Gardiner and Captain Samuel Brockelbank. He owned his home and probably, altogether, about three hundred and twenty acres of land in Andover.

John Lovejoy married (first) at Ipswich, Massachusetts, January 1, 1651, Mary Osgood, born in Marlborough, County Wilts, England, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, July 15, 1675, daughter of Christopher and Mary (Everett, or Everhard) Osgood. Her mother is said to have died April 21, 1633. John Lovejoy married (second) at Andover, Massachusetts, in 1676, Hannah Pritchard, widow of William Pritchard, who was killed August 2, 1675, while serving in King Philip's War. Children, all of the first marriage and all born at Andover:

1. Mary, born April 11, 1652, died at Andover, June 18, 1677; married at Andover, July 4, 1670, Joseph Wilson.
2. Sarah, born April 11, 1654, died at Andover, February 22, 1706; married there, May 23, 1678, Sergeant William Johnson.
3. John, born February 9, 1655, died at Andover, July 14, 1680; married there, March 23, 1677-78, Naomi Hoyt.
4. William, born April 21, 1656-57, died at Andover, July 9, 1748; married there, November 29, 1680, Mary Farnum.
5. Ann, born December 21, 1659, died at Andover, February 29, 1724; married, May 26, 1685, Jonathan Blanchard.
6. Christopher, born at Andover, Massachusetts, March 1, 1661-62, died there March 17, 1736-37; married at Andover, May 26, 1685, Sarah Russ.
7. Joseph, born February 8, 1662-63, died at Andover, June 5, 1737; married there, May 26, 1685, Sarah Pritchard, his stepsister.
8. Benjamin, born December 4, 1664, died in 1689.
9. Nathaniel, born May 29, 1667, died at Andover, March 7, 1752; married there, March 21, 1693-94, Dorothy Hoyt.
10. Abigail, born August 20, 1669, died at Andover, May 2, 1747; married there, April 9, 1690, Deacon Nehemiah Abbott.
11. Deborah, born November 4, 1671.
12. Ebenezer, of whom further.

(C. E. Lovejoy: "Lovejoy Genealogy," pp. 37, 51-60. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XX, p. 143. G. M. Bodge: "Soldiers in King Philip's War," pp. 167, 207, 373. "Society of Colonial Wars, an Index of Ancestors and Honor Roll," p. 308.)

(II) EBENEZER LOVEJOY, son of John and Mary (Osgood) Lovejoy, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, January 22, 1673, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, May 15, 1760, "aged eighty-six years." He had received, by his father's will, the old homestead, orchards, etc., which later passed into the possession of the Carruth family. Mr. Lovejoy was instructed to make provision for some other members of his family. It appears that he made several land transactions. An Ebenezer Lovejoy, constable of Andover in January, 1719-20, may have been the Ebenezer Lovejoy of this generation, or his son.

Ebenezer Lovejoy married, July 11, 1693, Mary Foster, born November 28, 1670, died at Andover, Massachusetts, October 5, 1763, daughter of Andrew Foster, Jr., and Mary (Russ) Foster. Children, born at Andover, Massachusetts:

1. Ebenezer, born November 22, 1696, died September 18, 1773, or October 20, 1773; married, June 26, 1722, Mary Barnard.
2. John, of whom further.
3. A child, born in 1701.
4. A child, born June 12, 1704.
5. (Perhaps) Mehitable, born in 1709, died at Billerica, January 17, 1786; married (first), probably as his second wife, Timothy Mooar; married (second), November 27, 1770, William French, of Billerica.
6. Andrew, died March 21, 1724.

(C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 292. C. E. Lovejoy: "Lovejoy Genealogy," pp. 60, 69. "Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 155, 248, 250, 255-56; Vol. II, pp. 221, 493, 494.)

(III) JOHN LOVEJOY, son of Ebenezer and Mary (Foster) Lovejoy, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, May 14, 1698, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, May 10, 1758.

He married at Woburn, Massachusetts, June 25, 1722, Hannah Foster, born about 1704, died July 7, 1774, daughter of William and Sarah (Kimball) Foster, of Boxford, Massachusetts. Children, born at Andover, Massachusetts:

1. John, born November 5, 1723, died September 5, 1739.
2. Hannah, of whom further.
3. Andrew, born March 3, 1728-29, died August 6, 1739.
4. Asa, born December 9 or 19, 1733, died September 12, 1739.
5. (Perhaps) Andrew, died young.

(C. E. Lovejoy: "Lovejoy Genealogy," pp. 60-61, 70. "Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, pp. 248, 249, 251, 256.)

(IV) HANNAH LOVEJOY, daughter of John and Hannah (Foster) Lovejoy, was born at Andover, Massachusetts, December 27, 1724, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, September 8, 1813, aged eighty-nine years. She married George (4) Abbott. (Abbott IV.)

(C. E. Lovejoy: "Lovejoy Genealogy," p. 70. "Vital Records of Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 250; Vol. II, pp. 363, 364.)

(The Phillips Line).

Phillips is an early font name, meaning the son of Philip, and is found on early records. There was a Henry Philipe in the Hundred Rolls of County Norfolk, 1273, and an Alicia Phillipis in those of county Huntingdon.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) REV. GEORGE PHILLIPS, ancestor of the family in America, was a son of Christopher Phillips, of Rainham, St. Martin's, near Rougham, in the hundred or district of Gallow, County Norfolk, England. He was born about 1593 and died in Watertown, Massachusetts, July 1, 1644, aged fifty-one years. He entered Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in April, 1610, at the age of seventeen and graduated with a Bachelor of Arts degree in 1613, receiving his Master of Arts degree in 1617. At the university he distinguished himself by his remarkable progress in learning, especially in his theological studies. He was settled in the ministry at Boxford, County Suffolk. His strong attachment to the principles of the old non-Conformists brought him into difficulty with some of his hearers, and, as the storm of persecution grew more dark and threatening, he resolved to cast his lot with the Puritans, who were about to depart for the New World. April 12, 1630, with his wife and two children, he embarked for America in the "Arbella" with Governor Winthrop, Sir Richard Saltonstall, and other assistants of the Massachusetts Company. On board the ship he assumed the office of pastor, preaching daily and catechising the passengers. He was one of those who signed his name to the famous farewell address to the members of the Church of England, where it was spoken of as a "time church," to which went forth the affectionate regards and well wishes of those who were in reality leaving its fold. The "Arbella" arrived on June 12, 1630, at Salem, where Mrs. Phillips very soon died. Rev. George Phillips proceeded up the Charles River and with others founded a settlement called Watertown. He was admitted a freeman May 18, 1631, the earliest date of any such admission. He continued as the minister of the Watertown Church for fourteen years, until his death. He was the earliest advocate of the Congregational order and discipline. His views were for a time regarded as novel, suspicious and extreme, and he, with his ruling elder, Mr. Richard Browne, stood almost alone and unaided until the arrival of Rev. John Cotton, in firmly maintaining what was and still is the Congregationalism of New England. As to political liberty, he remonstrated when the Governor levied a tax without the consent of the people, and before the next tax was levied two representatives were appointed from each plantation to consider the question he raised.

His nuncupative will, witnessed July 5, 1644, and proved September 6 of that year, says:

I give to my wife the Thirds of all mine estate, The remainder to be divided amongst my children. Samuel, the Eldest, to have a double portion, and the rest to have equally like.

At his death, which was sudden, he was lamented as one beloved as well as respected. Governor Winthrop said of him in his journal: "A godly man, specially gifted and very peaceful in his place, much lamented of his own people and others."

Rev. George Phillips married (first), probably in Boxford, County Suffolk, England, Rose Sargent, daughter of Richard Sargent, and possibly the half-sister of John Hayward. She may have been related also to William (1) Sargent (Sargent I), since he also is believed to have been the son of one Richard Sargent. William Sargent's mother was said to have been a daughter of Sir Richard Saltonstall, and as Sir Richard Saltonstall was in the same company as the Phillips when

they came to America, the possibility of a relationship between these two bearers of the surname, Sargent, is further strengthened. Rose (Sargent) Phillips died soon after landing in the New World and was buried by the side of Lady Arbella Johnson. Rev. George Phillips married (second) Elizabeth Weldon (or Wedden), who died in Watertown, Massachusetts, June 27, 1681. She was probably the widow of Captain Robert Weldon (or Wedden). Children of the first marriage:

1. Rev. Samuel (1), of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, married before May 17, 1651, Job Bishop, of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Zerobabel, born in Watertown, Massachusetts, April 6, 1632, died in Southampton, Long Island, after 1689.
4. Jonathan, born November 16, 1633, died in 1704; married, January 26, 1680-81, Sarah Holland; he was a justice of the peace in Watertown.
5. Theophilus, born May 28, 1636; married (first), November 3, 1666, Bethiah Kedal; (second), November 21, 1677, Mary Bennet.
6. Annabel, buried April 11, 1638.
7. Ephraim, buried in June, 1641.
8. Obadiah, buried April 5, 164—.
9. Abigail, died in September, 1672; married, October 8, 1666, James Barnard.

(Henry D. Phillips: "Maidenhead Phillips Family," p. 3. Albert M. Phillips: "Phillips Genealogies; Including the Family of George Phillips, First Minister of Watertown, Massachusetts," pp. v, vi, 9-11. H. Bond: "Genealogies of the Families and Descendants of Early Settlers of Watertown, Massachusetts," p. 876. Family data.)

(II) REV. SAMUEL (1) PHILLIPS, son of Rev. George and Rose (Sargent) Phillips, was born in Boxford, England, in 1625 and died in Rowley, Massachusetts, April 22, 1696. He came to America with his parents in 1630 on the ship "Arbella." He was graduated from Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1650. The following year he located at Rowley, where he became a colleague of Rev. Ezekiel Rogers. After the death of the latter, Rev. Samuel (1) Phillips became pastor of the Rowley Church, where he "labored with great acceptance" for forty-five years until his death. That his position was an honored one is further evident from his appointment to preach the election sermon before the General Court in 1678. That his character was a strong one, leading him to speak out at the expense of persecution and imprisonment, is shown, it is said, "from his calling Randolph a wicked man." Of his wife, it is said that she was "an early seeker for God, reading the Word, and in prayer, and taking great care of her children's souls." T. Gage, in his "History of Rowley," says of him:

Mr. Phillips was highly esteemed for his piety and talents which were of no common order, and was eminently useful both at home and abroad. He officiated, repeatedly, at the great public anniversaries, which put in requisition the abilities of the first men in the New England Colonies; and although it is not known that any of his productions were printed, yet it is on record that in 1675 he preached before the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and in 1678 before the General Court of the Commonwealth. From 1666, about fifteen years after Mr. Phillips' settlement, to the time of his death, including thirty years, ninety-four persons were added to the church.

Rev. Samuel (1) Phillips married, in October, 1651, Sarah Appleton. (Appleton—American Line—II.) They were the parents of:

1. Samuel, born in March, 1654, died in infancy.

2. Sarah, born February 7, 1656; married Stephen Mighill.
3. Samuel (2), of whom further.
4. George, born November 23, 1659, died January 18, 1662.
5. Elizabeth, born November 16, 1661, died in June, 1662.
6. Ezekiel, born in 1662, died the same year.
7. George, born June 3, 1664; was pastor in Brookhaven, Long Island.
8. Elizabeth, born August 2, 1665; married Rev. Edward Payson.
9. Dorcas, born in 1667, died young.
10. Mary, born in February, 1668, died young.
11. John, born October 23, 1670, died November 23, 1670.

(A. M. Phillips: "Phillips Genealogies," pp. 12-13. T. Gage: "History of Rowley, Massachusetts," pp. 16-17. Family data.)

(III) SAMUEL (2) PHILLIPS, son of the Rev. Samuel (1) and Sarah (Appleton) Phillips, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, March 23, 1657-58, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, October 13, 1722. He removed to Salem, where he followed the occupation of goldsmith instead of the ministry, as had his father and grandfather before him.

Samuel (2) Phillips married (first), May 26, 1689, Mary Emerson. (Emerson—American Line—III.) He married (second) in 1704, Mrs. Sarah Pickman Mayfield. Children of the first marriage:

1. Samuel, born February 17, 1690; was graduated from Harvard in 1708; was minister at South Parish, Andover, for sixty years; married Hannah White, his sons, Samuel and John, founded the Phillips Academy at Andover and Exeter, respectively.
2. Sarah, born January 28, 1691-92; married William White, of Haverhill.
3. Mary, of whom further.
4. Ruth, born September 4, 1696; married Samuel White.
5. Elizabeth, born March 5, 1698, died August 7, 1700.
6. John, born June 22, 1701, died April 19, 1768; was a merchant of Boston, colonel of the Boston Regiment, deputy to the General Court, and deacon of the Brattle Street Church; married (first), November 21, 1723, Mary Buttolph; married (second) Abigail Webb.

Child of second marriage:

7. Patience, born August 8, 1706; married Rev. David Jewett.

(A. M. Phillips: "Phillips Genealogies," pp. 13-14. Family data.)

(IV) MARY PHILLIPS, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Emerson) Phillips, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, August 5, 1694, and died in Andover, Massachusetts, October 5, 1785, aged ninety-one years. She married Captain George (3) Abbott. (Abbott III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Emerson Line).

The Emerson name in England seems to have sprung from the old Norse family name "Aimeric," which became corrupted to Emeric, Emerie, or Emery. Thus, "Emery's son" became Emerson, Emmerisson, Emmerson, and Emberson.

Another surname authority, Albert Heintzel, derives the name Aimeric in its oldest form, *Haimericus*, from the old Teutonic name of two elements: *Haim*,

house, dwelling, or estate, and *Riks*, rule, power. This name has become Heinrich, or Henry, in one direction, and Aimeric, Emery, and Emerson in another.

(Dr. P. H. Emerson: "The English Emersons," p. 12. Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson and Capt. George A. Gordon: "Ipswich Emersons," p. 5.)

(The Family in England).

(I) THOMAS EMERSON was born in England some time before 1540. He was a resident of Great Dunmow, County Essex, where his three children are registered. These children were:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Joan, baptized in 1562.
3. John, baptized in 1563.

(Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson and Capt. George A. Gordon: "Ipswich Emersons," pp. 17-20.)

(II) ROBERT EMERSON, son of Thomas Emerson, was born in Great Dunmow and was baptized there October 25, 1561. He was buried at Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, January 6, 1620. This Robert may be identified with Robert Emerson, of Bishop's Stortford, who married there, November 24, 1578, Susan Crabb, who was buried at Bishop's Stortford, November 20, 1626, aged seventy years. Children of Robert Emerson were:

1. Alice, baptized at Bishop's Stortford, November 22, 1579.
2. Margaret, baptized February 21, 1581-82.
3. Thomas, of whom further.
4. Anne.
5. Robert, baptized April 12, 1596.
6. John.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) THOMAS EMERSON, immigrant ancestor, and son of Robert Emerson, was baptized at Bishop's Stortford, England, July 26, 1584. He died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, May 1, 1666. His will, dated May 31, 1653, codicil dated January 4, 1660, and proved May 10, 1666, named his wife, Elizabeth, as executrix, and bequeathed also to sons Joseph, John and Nathaniel, to daughters Elizabeth Fuller and Susan Emmerson; to son James, "if he shall come over to this country"; and to wife Elizabeth.

In the church warden's book of St. Michael's, Bishop's Stortford, Thomas Emerson is recorded as a collector for the poor in 1636, the year probably that he came to America. He was in Ipswich, Massachusetts, as early as 1638, when his name appears on the list of proprietors of that town, and in 1648 he was selectman. Late in life he conveyed to his son, John, for a yearly rental, during the lives of himself and wife, Elizabeth, the homestead on which he lived, making many stipulations of interest.

Thomas Emerson married, in Bishop's Stortford, July 1, 1611, Elizabeth Brewster, who, according to the genealogist of the English Emersons, might have been the daughter of the postmaster of Scrooby, the elder of the colony at Plym-

outh, in New England. Their children, all baptized in St. Michael's Church, Bishop's Stortford, England, were:

1. Robert, baptized May 24, 1612.
2. Benjamin, baptized October 2, 1614.
3. Ralfe, baptized October 19, 1615, killed in June, 1626, by a falling tree.
4. James, baptized February 16, 1617; remained in England.
5. Joseph, baptized June 25, 1620, died in Concord, Massachusetts, January 3, 1680; through his son, Joseph, he was the ancestor of that most illustrious American, Ralph Waldo Emerson; married (first), in 1646, Elizabeth Woodmansey, daughter of Robert and Margaret Woodmansey; (second), December 7, 1665, Elizabeth Bulkeley, daughter of Rev. Edward Bulkeley, of Concord.
6. Elizabeth, baptized June 14, 1623; married John Fuller.
7. Rev. John, of whom further.
8. Thomas, died before 1653.
9. Nathaniel, baptized July 18, 1630; settled in Ipswich.
10. Susan, baptized March 17, 1632.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 20-23, 31.)

(II) REV. JOHN EMERSON, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Brewster) Emerson, was born in England, February 26, 1625, and died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, December 2, 1700. He came to New England in 1635 and settled in Massachusetts. He was in Ipswich in 1648, where he was made a freeman on December 19 of that year. In the same year his father conveyed to him a farm of one hundred and twenty acres at Sedgefield Parish, County Durham, England. In addition to this property and other property in Gloucester, Massachusetts, which included in whole or in part the principal mills (saw and grist), he owned three farms in Ipswich, probably inherited from his father.

Rev. John Emerson was educated at Harvard, graduating in 1656, the first Emerson to do so. He was ordained a minister October 6, 1663, and settled at Gloucester, Massachusetts, where he was the first minister of the town and where he remained until his death. While at Harvard, Rev. John Emerson was a classmate of Increase and Eleazer Mather, and in 1659 he was one of four candidates for a degree at commencement.

Rev. John Emerson married, in 1659, Ruth Symonds. (Symonds—American Line—II.) They had the following children, all born in Gloucester, Massachusetts:

1. Ruth, born August 26, 1660; married (first), December 1, 1683, John Newman, born December 7, 1660, son of Thomas and Sarah Newman; she married (second) Samuel Sargent.
2. Martha, born November 28, 1662; married, October 9, 1685, William Coggsell, born December 4, 1659, died April 14, 1708, son of William and Susanna (Hawkes) Coggsell; they resided in Ipswich.
3. Mary, of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, born August 26, 1667, died in 1683.
5. Rev. John, born May 14, 1670, died in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 21, 1732; he was graduated from Harvard in 1689; was in Salem in 1701, after preaching in Manchester for a short time; settled in Ipswich in 1703, but later removed to Newcastle, New Hampshire, where he remained until 1712; installed in Portsmouth in 1715; in 1709 he visited London and "was handsomely noticed by Queen Anne"; married, May 14, 1696, Mary Batter, daughter of Edmund Batter, of Salem.

6. Dorothy, born July 6, 1675; married a Mr. Henchman.

7. Samuel, born November 20, 1678, died December 4, 1687.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 10, 27, 31, 43-44. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 275. S. Cushing Paine: "Paine Ancestry," p. 36. Babson: "History of Gloucester," p. 198. Family data.)

(III) MARY EMERSON, daughter of Rev. John and Ruth (Symonds) Emerson, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, March 7, 1665, and died in Salem, Massachusetts, October 4 or 24, 1703. She married Samuel (2) Phillips. (Phillips III.)

(Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson and Capt. George A. Gordon: "Ipswich Emersons," p. 58. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, pp. 414-15. Family data.)

(The Symonds Line).

Baptized "the son of Simon" is the original meaning of this surname, which has been spelled in such different ways as Symes, Syms, Symmes, Symmonds, Symmons, Symondson, Sympson, Symons, Symonds, etc. The *d* and *p* in the name are excrescent, according to Bardsley. Thomas Symond is mentioned in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, and Alice and Maurice *filii* Symon are recorded in Oxfordshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in England).

(I) JOHN SYMONDS, of Croft, Lancashire, had a son, Robert, of whom further.

(W. S. Appleton: "The Ancestry of Priscilla Baker," pp. 19-25.)

(II) ROBERT SYMONDS, son of John Symonds, of Croft, went into Staffordshire. His son was John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN SYMONDS, son of Robert Symonds, of Staffordshire, was of Stratton, Staffordshire. He had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) THOMAS SYMONDS, son of John Symonds, of Stratton, had a son, John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) JOHN SYMONDS, son of Thomas Symonds, was of Newport, County Salop. His son was John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) JOHN SYMONDS, son of John Symonds, of Newport, County Salop, died in 1574. Among his nine children was Richard, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) RICHARD SYMONDS, son of John Symonds, died in 1627, buried in Yeldham Church, July 8, 1627. In the church at Yeldham is a mural brass tablet to his memory, with figures of himself and five children in prayer. By his marriage,

Richard Symonds received "The Poole," an ancient seat in the parish of Great Yeldham, where he settled. He was one of the cursitors of chancery.

He married, January 9, 1580-81, Elizabeth Plume (or Plumb), who was buried in Yeldham Church, January 27, 1611, daughter of Robert Plume (or Plumb), of Yeldham Hall. They were the parents of six children, among whom was Samuel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America.)

(I) DEPUTY GOVERNOR SAMUEL SYMONDS, progenitor of his line in America, was the son of Richard and Elizabeth (Plume) Symonds. He was born in England in 1595, baptized June 9, 1595, and died in Ipswich, Massachusetts, August 11 or October 12/13, 1678. While in England he resided on the estate "Olivers," in Toppesfield, which he owned and where he remained for twenty years after his marriage. Like his father, he was a cursitor of chancery.

Samuel Symonds came to America in 1637, settling at Ipswich, Massachusetts, where, on September 3, 1637, he purchased of Mr. Henry Sewall a dwelling house with three acres of land, which stood where the Female Academy stood in 1870. In September, 1637, he bought a farm of five hundred acres, calling it "Olivers," after his Toppesfield estate in England. Later, in December of the same year, he bought from John Winthrop, Jr., a farm of three hundred and twenty acres, which he called "Argilla."

Mr. Symonds was made a freeman of Ipswich, in March, 1638. The same year he was appointed, with two others, to join the magistrates in keeping the County Court at Ipswich, which duty he discharged for three years. He was appointed representative or deputy from Ipswich to the General Court, May 2, 1639, and was reëlected to most of the courts before 1643. On May 10, 1643, he was chosen an assistant magistrate of the Massachusetts Bay Colony and he held this office for a period of thirty years. Samuel Symonds was constantly employed in the Colony in duties for which his professional education and experience in England particularly fitted him. He was a selectman in 1644 and held that office other years; in 1651 he was appointed "Feoffee" of Ipswich Grammar School, which office he held until his death; in September, 1667, he was one of the four judges of the court. In 1673 Samuel Symonds was chosen Deputy Governor of Massachusetts Bay Colony and continued as such until his death in 1678. Rev. Dr. Felt said of him:

It cannot be denied that from the devoted and patriotic spirit with which he discharged his different and multiplied duties, he merited the full, repeated, important and long confidence placed in him by the public authorities. Equally honored in private walks of life, whatever he undertook, whether business of town, county, colony or country, he did not leave it until he had expended on it all the time, attention and exertion which he ought. He was not swayed by corrupt ambition, but his politics, principles and practices were seasoned by the salt of piety and to act for the best good of those whose interests were committed to his care.

Deputy Governor Symonds left a good property consisting principally of real estate which he had bought or had received by various extensive grants from the town of Ipswich, and in other parts of New England from the General Court. One of these was a Sampers Eele River between Dover and Exeter, on which a sawmill

was built, and parts of which he deeded to his sons at different times. His will, dated February 16, 1673 (with three codicils added between January, 1676, and 1678), and proved November 6, 1678, mentions not only his children, but those of his last two wives by their former husbands. This will caused long litigation, as his son, William, named executor, died the year after his father, and the General Court appointed Daniel Epes, Harlakenden Symonds and Richard Martin administrators. The case was often in the courts and a final settlement of the estate was not made until 1694. Inventory of the estate showed a valuation of £2,103-6s.-10d.

Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds married (first), at Great Yeldham, England, April 2, 1617, Dorothy Harlakenden, who was baptized December 12, 1596, and died at Toppesfield, August 3, 1636, daughter of Thomas and Dorothy (Cheney) Harlakenden, of Earls-Colne, Essex, England. He married (second), in England, shortly before he came to America, Martha (Reade) Epes, who was baptized at Wickford, Essex, England, November 27, 1614, and died at Ipswich, Massachusetts, in 1662, daughter of Edmund and Elizabeth (Cooke) Reade, and widow of Daniel Epes. Deputy Governor Symonds married (third), in Ipswich, in April or May, 1663, Rebecca (Swayne) Worcester, born in 1616-17, died in Ipswich, July 21, 1695, aged seventy-eight years, daughter of Bennet Swayne, of Sarum, England, and widow (first) of Henry Byley, (second) of John Hall, and (third) of Rev. William Worcester. Of the first marriage there were twelve children, all born at Toppesfield, five of whom died young. The remaining seven were (exact order unknown) :

1. Richard, baptized June 15, 1618, probably died a few years after 1637; was a student at Grey's Inn.
2. John, baptized July 15, 1628, died in England in 1692.
3. Dorothy, baptized November 9, 1619, died before 1678; married, about 1648, Rev. Thomas Harrison.
4. Elizabeth, baptized December 22, 1624, died in Ipswich, May 7, 1685; married, May 20, 1644, her stepbrother, Daniel Epes, who died January 8, 1693, aged seventy years.
5. Samuel, baptized January 3, 1625-26, died in Ipswich, between November 23, 1653, date of his will, and March 28, 1654, date of its probate; unmarried.
6. Harlakenden, baptized April 17, 1627, died in Ipswich, about 1697; resided in Gloucester, Massachusetts; married, before 1661, Elizabeth Day, who died January 31, 1728-1729, aged ninety years.
7. William, baptized June 22, 1632, died at Ipswich, May 22, 1679; lived for many years in Wells, Maine; married Mary Wade, daughter of Jonathan Wade.

Children of the second marriage:

8. Martha, born in Ipswich, died in February, 1684; married (first), after 1660, John Denison, who died January 9, 1671; (second), after 1673, Richard Martyn, of Portsmouth, who died April 2, 1694.
9. Ruth, of whom further.
10. Priscilla, born in 1648, died at Ipswich, January 2, 1734, aged eighty-five years; married, at Toppesfield, March 26, 1672, Captain Thomas Baker, born in England, baptized September 13, 1636, died at Toppesfield, March 18, 1717-18, son of John and Elizabeth Baker.
11. Samuel, Jr., born in Ipswich, died there between December 28, 1668, and November 29, 1669, the dates of making and probate of his will; graduated from Harvard in 1663; visited relatives in England after 1663; unmarried.

(W. S. Appleton: "The Ancestry of Priscilla Baker," pp. 13, 19-23, 33, 61-62, 70, 72, 87, 103-11. Henry F. Waters: "Genealogical Gleanings in England." David W. Hoyt: "Old

Families of Salisbury and Amesbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 597, 599. "Vital Records of Ipswich, Massachusetts," p. 692. Abraham Hammatt: "Early Inhabitants of Ipswich, Massachusetts," in "The Hammatt Papers," No. I, p. 355. C. H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 449. Family data.)

(II) RUTH SYMONDS, daughter of Deputy Governor Samuel and Martha (Reade-Epes) Symonds, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, and died in Gloucester, Massachusetts, February 23, 1702. She married Rev. John Emerson. (Emerson—American Line—II.)

(Prof. Benjamin K. Emerson and Capt. George A. Gordon: "Ipswich Emersons," pp. 27, 43. Family data.)

(The Appleton Line).

Appleton, or Apulton, as it was more generally known, is of Saxon origin and has for its meaning an orchard or apple enclosure. As a local appellation, the name is found in old records prior to the Norman Conquest. The family of Appleton can trace a clearly defined line back for five hundred years in the two parishes of Great and Little Waldingfield, County Suffolk, England.

(W. R. Cutter: "New England Families," Vol. I, pp. 176-77. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in England).

(I) JOHN (1) APPLETON (or APULTON) was living in Great Waldingfield, County Suffolk, England, in 1396 and died there in 1414. He had a son, John (2), of whom further.

(Joseph James Muskett: "Suffolk Manorial Families," Vol. I, p. 335. W. R. Cutter: "New England Families," Vol. I, p. 177.)

(II) JOHN (2) APPLETON, son of John (1) Appleton, resided at Little Waldingfield. He confirmed lands to his son, John (3), and Margaret, his son's wife, in 1459. His son was John (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN (3) APPLETON, son of John (2) Appleton, resided at Great Waldingfield, where he died April 9, 1481.

He married Margaret Welling, who died in 1468, daughter of Richard Welling. They were the parents of:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. John, died in 1481; married Margaret.
3. Margaret, married Thomas Spring.

(Joseph James Muskett: "Suffolk Manorial Families," Vol. I, pp. 329, 335. W. R. Cutter: "New England Families," Vol. I, p. 177.)

(IV) THOMAS APPLETON, son of John (3) and Margaret (Welling) Appleton, resided at Little Waldingfield, County Suffolk, and possessed the manors of Holbrook and Bramston Hall. His will was dated January 20, 1504, and proved February 9, 1508.

He married Margerie Crane, who died November 4, 1504, daughter of Robert and Anna (Ogard) Crane, of Stonham, County Suffolk. Their children were:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. William, resided in London; will dated July 2, 1512, proved April 30, 1513; married Elizabeth.

3. Richard, joined his brother, William, in sale of divers lands in Suffolk.
4. Thomas, parson of Lavenham in 1504.
5. Anne, a nun, mentioned in 1504.

(Joseph James Muskett: "Suffolk Manorial Families," Vol. I, p. 329. W. R. Cutter: "New England Families," Vol. I, p. 177.)

(V) ROBERT APPLETON, son of Thomas and Margerie (Crane) Appleton, was born in 1478 and resided at Little Waldingfield, where he died August 27, 1526.

He married Mary Mountney, daughter and co-heir of Thomas Mountney, of County Essex. She married (second) a Mr. Martyn; her portrait, in brass, is in the Little Waldingfield Church. Robert Appleton and his wife, Mary, had the following children:

1. William, of whom further.
 2. Edward, resided at Edwardstone, County Suffolk; married Alice Rokewood.
- (*Ibid.*)

(VI) WILLIAM APPLETON, son of Robert and Mary (Mountney) Appleton, was under age in 1512. His will was dated September 20, 1538, and proved May 2, 1539. He was Lord of Holbrook and Bramston Hall manors.

He married Rose Sexton, daughter of Robert Sexton by Agnes, sister of Sir Thomas Jermyn, of Rushbrook. They were the parents of:

1. Frances, married, in 1566, William Littlebury.
 2. Thomas, of whom further.
- (*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VII) THOMAS APPLETON, son of William and Rose (Sexton) Appleton, was born in 1537 and died in London in 1603. His will was dated March 1, 1603, and was proved the 16th of May following. He resided at Little Parva.

Thomas Appleton married Mary Isaack, second daughter and co-heir of Edward and Margery (Wheathill) Isaack, of Patricksbourne, County Kent. Their children were:

1. Sir Isaack, died in 1608; resided at Waldingfield.
2. John, resided at Chilton, County Suffolk; buried at Chilton.
3. Thomas, died in London.
4. Samuel, of whom further.
5. Mary, married Robert Ryece, Esq., of Preston, Suffolk, whose will, dated February 7, 1637, mentioned his brother-in-law, Samuel Appleton, dwelling in Ipswich in New England.
6. Judith, died in 1587.
7. Judith, married Dr. Lewis Bayley.
8. Sarah, married Esward Bird, of Walden.
9. Henry Smyth.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) SAMUEL APPLETON, immigrant ancestor, and son of Thomas and Mary (Isaack) Appleton, was born and baptized at Little Waldingfield in 1586 and died at Rowley, Massachusetts, in June, 1670. He came to Massachusetts and took the freeman's oath, May 25, 1636, and as early as July, 1636, was a resident of Ipswich,

where he had a grant of land consisting of a building lot of eight acres in the town and four hundred and sixty acres lying on the line of the town of Hamilton, bounded on one side by Ipswich River and on the other by Mile Brook. Over two hundred years later a large part of the farm was still in possession of his descendants, the ancient grant still being in the family. In 1637 he was chosen deputy to the General Court and in 1641 was on the grand jury. At the time of his residence in Ipswich he had the title of "Mr.," which indicated social position above the ordinary, and only three others in Ipswich at that time were given this prefix in the records.

Samuel Appleton married (first) at Preston, England, January 24, 1616, Mary Everard (some accounts give her name as Judith). He married (second) Martha. Children of the first marriage:

1. Mary, born at Little Waldingfield in 1616.
2. Judith, born at Little Waldingfield in 1618.
3. Martha, born in 1620; married Richard Jacob, of Ipswich.
4. John, born in 1622, died in 1699; married Priscilla Glover; was a lieutenant and deputy to the General Court and a leader in resisting the arbitrary government of Sir Edmund Andros.
5. Samuel, born at Little Waldingfield, England, in 1624, died May 15, 1696, buried at Ipswich; married (first), April 2, 1651, Hannah Paine, daughter of William Paine, of Ipswich; married (second), December 8, 1656, Mary Oliver, daughter of John Oliver, of Newbury.
6. Sarah, of whom further.

Child of second marriage:

7. Judith, born at Reydon, in 1634; married, in 1657, Samuel Rogers, of Ipswich.

(I. A. Jewett: "Memorial of Samuel Appleton," pp. 9-13. W. R. Cutter: "New England Families," Vol. I, pp. 177-78. Family data.)

(II) SARAH APPLETON, daughter of Samuel and Mary (or, according to some accounts, Judith) (Everard) Appleton, was born at Reydon, England, in 1629 and died in 1713-14. She married Rev. Samuel Phillips. (Phillips II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Adams Line).

Adams is a very ancient surname, being almost the prime favorite as a font-name in the thirteenth century. It has been derived from the baptismal form "the son of Adam." There are various modifications of this surname appearing in the Hundred Rolls as Adam, Adams, Adames, fil' ad, ab Adams, and Adamson.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) ROBERT ADAMS, whose ancestry is not positively known, was born in England in 1602 and died probably in Newbury, Massachusetts, October 12, 1682, in his eighty-first year. His will was dated at Newbury, March 7, 1680-81, and was probated November 27, 1682. He came to Ipswich, Massachusetts, with his wife, Eleanor, and his first two children in 1635. From 1638-39 he resided in Salem, following his trade of tailoring, but in 1640 he removed to Newbury, Massachusetts, where he purchased a farm and valuable property.

Robert Adams married (first), probably in England, Eleanor, who died June 12, 1677. He married (second), February 6, 1678, Sarah (Glover) Short, who died in Newbury, October 24, 1697, widow of Henry Short. Children of the first marriage:

1. John, baptized in England.
2. Joanna, born in England about 1633-34; married, January 4, 1654, Launcelot Granges, born in England and died September 3, 1689.
3. Sergeant Abraham (1), of whom further.
4. Elizabeth, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, about 1641-42; married Edward Phelps, who died at Andover, October 3, 1689.
5. Mary, born in Newbury about 1643-45; married, November 15, 1660, Jeremiah Goodrich.
6. Isaac, born in Newbury, in 1647-48, died after 1680, unmarried.
7. Jacob, born in Newbury, April 23, 1649, died August 12, 1649.
8. Hannah, born in Newbury, June 25, 1650; married, February 10, 1682, William Wareham.
9. Jacob, born September 13, 1651; married, April 7, 1677, Anna Allen.

(Andrew N. Adams: "A Genealogical History of Robert Adams, of Newbury, Massachusetts," pp. 3-5. Family data.)

(II) SERGEANT ABRAHAM (1) ADAMS, son of Robert and Eleanor Adams, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, in 1639 and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, in August, 1714. He was a corporal in the militia in 1685-93 and became sergeant in 1703. September 17, 1714, shortly after his death, his children entered into an agreement regarding the division of their father's estate among themselves.

Sergeant Abraham (1) Adams married, November 10, 1670, Mary Pettingale, daughter of Richard Pettingale. They were the parents of:

1. Mary, born January 16, 1672; married, about 1694-95, George Thurlow.
2. Robert, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, May 12, 1674; married, in August, 1695, Rebecca Knight.
3. Captain Abraham (2), of whom further.
4. Isaac, born in Newbury, February 26, 1678-79, died between January 24, 1737, the date of his will, and March 27, 1738, when it was proved; married, intentions published February 24, 1707, Hannah Spofford.
5. Sarah, born in Newbury, April 15, 1681; married, January 28, 1714-15, John Hutchinson, of Andover, Massachusetts.
6. John, born in Newbury March 7, 1684; married, January 22, 1707, Elizabeth Noyes.
7. Dr. Matthew, born May 25, 1686; married, April 4, 1707, Sarah Knight.
8. Israel, born December 25, 1688; married, October 15, 1714, Rebecca Atkinson.
9. Dorothy, born in Newbury, October 25, 1691; unmarried in 1715.
10. Richard, born in Newbury, November 22, 1693; married, December 12, 1717, Susanna Pike.

(Andrew N. Adams: "A Genealogical History of Robert Adams, of Newbury, Massachusetts," pp. 4, 6-8. Family data.)

(III) CAPTAIN ABRAHAM (2) ADAMS, son of Sergeant Abraham (1) and Mary (Pettingill) Adams, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, May 2, 1676, and died in Byfield, April 8, 1763. He went to sea and eventually became a captain, making numerous voyages to England and the West Indies. He received from his father a farm, situated above the falls in Byfield, now Highfields, Massachusetts, where he became a successful farmer. Captain Adams built a house on the farm in Byfield, which was the home of George W. Adams in 1900. In this house, in 1900, were

the original deeds of the estate, as well as two chairs which were given to the bride. There were also other relics, desks, tables, spinning wheels, chairs, china, pewter, the diary of Josiah Adams, and other treasures.

Captain Abraham (2) Adams married, in December, 1703, Anne Longfellow. (Longfellow—American Line—II.) Their children were:

1. Anne, born in Newbury, Massachusetts, April 29, 1705; married, December 11, 1727, Robert Stuart.
2. William, born May 8, 1706; married, April 22, 1728, Elizabeth Noyes.
3. Mary, of whom further.
4. Stephen, baptized at Byfield, Massachusetts, April 16, 1712, died young.
5. Sarah, born in Newbury, September 29, 1713, baptized October 6, 1713; married, September 29, 1735, Deacon Samuel Somerby.
6. Abraham, born in Newbury, August 24, 1715, died September 18, 1771; married (first), November 18, 1737, Mary Coleman, of Newbury, who died May 6, 1752; married (second), January 29, 1760.
7. Samuel, born in Newbury, baptized at Byfield, Massachusetts, June 6, 1717; married, November 26, 1747, Mary (Jewett) Brown.
8. Rev. Joseph (twin), born in Newbury, May 8, 1719, died at Stratham, New Hampshire, February 24, 1785; married, probably November 29, 1785, widow Mary Greenleaf, of Newbury, Massachusetts.
9. Rev. Benjamin (twin), born in Newbury, May 8, 1719, died May 4, 1777; married (first), May 15, 1748, Elizabeth Payson, who died December 23, 1753; married (second) Rebecca Nichols, of Amherst, New Hampshire.
10. Captain Nathan, born June 17, 1721; married, February 17, 1757, Mary Trumbull.
11. Henry, born in Newbury, November 18, 1722, died October 15, 1773; married (first), November 20, 1746, Sarah Emery, who died February 7, 1764; married (second), March 2, 1767-68, Catherine Gerrish, who married (second), December 4, 1777, Benjamin Poor.

(Andrew N. Adams: "A Genealogical History of Robert Adams, of Newbury, Massachusetts," pp. 7, 11-12. Family data.)

(IV) MARY ADAMS, daughter of Captain Abraham (2) and Anne (Longfellow) Adams, was born in Newbury, Massachusetts, September 26, 1707. She married Thomas Poor. (Poor—American Line—III.)

(Andrew N. Adams: "A Genealogical History of Robert Adams, of Newbury, Massachusetts," p. 12. Family data.)

(The Longfellow Line).

Of English origin, the patronymic Longfellow represents an old lineage which is found recorded only in Yorkshire. This surname was derived from a nickname "the long fellow." The family appeared in England as early as the fifteenth century, Elizabeth Longfellow and Margery Longfellow being on record in County York at that time.

The well-known American poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow, is a descendant of the Yorkshire family whose lineage is traced in the following pages.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." G. T. Little: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine," Vol. I, p. 238.)

(The Family in England).

(I) WILLIAM LONGFELLOW, of Leathley, was one of three brothers. His will was dated October 28, 1540, and proved March 6, 1543-44. He married Isabel, and they had a son, Percival, of whom further.

(Samuel Margerison: "Registers of the Parish Church of Calverley in the West-Riding of the County of York," Vol. II, p. 217.)

(II) PERCIVAL LANGFELLOW (or LONGFELLOW), son of William and Isabel Longfellow, of Leathley, was of Bagley, parish of Calverley. He died in 1577-78, his will being dated November 8, 1577, and proved February 21, 1577-78.

He married Margaret, and they were the parents of:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. Jenet, living in 1577.
3. Isabel, living in 1577.
4. Elizabeth, living in 1577.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) THOMAS LONGFELLOW, son of Percival Langfellow (or Longfellow), had two sons:

1. John, baptized at Calverley, July 19, 1578.
2. Edward, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) EDWARD LONGFELLOW, son of Thomas Longfellow, was baptized at Calverley, March 4, 1582-83. He had four children, among whom was William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) WILLIAM LONGFELLOW, son of Edward Longfellow, was of Horsforth, England. He was baptized at Guiseley, October 24, 1619, and was buried at Guiseley, July 25, 1704. His will was dated July 17, 1704, and was proved in 1705. He is on record on a tax list as paying for four hearths.

William Longfellow married, at Calverley, September 10, 1646, Elizabeth Thornton. They were the parents of:

1. William, of whom further.
2. Nathan.
3. Isabel.
4. Sarah.
5. Lucy.

(*Ibid.* "Hearth Tax," Chapter II.)

(The Family in America).

(I) ENSIGN WILLIAM LONGFELLOW, American progenitor of our line and son of William and Elizabeth (Thornton) Longfellow, was born in Horsforth, near Leeds, in Yorkshire, England, about 1650 and was baptized at Guiseley, October 20, 1650. He died at Anticosti, Cape Breton, Canada, in a shipwreck, October 31, 1690. While still a youth he came to America and settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he is spoken of as a man of education and ability, but of rather easy going and improvident ways, preferring pleasure to work. In 1678 he was living at Newbury Falls, and in a list of those who took the oath of allegiance in Newbury, in the same year, is that of William Longfellow. Among the tithingmen appointed May 7, 168(7), was "Mr. Will. Longfellow." The honorary appellation of "Mr." shows his social standing. In 1687 William Longfellow returned to England to receive what was due him apparently from the estate of his brother, at

which time his father is stated to be "alive and well." After his return to Newbury, William Longfellow enlisted in the unfortunate expedition to Quebec, under Sir William Phips, and perished by shipwreck on the way home. At the time he was an ensign. In 1739 a township of land on the westerly side of the Merrimac River "and northerly and adjoining to Contoocook," was granted and laid out to the "soldiers in the expedition to Canada, anno 1690," and the heirs of Ensign William Longfellow received a share of it.

Ensign William Longfellow married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, November 10, 1678, Anne Sewall. (Sewall III.) They had the following children:

1. William, born November 25, 1679.
2. Stephen, born January 10, 1681, died under the age of three years.
3. Anne, of whom further.
4. Stephen, born September 22, 1685; died November 17, 1764; married, March 25, 1713, Abigail Thompson; he was the great-great-grandfather of the poet, Henry Wadsworth Longfellow.
5. Elizabeth, born July 3, 1688; married (perhaps), March 1, 1710-11, Benjamin Woodman ("Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts").
6. Nathan, born February 5, 1690, died in January, 1730; married, May 28, 1713, Mary Green.

(*Ibid.*, p. 218. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. III, p. 110. J. J. Currier: "Ould Newbury," pp. 305-10. G. T. Little: "Genealogical and Family History of the State of Maine," Vol. I, pp. 238-39. "Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 296.)

(II) ANNE LONGFELLOW, daughter of Ensign William and Anne (Sewall) Longfellow, was born October 3, 1683, and died February 4, 1758. She married Captain Abraham (2) Adams. (Adams III.)

(J. J. Currier: "Ould Newbury," pp. 308-10. "Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 8.)

(The Sewall Line).

The name Sewall or Sewell is doubtless the Anglicized form of the very ancient personal name "Sewallis." In England the name is written Sewell, but America has retained the spelling Sewall. This surname might also have been adopted from parishes of that name, four places called "Sewelle" occurring in Domesday. As early as 1273 the name is found in counties Hertford, Oxford, and Cambridge, when Sewallus de Cleton, Sewale de Retcote and Godard Sewale appear in those counties, respectively, as recorded in the Hundred Rolls of that year.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(The Family in England).

(I) WILLIAM SEWALL, earliest known ancestor of the New England Sewall family, was born in England about 1500-20, in the reign of Henry VII. He lived in Coventry, Warwickshire, England, in 1540, in St. Michael's Parish, which was at one time part of the possessions of Queen Isabella. He was one of a group of prosperous drapers, who, with the mercers, made up the membership of the Trinity Guild, a union of the older Merchants' Guild with other trading companies.

William Sewall married, in or before 1540, Matilda Horne, of Warwickshire, daughter of Reginald and Margery (Lee) Horne. They were the parents of two sons:

1. William, Jr., died between June 29 and September 11, 1624, buried in St. Michael's Church, Coventry; was a vintner and draper in Coventry and became mayor of that city in 1617; married Anne Wagstaff, who died December 20, 1609, aged forty-six years, daughter of Henry Wagstaff.
2. Henry (1), of whom further.

("Origin of the Sewall Family," in the "Vermont Antiquarian," Vol. II, p. 73. Sir Hector L. Duff: "The Sewalls in the New World," p. 6. "Ancestral Records and Portraits," a compilation from the Archives of Chapter I, Colonial Dames of America," Vol. II, p. 513.)

(II) HENRY (1) SEWALL, son of William and Matilda (Horne) Sewall, was born in Coventry, England, about 1544 and died there the early part of 1628. Bequests in his will, which was dated September 1, 1624, and probated April 8, 1628, show him to have been a large property owner, holding parcels of land in various localities in Warwickshire, which he distributed among his children. He, like his father, was a linen draper in Coventry. He "was a prudent man and acquired a great estate and substantial fortune as a merchant." He appears to have been an uncompromising puritan in morals and religion, having been prominent in maintaining and defending the habit in his community of receiving the Sacrament standing, which practice seems to have annoyed King James I, with whom the community had a disputation in regard to it.

Henry (1) Sewall held several positions of public importance in Coventry; he was alderman, and was twice elected mayor, in 1589 and 1606; he also represented the city in the English Parliament of 1620-22, when he was seventy-six years of age.

He married, about 1575, Margaret Gresbrook (or Greysbroke) (now Grazebrook), who was born about 1556 and died in 1632, aged seventy-six years, eldest daughter and co-heiress of Avery (or Alvery) and Margaret (Keene) Grazebrook, of Stoke Hall, Warwickshire. Their children were:

1. Anne, married Anthony Power, of Kenilworth.
2. Henry (2), of whom further.
3. Richard, born about 1579, died in 1648; he was a vintner of Coventry; married Mary Dugdale, daughter of John Dugdale, and sister of Sir William Dugdale; they had nine children, one son being Henry, who was commissioned Secretary of Maryland by Lord Baltimore.
4. Margaret, married Abraham Randall, of Coventry.

(John J. Currier: "Ould Newbury," p. 247. G. N. Mackenzie: "Colonial Families of the United States of America," Vol. I, p. 290. "Origin of the Sewall Family," in the "Vermont Antiquarian," Vol. II, p. 75. T. F. Rodenbough: "Autumn Leaves from Family Trees." Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 407. "Ancestral Records and Portraits," a compilation from the Archives of Chapter I, Colonial Dames of America, Vol. II, p. 513.)

(The Family in America).

(I) HENRY (2) SEWALL, son of Henry (1) and Margaret (Grazebrook) Sewall, was baptized at St. Michael's Church, Coventry, April 8, 1576, and died at Rowley, Massachusetts, in March, 1657. He evidently was not in harmony with the other members of the family, as it is clear from the wills of his parents that he

had caused them much tribulation. Becoming interested in the settlement of New England, Henry (2) Sewall sent his son over in 1634 and followed him there the following year, settling in Ipswich. In his venture in New England he was associated with Sir Richard Saltonstall and Richard Dummer. He owned a house in Ipswich and in 1637 bought another house from Samuel Symonds. Henry Sewall and Richard Dummer were evidently regarded as the rich men of Ipswich and Newbury, whither the former removed in a few years.

In the original allotment of land at Newbury there was set off to Henry Sewall, Sr., in proportion to his contributions towards the new settlement, six hundred and thirty acres of land, by far the largest allotment except that of Mr. Richard Dummer. Subsequently Henry (2) Sewall acquired more land and became a large owner of cattle and sheep.

He was eccentric and frequently at odds with the authorities. He was a man of strong convictions and had a way of asserting them, sometimes unwisely. When the inhabitants of Newbury determined to move the meetinghouse to the new town in 1646, he, being vigorously opposed to the removal, finally became so incensed at their resistance that he left Newbury in August of that year and went to Rowley, where he lived until his death. At the time of his removal from Newbury he conveyed his farm in Newbury Falls to his son, Henry (3), who had just married.

Henry (2) Sewall married (first) Mary Cawarden, of Manesgyn, Ridware. He married (second), about 1614, Anne Hunt, who was born, according to one genealogy, in 1563 and was buried July 1, 1615. He married (third), at Ashton-on-Mersey, Cheshire, or Didsbury, Lancashire, license granted December 16, 1615, Mrs. Ellen (Mosley) Nugent (or Newgent), who was baptized July 9, 1587, daughter of Anthony Mosley and widow of Walter Nugent. The child of the second marriage was Rev. Henry (3), of whom further.

(Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 407. Sir Hector L. Duff: "The Sewalls in the New World," p. 6. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. I, pp. 111, 162; Vol. VII, pp. 46, 205; Vol. XL, pp. 45, 145; Vol. LII, p. 250; Vol. LXVI, p. 283. "Origin of the Sewall Family," in the "Vermont Antiquarian," Vol. II, p. 76. Abraham Hammatt: "Hammatt Papers," p. 329. "Manchester Cathedral Register." "Massachusetts Historical Society Records," Vol. V, pp. 11-18. Henry H. Crapo: "Certain Come-over-ers," Vol. II, pp. 651, 653, 892-93. Family data.)

(II) REV. HENRY (3) SEWALL, son of Henry (2) and Anne (Hunt) Sewall, was born in Coventry, England, in 1614 and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, May 16, 1700. In the diary of his son, Samuel, is found the following: "May 19, 1700, Rev. Christopher Toppan preached a funeral sermon for my father from Prov. 19:20, saying that Henry Sewall was a 'True Nathaniel.'" The inscription on his tombstone in the Lower Green, burying ground of the first parish, written by his son, is as follows:

Mr. Henry Sewall sent by Henry Sewall, his father in ye "Ship Elizabeth and Dorcas," Captain Watts, Commander, arrived at Boston 1634; wintered at Ipswich; helped begin this plantation 1635 furnishing English servants, net cattel, and provisions; married Mrs. Jane Dummer, March 25, 1646; died May 16, 1700 aetat 86. His fruitful vine being thus disjoined fell to ye ground January 13, (1701) following aetat 74. Psalm 27:10.

Rev. Henry (3) Sewall's will, dated August 17, 1678, and probated May 24, 1700, at Salem, is an interesting document of great length. He disposes of many pieces of real estate in Coventry, Warwickshire, Bishopstoke, Hampshire, Romsey, Hants, in England, and also of his numerous farms and estate in Newbury and Salisbury in New England.

His son, Chief Justice Samuel Sewall, called the "Pepys" of New England, wrote as follows of him: "Out of dislike to the English Hierarchy Henry Sewall's father sent him over from England to New England in 1634, with net cattle, servants and provisions suitable for a new plantation." He came over in "The Elizabeth and Dorcas" and, after wintering in Ipswich, came in the first boat load in the spring of 1635 and settled at Newbury, Massachusetts. He at once became a leader in the settlement of Newbury and took a prominent part in its affairs. May 17, 1637, he, with several others, walked the forty miles to Cambridge to be made freeman, in order that they could vote in the exciting election for Governor John Winthrop and thus help strengthen the Governor's party, of which Rev. Henry (3) Sewall was a staunch supporter. Although he manifested unusual public spirit on this occasion, it seems he did not always fully attend to his duty as a citizen, as on April 8, 1646, he was fined, with three others, twelve shillings apiece for being absent from Town Meeting.

In 1636 the first mills in Newbury were built at the falls of the Parker River by Mr. Richard Dummer and Mr. John Spencer. Soon after Mr. Sewall acquired both their interests. At the time of his marriage, Rev. Henry (3) Sewall had received from his father a grant of five hundred acres of land in Newbury and Coventry. In 1647 he and his wife accompanied his wife's family, the Dummers, on their return to England. He lived in Warwick, in Hampshire, at Tunworth, at Bishopstoke, and later at North Baddesly, near Romsey, where he was a minister. He twice revisited New England to see his father, the last time being in 1659, when he remained in Massachusetts, as the restoration of the Stuarts in power in England made a change in his plans and he preferred the American Colony to the Old Country. Besides he found that his rents at Newbury came to very little, when remitted to England, so he sent for his family of five small children to come to New England, and they arrived in Boston, July 5, 1661, in the "Prudent Mary." Before his family joined him, Rev. Henry (3) Sewall had purchased a house in Noyes Lane, where Rev. James Noyes and his brother-in-law, Rev. Thomas Parker, lived. Later he built a new house in the same vicinity, on what is now Parker Street, where he and his wife lived until they died.

In 1661-63 and 1668-70, Rev. Henry (3) Sewall represented Newbury in the General Court.

Rev. Henry (3) Sewall married, at Newbury, Massachusetts, March 25, 1646, the ceremony being performed by Sir Richard Saltonstall, Jane Dummer. (Dummer II.) They had the following children:

1. Hannah, born at Tunworth, England, May 10, 1649, died November 11, 1699; married, August 24, 1670, Lieutenant Jacob Toppan, born December 24, 1645, died in 1717, son of Abraham and Susanna Toppan, of Newbury.
2. Samuel, born at Bishopstoke, England, March 28, 1652, died in Boston, Massachusetts, January 1, 1730; graduated from Harvard in 1671; Chief Justice in 1718-28; was a famous diarist; was subject of several of Whittier's poems; was one of the witch-

craft judges, who, later regretting some of his judgments, publicly acknowledged his mistakes; was in business with his father-in-law, John Hull, a goldsmith, of Boston, married (first), February 28, 1676, Hannah Hull, born February 14, 1657-58, died October 19, 1717; married (second), October 29, 1719, Mrs. Abigail (Melyen) Tilley, died May 26, 1720, daughter of Jacob Melyen and widow of William Tilley; married (third), March 29, 1722, Mary (Shrimpton) Gibbs, died May 17, 1746 daughter of Henry Shrimpton and widow of Robert Gibbs.

3. John, born in North Baddesly, England, October 10, 1654, died at Newbury, Massachusetts, August 8, 1699; was a farmer at Newbury; married, October 27, 1674, Hannah Fessenden, born in England in 1647, died in 1723, who came to Cambridge with her brother in 1674.
4. Stephen, born in North Baddesly, England, August 19, 1657, died October 17, 1725; he came to New England with his mother in 1661 and settled in Salem; was major of militia and captain of foot in Salem; was for many years clerk of Court of Inferior Pleas and register of deeds; married, June 13, 1682, Margaret Mitchell, who died in Boston, January 20, 1735-36, daughter of Rev. Jonathan Mitchell, of Cambridge.
5. Jane, born in North Baddesly, England, October 25, 1659, died January 29, 1716-17; came to New England with her mother in 1661; married, September or October 24, 1677, Moses Gerrish, of Newbury, later of Kittery, Maine.
6. Anne, of whom further.
7. Mehitable, born at Newbury, Massachusetts, May 8, 1665, died August 8, 1702; married, November 18, 1684, William Moody, born July 22, 1661, died February 6, 1729-30, son of Samuel and Mary (Cutting) Moody.
8. Dorothy, born October 29, 1668, died June 17, 1752, aged eighty-four years; married (first), September 10, 1691, Ezekiel Northend, of Rowley, who died December 28, 1732; married (second) Moses Bradstreet, of Rowley.

(Henry Sewall Webster: "Thomas Sewall; Some of His Ancestors and All of His Descendants," pp. 1-2. Henry H. Crapo: "Certain Come-over-ers," Vol. II, p. 653. "Origin of the Sewall Family," in the "Vermont Antiquarian," Vol. II, pp. 75-76. Rev. Charles N. Sennet: "Sewall Genealogy," Vol. I, p. 248. Family data.)

(III) ANNE SEWALL, daughter of Rev. Henry (3) and Jane (Dummer) Sewall, was born at Newbury, Massachusetts, September 3, 1662, and died December 18, 1706. She married (first) Ensign William Longfellow. (Longfellow—American Line—I.) She married (second), May 11, 1692, Henry Short, who died October 23, 1706.

(John J. Currier: "Ould Newbury," pp. 305, 447. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXIV, p. 123. "Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 297, 447-49. Family data.)

(The Dummer Line).

Dummer, an English surname, variously spelled Dummert, Dumer, Dumere, Dommer, and Dumar, has been derived, probably, from residence at or near "Dummer," a parish in County Hants, England. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 appears a John de Dummer and Henry de Dummere, both of County Somerset.

Early in the sixteenth century in England there was a family of "Pyldryn-Dummer," the double name having been adopted through intermarriages. The descendants of this family used both names, as "Pyldren, *alias* Dummer." Stephen Dummer, American progenitor of this line, is thought to have been a descendant of this family.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Board of Genealogical Society. Utah: "Surname Book and Racial History," p. 380. Henry H. Crapo: "Certain Come-over-ers," Vol. II, pp. 665-67.)

(I) STEPHEN DUMMER, first of our line, was born in Bishopstoke, England, about 1599 and was buried there, September 6, 1670. In May, 1638, he came to England, in the ship "Bevis," sailing from Southampton, accompanied by his wife and four children. His brother, Richard, had come to New England and settled in Newbury four years previous to Stephen's arrival.

In 1645, three hundred acres of land were granted to Stephen Dummer at "Turkey Hill" in Newbury. Stephen Dummer and his family did not remain here long, however. The climate did not agree with them, so they returned to England during the winter of 1647, where they remained permanently. His daughter, Jane, and her husband, Rev. Henry Sewall, went to England with them, but returned to Massachusetts later.

Stephen Dummer married, in England, before 1621 Alice Archer, who was born in 1603, died before 1689, and was buried in Bishopstoke Church. They were the parents of:

1. Stephen, Jr., born in 1621, died February 26, 1695, buried in Bishopstoke Churchyard; married Alice.
2. Jane, of whom further.
3. Dorothy, born about 1632, as she was six years of age in 1638.
4. Richard, born about 1634, aged four years in 1638, died in England about April, 1675.
5. Thomas, born about 1636, aged two years in 1638; married and left several sons in Bishopstoke.
6. Mehitabel, born in New England, January 1, 1640, died in England, September, 1677; married a Mr. Holt.
7. Nathaniel, born in 1648, died August 3, 1722; married Abigail, who died August 19, 1708.
8. Sarah, born in England, died September or October, 1674; married.
9. Ann, died May 5, 1687; married James Rider, of North Baddesley, County Hants, who died March 29, 1702, in his seventy-eighth year.

(John J. Currier: "History of Newbury," p. 651, Appendix. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXV, pp. 254, 256, 321, 331. Family data.)

(II) JANE DUMMER, daughter of Stephen and Alice (Archer) Dummer, was born in Bishopstoke, England, in 1627-28 and died in Newbury, Massachusetts, January 13, 1701. She married Rev. Henry (3) Sewall. (Sewall—American Line—II.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXV, p. 321. "Vital Records of Newbury, Massachusetts," Vol. II, pp. 445-46, 471. Family data.)

(The Osgood Line).

The name Osgood is of Saxon or Norse origin and has been derived either from the baptismal form "the son of Osgod" or it has been adopted from the nickname "Ostgod," meaning a "good host." The name was not uncommon before the Norman Conquest. Several Osgoods are mentioned in the Domesday Book and the wills at the Registry at Winchester contain numerous Osgoods residing at Over and Nether Wallop and Wherwell in Hampshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Eben Putnam: "Descendants of John, Christopher and William Osgood," p. xi.)

(The Family in England).

(I) PETER OSGOOD, of Over Wallop, left a will dated January 10, 1585-86, which was probated February 21, 1585-86, and which mentioned his wife, Elizabeth. He married Elizabeth, who was buried July 30, 1598. Their children were:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Richard.
3. John.
4. Peter.
5. Margaret.
6. Elizabeth.

(Eben Putnam: "Descendants of John, Christopher and William Osgood," p. 3.)

(II) ROBERT OSGOOD, son of Peter and Elizabeth Osgood, left a will, dated August 25 and proved November 17, 1630, which mentioned his wife, Joan, and children. In it he describes himself as residing at Cottingworth, in the parish of Wherwell. Cottingworth is a large farm, containing three hundred and sixty acres, and belonged to the family. Their ancient residence was standing in 1866.

Robert Osgood married Joan, and their children were:

1. Robert.
2. Mary.
3. A daughter, who married Edward Abbott.
4. Elizabeth, married John Bartlett.
5. Stephen.
6. John (1), of whom further.
7. Stephen.
8. Dorcas.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 3-4.)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOHN (1) OSGOOD, immigrant ancestor and probably son of Robert and Joan Osgood, was born in the parish of Wherwell, Hampshire, England, July 23, 1595, and died at Andover, Massachusetts, October 25, 1651. He came to America in 1637, followed the next year by his wife, Sarah, and four children, Sarah, Mary, John, and Elizabeth, who came in the ship "Confidence." John (1) Osgood first settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, where he was made a freeman May 22, 1639, but in 1643 we find him among the first to settle in the new plantation of Cochewick or Andover. In 1651 he was elected as representative to the General Court of the Colony, the first man from Andover to fill that position. In 1645 he was one of ten to found the church in Andover, the first and, for nearly seventy years, the only church in that town.

John (1) Osgood married Sarah, who died in April, 1667. They were the parents of:

1. Sarah, born in 1629; married, June 1, 1648, John Clements.
2. John (2), of whom further.
3. Mary, born in 1633; married Henry Ingalls.
4. Elizabeth, baptized at Wherwell, October 14, 1636; married, October 12 or 18, 1653, John Brown.

5. Stephen, born in 1638, died January 15, 1690-91; married, October 24, 1663, Mary Hooker.

6. Hannah, born in 1644; married, May 21, 1660, Samuel Archer.

(Eben Putnam: "Descendants of John, Christopher and William Osgood," pp. 1-5. Family data.)

(II) CAPTAIN JOHN (2) OSGOOD, son of John (1) and Sarah Osgood, was born in England in 1631 and died in Andover, Massachusetts, August 31, 1693. He was a very prominent man in the early history of Andover. He was for fifteen years one of the selectmen of the town and in 1669, 1689 and 1690 was representative to the General Court. He was for many years an officer of the Andover companies of militia, holding rank successively as sergeant, lieutenant, and, for many years, captain. In 1675 we find him as the commander of the Andover forces, requesting the Governor to withdraw the order for the Andover troops to go to the defense of Woburn, giving as reason for such request that "Andover was an outside town and as such the troops were liable at any time to be needed at home." That he was correct, is proved by the fact that the next year the Indians made a descent on Andover, attacked the garrison house of George Abbott, killed Joseph Abbott, son of George, and took prisoner Timothy Abbott, younger brother of Joseph.

The first town meeting held in Andover met at the house of Captain John (2) Osgood, January 9, 1656. In 1692, Captain Osgood, in common with many of his townsmen, suffered as the result of the terrible delusion of witchcraft; his wife, Mary, was one of the accused and as such was cast into jail at Salem, where she remained for over four months. But as the spell then began to wear away, she, with others of her townspeople, was released under bonds, and they returned to their homes. The care and anxiety suffered by Captain Osgood from the treatment received by his wife and others of his friends doubtless hastened his death, which took place the next year, 1693.

The house where John (2) and Mary Osgood spent their last days was built by Captain Osgood on the site of the house of his father, John (1) Osgood, the immigrant. This house is still standing. It is quite large, with a roof running down to a low first story in the rear, with Lutheran windows in the front roof, which give it an imposing appearance. It is a fine type of early New England architecture.

Captain John (2) Osgood married, November 15, 1653, Mary Clement, of Haverhill, daughter of Robert Clement, judge of Haverhill. They had twelve children:

1. John, born September 13, 1654; married Hannah Ayres.
2. Mary, born November 27, 1656; married John Aslett.
3. Timothy, born August 2, 1659; married (first) Deborah Poor, sister of Daniel (2) Poor, who married Timothy's sister, Mehitable; married (second) Mary Poole.
4. Lydia, born August 10, 1661; married James Frye.
5. Peter, born August 30, 1663; married Martha Ayres.
6. Samuel, born March 10, 1665; married Hannah Dean.
7. Sarah, born April 7, 1667, died in infancy.
8. Mehitable, of whom further.
9. Hannah, born May 30, 1674, died August 3, 1674.
10. Sarah, born November 4, 1675; married Thomas Perley.

11. Ebenezer, born October 4, 1678, died August 18, 1680.

12. Clement, born October 12, 1680, died November 18, 1680.

(Eben Putnam: "Descendants of John, Christopher and William Osgood," pp. 9-11. Family data.)

(III) MEHITABLE OSGOOD, daughter of Captain John (2) and Mary (Clement) Osgood, was born in 1672. She married Daniel (2) Poor. (Poor—American Line—II.)

(Family data.)

(The Farnum Line).

Farnum is an American corruption of the name Farnham, which is of English origin and is derived from the locality "of Farnham," a parish and market town in Surrey, ten miles from Guildford, England. John de Farnham is the first person mentioned of that name in England at the time of Edward II. In 1665 an Edward Farnham married Katherine Higgons.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 161.)

(I) RALPH FARNUM, first of our line, was born in England in 1603. He sailed from Southampton, England, April 6, 1635, in the brig "The James," John May, master, and, after a voyage of fifty-eight days, landed in Boston, June 3, 1635, with his wife and three children, May (or Mary), aged seven years; Thomas, aged four years; and Ralph, aged two years. Ralph Farnum was a barber-surgeon in 1639 and one of the original settlers and proprietors of Ipswich, Massachusetts. He is on the list of "male persons in Andover from sixteen years old that took oath of Allegiance February 11, 1678," in Andover, Massachusetts, where he later settled and was a first settler and proprietor.

Ralph Farnum married Alice, who was born in 1607. They were the parents of:

1. Mary, of whom further.
2. Thomas, born in 1631, died January 11, 1686; married, July 8, 1660, Elizabeth Sibborn.
3. Ralph, born in England in 1633 and died in Andover, Massachusetts, January 8, 1692; married Elizabeth Holt.
4. Ephraim.
5. Sarah, married, April 26, 1658, George Abbott.
6. John, born about 1640, died June 17, 1723; married, November 12, 1667, Rebecca Kent.

(J. M. W. Farnham: "Genealogy of the Farnham Family," pp. 4, 53. S. L. Bailey: "Historical Sketches of Andover, Massachusetts," pp. 32, 91, 107. Abiel Abbott: "History of Andover, Massachusetts," p. 34. Charles H. Pope: "Pioneers of Massachusetts," p. 161. Family data.)

(II) MARY FARNUM, daughter of Ralph and Alice Farnum, was born in 1628, died February 3, 1714, and was buried in the ancient burying ground in now North Andover. She married Daniel (1) Poor. (Poor—American Line—I.)

(*Ibid.*)



Elkins

Elkins

ELKINS.

Arms—Per cross or and gules, a cross vair between four tigers passant counter-changed, armed and langued azure, all within a bordure quarterly of the second and first charged with fleurs-de-lis and roundles counterchanged.

Crest—A demi-tiger rampant quarterly ermine and erminois, armed and langued gules, holding between the paws a bezant.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

Elkins

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of William McIntire Elkins, well-known man of affairs of Philadelphia, has to do with one of the oldest and most prominent families of Pennsylvania and Virginia, whose ancient seat was in England.

The name Elkins is one of those upon which the authorities in their search for the source find difficulty in agreement. According to Barber in his "British Family Names," it means "Englishmen" and appears as a corruption of Alchen, a compound of Ella and kyn. Ella and Alla were names so frequent among the Saxons, that the northern Skalds familiarly termed Englishmen in general "Ellakind." Robert Ferguson in "The Teutonic Name-System applied to the Family Names of France, England, and Germany" gives the derivation of the name Ella as from the Goth *alja*, "foreigner," and hence, the old German Alj, Ello, and Ella, and the Anglo-Saxon Ella, of the seventh century; the German diminutives Alikin and Elikin of the tenth century, and the Anglo-Saxon Alchen and Elkin. Another authority, Charles W. Bardsley, ascribes the genesis of "Elkins" to the heroes of Holy Writ, Elias, the prophet of Carmel, and Elias, the forerunner at the Jordan, and classed the name with Ellis, Ellison, Ellicott, Allison, Alkin, and Alkins.

The family Elkins, always numerically small was of early seating in London. Of this family was Robert Ellkyn, who held office there about the time of the famous Sir Richard Whittington's last mayoralty.

In this country, the name is interestingly associated with the beginnings of the three oldest colonies, Virginia, New York, and Massachusetts. In the founding of New Netherlands (New York), Henry Elkins, of Amsterdam, was a most active and prominent member of the New Netherlands Company. Among the early colonists of Massachusetts was one Henry Elkins, whose first settlement was at Boston, where he was admitted freeman, May 6, 1635. John Elkin, a London merchant, who subscribed twice the usual amount to the London Company is named in the charter issued, May 23, 1609, to "the Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London for the First Colony in Virginia." It is not known that this John Elkin ever visited America's first commonwealth; however, Ralph Elkins who emigrated to this country with the last of the Cavaliers to the Old Dominion is thought to have been of the family of John Elkin, and may have been drawn to the first Commonwealth of America through his kinsman's interest and influence.

Ralph Elkins located in Westmoreland County, later King George County, where he became a planter of tobacco, that staple which was the ally of the church and the currency of the colony. His early shipments thereof bear testimony to his prosperity. He had two sons, Ralph, Jr., and Richard. The former was the ancestor of the Hon. Stephen B. Elkins, of West Virginia. Richard Elkins was

living in Stafford County, Virginia, in 1686. His will, dated August 18, 1686, was proved September 8, 1686, in the County Court.

While it would appear that William Elkins, whose history follows, was of this family, as yet research fails to disclose the connection. The records of Stafford County are very scant and it is impossible to procure the missing generations to connect him with the Virginia family.

(Barber: "British Family Names." Robert Ferguson: "The Teutonic Name-System applied to the Family Names of France, England, and Germany." Charles W. Bardsley: "Our English Surnames." J. G. Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families," pp. 239-47. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1492. "Virginia Magazine of History and Biography," Vol. X, p. 292.)

(I) WILLIAM ELKINS, the first of the name in Philadelphia, was born in Virginia, in 1751, and died there, July 29, 1798, of yellow fever. Leaving the home of his fathers in early manhood, he journeyed on business to Philadelphia, the then metropolis of the colonies. He served as a soldier in the First Maryland Regiment during the Revolutionary War. Some time after his marriage, Mr. Elkins connected himself with the parish of Christ Church, Philadelphia. He married, January 10, 1774, Mary Points, who died on September 21, 1789, of the same disease that had taken her husband a few months previously. William and Mary (Points) Elkins were the parents of eight children:

1. James, born September 16, 1774.
2. Joseph, born April 27, 1776, died about 1801; married Nancy Fonts.
3. William, born November 27, 1778, died at Philadelphia, in 1819.
4. Sarah, born August 29, 1780, died August 8, 1781.
5. Ann, born October 16, 1782; married George Keithler, of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.
6. George Washington, born September 26, 1784, died May 14, 1785.
7. George, of whom further.
8. Elizabeth, born September 1, 1788, died July 29, 1789.

(J. G. Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorial of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families," p. 251.)

(II) GEORGE ELKINS, seventh child and youngest son of William and Mary (Points) Elkins, was born in Philadelphia, July 11, 1786, and died there September 11, 1849. Left an orphan at the age of twelve years, he was placed under the guardianship of his cousin by marriage, Captain Samuel S. Veacock, of Philadelphia, under whose care he finished his education. He served in the War of 1812 in the militia force of Pennsylvania, and afterwards became an extensive manufacturer of paper, erecting his first mills at Black Horse Hill, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Subsequently, he erected paper-mills a few miles distant from Coatesville, Chester County, and Elkton, Maryland; also one near Wheeling, Virginia (now West Virginia). He continued in this business until 1837, when the great panic of that year swept most of his property away. He married, December 24, 1812, at Philadelphia, Susanna Howell (Howell VI). To George and Susanna (Howell) Elkins were born seven children:

1. Louisa Asborn, born September 21, 1814, died April 25, 1891; married Henry Baker Newlin.

2. Mary Hise, born May 24, 1816, died in 1887; married William Read, of Chester County, Pennsylvania.
3. Sarah Ann, born July 6, 1819, died August 25, 1821.
4. Elizabeth, born June 16, 1823; married George Thomas Peters.
5. Matilda Beaver, born April 15, 1825; married John K. Schell.
6. George Washington, born March 15, 1828; married Elizabeth V. Hogerbets.
7. William Lukens, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 252.)

(III) WILLIAM LUKENS ELKINS, youngest son of George and Susanna (Howell) Elkins, was born near Wheeling, West Virginia, May 2, 1832, and died at Elkins Park, Pennsylvania, November 7, 1903. In 1840 he accompanied his parents on their return to Philadelphia, and received his education in this city. Until the outbreak of the Civil War, he was a commission merchant in Philadelphia, and thereafter until 1876, when he disposed of his interests, he was concerned with the production and refining of oil in the petroleum regions of Pennsylvania. It is recorded that "the first gasoline ever made was produced by Mr. Elkins' works." He later became a street railway magnate in Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Pittsburgh and Chicago and other important cities. He was one of the organizers of the United Gas Improvement Company of Philadelphia. With P. A. B. Widener, he purchased large tracts of land in the northern section of the Quaker City and erected several thousand houses. He was deeply interested in the development of art in the United States, and instituted a prize of five thousand dollars for the most meritorious painting exhibited by an American artist at the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts. His own gallery was one of the finest in Philadelphia, and contained some noted paintings of the old masters, and many choice selections from the works of the leading artists of his day. He once held a seat in Philadelphia Common Councils, served as aide-de-camp, with the rank of colonel, on the staff of Governor Hartranft, and as a commissioner representing Philadelphia at the International Expositions at Vienna in 1873 and Paris in 1900. For many years he was a member of the Philadelphia Board of City Trusts, and served as director of numerous public utility, industrial and financial corporations and civic bodies. He was a vestryman of St. Paul's Episcopal Church at Ashbourne, Pennsylvania; and a member of the Historical, Genealogical and Colonial societies of that State, the Fairmount Park Association, Union League, Art, and Country clubs of Philadelphia, Germantown Cricket Club, Maryland Club of Baltimore, and Manhattan Club of New York. He gave the present home of the Bucks County Historical Society at Doylestown, and his family, after his death, in accord with his expressed wish, gave the "William L. Elkins Masonic Orphanage for Girls of Pennsylvania," in Philadelphia.

William Lukens Elkins married, January 21, 1857, Maria Louise Broomall, born August 30, 1832, daughter of James and Rachel (Baker) Broomall, of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and a descendant of John Broomall, who came to Pennsylvania the same year in which William Penn first arrived. She was a member of the Philadelphia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society Colonial Dames of America, and of various boards in philanthropic

and educational institutions of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. William Lukens Elkins became the parents of four children:

1. George W., of whom further.
2. Ida Amelia, born August 23, 1859; married Sidney F. Tyler.
3. Eleanore, born September 21, 1861; married George Dunton Widener.
4. William Lukens, Jr., born September 26, 1863; married Kate Felton.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 255-58.)

(IV) GEORGE W. ELKINS, eldest child of William Lukens and Maria Louise (Broomall) Elkins, was born September 26, 1858, in Philadelphia. He received his education at the Hancock grammar school in that city, and at the private school of Professor S. W. Hastings. He was one of the most active and prosperous of the younger business men of Philadelphia. After the death of his father he withdrew largely from business pursuits to care for large trusts that devolved upon him, one of these being the management of his father's estate. He is a former president of the Elkins Gas and Coal Company; former treasurer of the Elkins Manufacturing and Gas Company; and is now (1933) president of the Barrett Manufacturing Company, a director of the Land Title and Trust Company, Union Traction Company, Vulcanite Portland Cement Company, and of many other corporations. He is a member of the Union League, Manufacturers', Racquet, Bachelors' Barge, Huntington Valley Country, Riverton Gun, and Germantown and Philadelphia Cricket clubs.

George W. Elkins married, November 17, 1881, Stella E. McIntire, born at Dayton, Ohio, May 15, 1861, daughter of the late Colonel John K. and Evaline (Von Tuyl) McIntire, her father a former leading banker and capitalist of Dayton, Ohio. Mrs. Elkins is a member of the Philadelphia Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution, and of the Acorn Club of that city. Children:

1. William McIntire, of whom further.
2. Stella Von Tuyl, born March 16, 1884.
3. George W., Jr., born March 3, 1886.
4. Louise Broomall, born April 13, 1890.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 258-59.)

(V) WILLIAM MCINTIRE ELKINS, eldest child of George W. and Stella E. (McIntire) Elkins, was born in Philadelphia, September 3, 1882. He attended William Penn Charter School of Philadelphia and St. Mark's School, Southborough, Massachusetts, whence he entered Harvard University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1905. He is a member of the firm of Elkins, Morris and Company, bankers and brokers, and is a director of the Real Estate Land Title and Trust Company and a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. President of the Welfare Federation of Philadelphia, he is also vice-president of the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art, and a trustee of St. Mark's School at Southborough, Massachusetts.

In politics, Mr. Elkins carries out the tradition of his fathers, and adheres firmly to the Republican party, but is not an office holder. Like a number of his forebears who gave a patriotic complexion to the family name, he has served his

government in its armed forces, having held the commission of lieutenant in the United States Naval Reserve in 1917-18. He is a member of the Philadelphia Club, Union League and Racquet and Tennis clubs of Philadelphia. His religious interest centers in the church of his membership, St. Paul's Episcopal, of Chestnut Hill.

Mr. Elkins' presence and participation in the affairs of various important financial, educational and civic institutions are cordially welcomed and highly-valued by his colleagues, since he is worthily carrying out the lofty aims and purposes for which the name Elkins is a synonym.

William McIntire Elkins married, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, June 10, 1905, Elizabeth Wolcott Tuckerman. (Tuckerman VIII.) They are the parents of three children:

1. William Lukens, born May 8, 1906.
2. Elizabeth Wolcott, born March 20, 1910.
3. Bayard Tuckerman, born December 23, 1912.

The record achieved by Mr. Elkins is the sum total of devotion to the spheres of endeavor in which his activities have been directed. It possesses a peculiar interest always, since his career illustrates the benefits which accrue from a faithfully executed stewardship of a rich family heritage.

(Family data.)

(The Howell Line).

(1) THOMAS HOWELL was doubtless born in England, and died at his home on Cooper's Creek, New Jersey, in 1687. He was of Haxleston, County Stafford, England, when on August 31, 1677, he purchased from Benjamin Bartlett a "half part of One full and undivided ninetyeth part" of the "Tract of Land & premises called West New Jersey," "for and in consideration of ye sum of twenty pounds." But at the date of his emigration to America, he probably resided at Tamworth, County Warwick, England, where he possessed a landed estate, which descended to his eldest son, Daniel. Thomas Howell, on August 31, 1682, with his sons and daughters, embarked at Deal, England, in the "Welcome," for the voyage made historic by the presence of William Penn, proprietor of Pennsylvania, then on the way to place himself at the head of the government established in his province. He (Howell), with most of the other passengers, landed at New Castle "on the Delaware," October 27. He soon proceeded to West New Jersey, where he took up his residence on the lands which he had purchased on the north side of Cooper's Creek, in Waterford (now Delaware) Township, in Gloucester (now Camden) County. On his large estate he erected a dwelling-house and there resided for the brief time that he lived after coming there. He was chosen to a seat in the legislative council of the colony, and was in attendance at the May and September sessions in 1683. He was reëlected in 1685. In a deed executed shortly before his decease he is described as a "planter." His wife did not accompany him to the New World, but in 1687 she accompanied her son, Mordecai (who then visited England), to America, and took her residence in Philadelphia.

Thomas Howell married in England, Katherine, who died in Philadelphia in September or October, 1695. Children, all born in England:

1. Daniel, of whom further.
2. Mordecai.
3. Miriam.
4. Priscilla.
5. Katharine.

(J. G. Leach: "Genealogical and Biographical Memorials of the Reading, Howell, Yerkes, Watts, Latham, and Elkins Families," pp. 137-43.)

(II) DANIEL HOWELL, son of Thomas and Katherine Howell, was born in England, about 1660, and died in Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in September, 1739. He came with his father to America in the "Welcome," in 1682, and settled on a plantation given to him by his father, on Cooper's Creek. This estate, called "Livewell," and containing two hundred and fifty acres, he sold to his brother, Mordecai, in 1687. His landed interests were large and valuable. As the eldest son and heir-in-law, he inherited the proprietary interest of his father in West New Jersey, portions of which interest he disposed of in his lifetime to various persons. In 1690, he removed to Philadelphia, where he served on the grand jury in 1701. Later, he removed to Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and there resided until his death.

Daniel Howell married, September 4, 1686, Hannah Lakin, of Philadelphia, who evidently died before her husband; she was a sister of Moses Lakin, of Cooper's Creek. Children:

1. Captain Daniel, of whom further.
2. Hannah, married Job Howell.
3. Benjamin, died September 6, 1774; married Catharine Papen.
4. Joseph, died in 1776.
5. Catharine, married William Rittenhouse.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 143-46.)

(III) CAPTAIN DANIEL HOWELL, son of Daniel and Hannah (Lakin) Howell, was born at "Livewell," on Cooper's Creek, Gloucester (now Camden) County, New Jersey, about 1688, and died in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, in 1733. He removed from Pennsylvania to Amwell, New Jersey, where he was an early settler on lands given him by his father-in-law, Colonel John Reading, the founder of Amwell. He was a farmer and miller, and at the time of his decease was engaged in the mining of copper, the earliest mining industry in Hunterdon County. His copper furnace he devised to his sons Joseph and Benjamin. Captain Howell, in 1719, served on the first grand jury in the county; was commissioned coroner in 1721, the first to hold the office in that county. In 1722, he became one of the first assessors, and the following year a commissioner of highways. In 1725, he was commissioned a justice of the peace and of the quorum for Hunterdon County, and in 1727, an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas, and remained in judicial office until his decease. In 1727, he was also commissioned "Captain of the Regiment of militia for ye Township of Amwell in ye County of Hunterdon whereof John Reading Esquire is Colonel." Colonel Read-

ing, who was Captain Howell's father-in-law, was the foremost citizen of the county and one of the leading men of the colony.

Captain Daniel Howell married, about 1710, Elsie Reading, daughter of Colonel John and Elizabeth Reading. Children:

1. Elizabeth, married Lucas Ryerson.
2. Daniel, died in 1790; married Julianna Holcombe.
3. John, of whom further.
4. Joseph.
5. Benjamin, married Agnes Wooliver.
6. Mary.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 146, 149, 150.)

(IV) JOHN HOWELL, ESQUIRE, son of Captain Daniel and Elsie (Reading) Howell, was born in Amwell Township, Hunterdon County, New Jersey, August 8, 1721, and died at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 27, 1808. He received under the will of his father one-half interest in a gristmill and in a plantation of sixty acres, in Hunterdon County, on the banks of the Delaware. He engaged in the business of a saddler and harness maker. He was commissioned a justice of the peace in 1780, and resigned from that office in January, 1785. He and his wife were members of the First Baptist Church at Roxborough, Philadelphia.

John Howell married Elizabeth Yerkes, born in the Manor of Moreland, Montgomery (formerly Philadelphia) County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1725, died, probably at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, March 11, 1793, daughter of Herman and Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes. Children, all born probably at or near Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia:

1. Mary, married Thomas Norton.
2. Hannah, born December 30, 1752, died October 28, 1820; married, January 8, 1778, Major John Levering.
3. Daniel, of whom further.
4. Sarah, born about 1761; married, about 1784, Anthony Levering.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Reading, married, June 3, 1792, Mary Busby.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 151, 156, 158. J. G. Leach: "Chronicles of the Yerkes Family," pp. 21-22.)

(V) DANIEL HOWELL, son of John, Esquire, and Elizabeth (Yerkes) Howell, was born at Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, about 1753, died in Moreland Township, Pennsylvania, in February, 1830, and was buried in the graveyard of the Southampton Baptist Church, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He purchased lands in Moreland Township, August 1, 1781, and December 12, 1795.

Daniel Howell married, about 1773, his cousin, Elizabeth Yerkes, born March 26, 1758, died September 2, 1826, daughter of Silas and Hannah (Dungan) Yerkes. Children, born in Moreland Township:

1. Hannah, born July 30, 1774.
2. Sarah, born July 15, 1776.
3. Elizabeth, born February 19, 1779.

4. Esther, born December 15, 1780, died July 2, 1860; married, October 19, 1801, Jacob Gordon.
5. John, born November 15, 1782, died August 15, 1849; married Mary Peart.
6. Deborah, born November 2, 1784, died in 1848; married Uriah Wilson.
7. Mary, born August 16, 1787, died August 20, 1871; married, in 1806, Aaron Hise.
8. Rebecca, born March 22, 1790; died December 16, 1859; married, in July, 1814, William Lukens.
9. Martha, born August 26, 1792.
10. Susanna, of whom further.
11. Silas, born March 20, 1797, died August 2, 1880; married Mary Jane Henderson.
(*Ibid.*, pp. 158, 167. J. G. Leach: *Chronicles of the Yerkes Family*," pp. 42-43.)

(VI) SUSANNA HOWELL, daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Yerkes) Howell, was born in Moreland Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1794, and died in Philadelphia, August 12, 1867, a descendant of many early families of prominence in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Massachusetts. She married, in 1812, George Elkins. (Elkins II).

(*Ibid.*. Family data.)

(The Tuckerman Line).

Tuckerman is an occupational name finding its origin in "a tucker," a person having to do with a particular phase of cloth-making.

The Tuckerman name appears in Germany, Holland, and England, yet the families appear to have no definite connection aside from the name itself. In Germany, the Tuckermans were of the burgher class and were interested in the weaving industry. The family in Holland is of German origin. The Tuckermans in England were long settled in Devonshire, where there is a deed recorded in that name as early as 1445. In the parish of Cornworthy, the Tuckermans were considerable landowners, and in the seventeenth century intermarried with the families of Giles of Bowden, Sir Edward Harris, and with the Fortescues, now represented by Earl Fortescue.

(Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," pp. 8, 9.)

(I) JOHN TUCKERMAN, younger son of Thomas Tuckerman, of County Devon, England, was born in 1624, in Devonshire, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, December 27, 1678. He and his brother Otho emigrated from England to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1649. Although John Tuckerman's wife was a member of the First Church, he retained his allegiance to the Church of England. He married Sarah, and they were the parents of nine children, all born in Boston, Massachusetts:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1651.
2. John (2), of whom further.
3. Sarah, born November 20, 1657, died a few weeks later.
4. Richard, born November 27, 1658.
5. Christian, born July 8, 1661.
6. Priscilla, born August 5, 1666.
7. Martha, born August 28, 1668.

8. Abraham, born December 3, 1670; married, July 15, 1692, Constance Worster.

9. Isaac, born February 6, 1673.

("American Ancestry," Vol. IV, p. 76. B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," pp. 9-10.)

(II) JOHN (2) TUCKERMAN, son of John and Sarah Tuckerman, was born October 8, 1655, in Boston, Massachusetts, and died in 1735. He was a merchant in Boston. He served in King Philip's War, in 1675-76, in Captain Henschman's Company and in Captain Wadsworth's Company at the Sudbury fight, where he was badly wounded, but he recovered to take part in the Narragansett campaign, for which service he shared in land allotments in the Merrimac country. In his later life John Tuckerman belonged to the Old South Church of Boston.

He married (first), in 1680, at First Church in Boston; and (second), November 14, 1693, Susanna Chamberline, born in 1671, daughter of Edmund and Hannah (Burden) Chamberline. Child of first marriage:

1. John, married, in 1708, Hannah Gent.

Children of second marriage:

2. Sarah.

3. Abraham.

4. Jacob.

5. Edward, of whom further.

(B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," p. 13. "Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners' Report," Vol. IX, p. 211. "Vital Records, Malden, Massachusetts," pp. 15, 215.)

(III) EDWARD TUCKERMAN, son of John (2) and Susanna (Chamberline) Tuckerman, was born in 1699, probably in Boston, Massachusetts, and died in Boston, December 9, 1751. In 1731, Edward Tuckerman and his half-brother, John, were "traders in equal halves," Boston. Records show that Edward Tuckerman had nine pieces of real estate in Suffolk County and his share of his father's grant in the Narragansett townships. In 1734, we find him an original proprietor at the foundation of Trinity Church, to which he subscribed annually for charitable works, ten pounds, besides seven pounds to the Episcopal Charitable Society.

Edward Tuckerman married, June 21, 1738, Dorothy Kidder, daughter of Joseph and Dorothy (Dows) Kidder. They became the parents of two children:

1. Dorothy, baptized, May 20, 1739, at Trinity Church; married.

2. Edward (2), of whom further.

(B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," p. 19.)

(IV) EDWARD (2) TUCKERMAN, son of Edward and Dorothy (Kidder) Tuckerman, was born December 29, 1740, according to Tuckerman in his "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," but in the "American Ancestry," the date is given as January 25, 1740. He died July 22, 1818, and was buried at Mt. Auburn.

When Edward (2) Tuckerman was eleven years old, his father died, so he went to live in the home of his cousin, Thankful Harris (child of John, first in list of children, Generation II), whose husband, Stephen Harris, had a successful grain business and bakery. Young Edward grew up in this friendly home, and became

Stephen Harris' business partner. He joined the Artillery Company in 1765, and was lieutenant of fireworkers in 1771; vice-president of the Association of Mechanics, a charitable organization of which Paul Revere was president, in 1795; surveyor of wheat, 1782-1817, and served in the Massachusetts Legislature, 1805-1807. About 1776 he removed his family for safety to Cambridge and then to Dedham, but returned to Boston to live.

Edward (2) Tuckerman married, February 20, 1766, Elizabeth Harris, born in 1747, died in 1805, daughter of Stephen and Thankful (Tuckerman) Harris. Children:

1. Elizabeth, born in 1768; married, January 31, 1797, Stephen Salisbury, of Worcester, Massachusetts.
2. Lucretia, born in 1770; married, October 19, 1790, Robert Wier, Jr.
3. Susan, died in childhood.
4. Edward, born February 13, 1775, in Boston, died May 29, 1843; founded first Boston Savings Bank, December 13, 1816; married (first), December 19, 1798, Hannah Parkman; (second), January 28, 1817, Sophia May.
5. George Washington, born during the siege of Boston, died in Argentina, South America; married in Argentina, a Spanish lady.
6. Rev. Joseph, of whom further.
7. Henry Harris, born in 1783, died in Newport, Rhode Island, in 1860; married, October 19, 1809, Ruth Lyman Keating.
8. Gustavus, born April 26, 1785, died January 15, 1860; married in England, Jane Francis, of Edgbaston.

(B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," pp. 24, 27-34, 37, 39, 45, 48, 52-56, 61, 64-65. "American Ancestry," Vol. IV, p. 76. "Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners' Report," Vol. XXX, pp. 131, 141, 275.)

(V) REV. JOSEPH TUCKERMAN, son of Edward (2) and Elizabeth (Harris) Tuckerman, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 18, 1778, and died April 20, 1840, in Havana, West Indies, where he had gone for his health. He received his early education at the Boston Latin School and at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts. In 1794, he entered Harvard College. On November 4, 1801, Joseph Tuckerman was ordained a minister of an old parish near Boston, now in the limits of Chelsea, Massachusetts. Throughout his life he was vitally interested in benefiting the poor, and it was largely due to him that the institution known as the Farm School was established. In 1816 and 1833 he visited Europe, and there, also, endeavored to relieve the condition of the poor. The Tuckerman Institute at Liverpool, England, is a result of his awakening the people to the great need.

Rev. Joseph Tuckerman married (first), July 5, 1803, Abigail Parkman, born February 14, 1779, died July 28, 1807, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Parkman, and (second), November 3, 1808, Sarah Cary, born November 22, 1783, in the West Indies, died September 17, 1838, in Boston, Massachusetts, daughter of Samuel and Sarah (Gray) Cary. Children of first marriage:

1. Susan Parkman, baptized June 3, 1804; died November 12, 1809.
2. Abigail Elizabeth, born August 11, 1805; married, October 2, 1827, Dr. John Phillips Spooner.
3. Edward or Francis Edward, born June 2, 1807, died at the age of twenty-two.

Children of second marriage:

4. Joseph, born June 29, 1811; married Lucy, his cousin.

5. Sarah Cary, born February 14, 1813, died December 16, 1901; married Alexander Christian Becker.
6. Samuel Cary, born February 1, 1815, died August 19, 1870; married Catherine Pierce.
7. Lucius, of whom further.
8. George, baptized, June 3, 1821, died February 22, 1822, at the age of ten months.
9. Ann Montague Cary, born November 5, 1823, died November 30, 1823.
10. George Ferdinand.

(B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," pp. 66, 75, 84, 97-98, 109-114, 117, 118, 308, 546. "Vital Records, Chelsea, Massachusetts," p. 308. "Boston, Massachusetts, Record Commissioners' Report," Vol. XXIV, p. 329.)

(VI) LUCIUS TUCKERMAN, son of Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Cary) Tuckerman, was born March 19, 1818, in Boston, Massachusetts, and died June 10, 1890, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. He received a counting house education at Boston, and lived for a time with his uncle, Henry Cary, in New York. However, his adventurous spirit led him West, and he established himself in business in Chicago, then a small town. In 1845 he was called back to New York to enter business with his brother Joseph, under the firm name of J. and L. Tuckerman, iron merchants, Broadway and Wall Street, New York City. In 1860-70 this type of iron industry reached its height, and before attaining the age of fifty, Lucius Tuckerman was a wealthy man.

In 1845, he built a house on Staten Island, where he reared his large family, and about 1860 the house at No. 22 Washington Square, New York City, became the winter residence, followed later by a Madison Avenue home. In 1874, Lucius Tuckerman bought his Stockbridge, Massachusetts, estate, and about that time built the well-known Tuckerman residence in Washington, D. C., which became the winter home, and a centre of distinguished social affairs. Mr. Tuckerman gave generous attention to public charities and other institutions. In 1869, he was one of the founders of the Metropolitan Art Museum, of New York City, a member of its first executive committee and vice-president.

Lucius Tuckerman married, April 2, 1844, at New York, Elizabeth Wolcott Gibbs. (Gibbs V). Children:

1. Lucius Cary, born August 21, 1846, died September 23, 1849.
2. Alfred, born January 15, 1848, in New York; married, December 10, 1879, Clara L. Fargis.
3. Walter Cary, born March 29, 1849, in New York; married, June 1, 1873, Florence Hardinge Fenno.
4. Laura Wolcott, born August 2, 1850, in New York; married, April 29, 1891, Colonel James Lowndes, of South Carolina.
5. Rupert, born December 16, 1851, in New York, died November 22, 1871.
6. Emily, born November 6, 1853, in New York.
7. Bayard, of whom further.
8. Paul, born November 17, 1856, in New York; married, March 3, 1886, Susan Minturn.
9. Lucy, born February 2, 1858, in New York, died May 12, 1904; married, November 16, 1882, Arthur George Sedgewick.

(B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," pp. 196-97, 200-04, 217, 220, 221.)

(VII) BAYARD TUCKERMAN, son of Lucius and Elizabeth Wolcott (Gibbs) Tuckerman, was born July 2, 1855, in New York. He married, September 26, 1882, Annie Osgood Smith. (Smith V). Children:

1. Elizabeth Wolcott, of whom further.

2. May Appleton, born November 24, 1886, in New York; married, April 18, 1907, Gustav Hermann Kinnicutt, of New York.
 3. Bayard, born April 19, 1889, in Morristown, New Jersey.
 4. Joan Cotton, born April 21, 1891, in New York; married, July 22, 1911, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, Evans Rogers Dick, of Philadelphia.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 219-20.)

(VIII) ELIZABETH WOLCOTT TUCKERMAN, daughter of Bayard and Annie Osgood (Smith) Tuckerman, was born July 24, 1883, at Ipswich, Massachusetts. She married William McIntire Elkins. (Elkins V).

(*Ibid.*, p. 219.)

(The Smith Line).

(I) PETER SMITH, of New Canaan, Connecticut, married Mary. Children:

1. Rev. Daniel, of whom further.
 2. Phineas, born in New Canaan, Connecticut.
- (C. Selleck: "Norwalk, Connecticut," p. 436.)

(II) REV. DANIEL SMITH, son of Peter and Mary Smith, was born August 3, 1764, in New Canaan, Connecticut, and died June 10, 1846, in Stamford, Connecticut. He graduated from Yale in 1791, and united that year with the church at Sharon, Connecticut, where he studied theology under the Rev. Cotton Mather Smith. On June 13, 1793, he was installed in the First Congregational Church at Stamford, Connecticut.

Rev. Daniel Smith married, July 9, 1793, Mary Smith (a cousin), born in 1771, died in January, 1801, daughter of Rev. Cotton Mather and Temperance (Worthington-Gale) Smith. He married (second), June 14, 1801, Catherine Webb, died in 1848, daughter of David Webb. Children of first marriage:

1. Julia Ann, born April 5, 1794.
2. Rev. Thomas Mather, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

3. David Webb, born April 11, 1802.
4. Mary Elizabeth, born October 28, 1804; married Fitch Rogers, Jr.
5. James Augustus, born August 1, 1807, died October 30, 1841.
6. John Cotton, born April 6, 1811.
7. Edward William, born September 2, 1813.

(E. B. Huntington: "History of Stamford, Connecticut," pp. 410-11. B. Tuckerman: "The Cotton Smith Family," pp. 27, 59. S. P. Mead: "Abstract of Church Records of Stamford, Connecticut," pp. 20, 31, 77-80, 115, 143. Huntington: "Stamford Registrations of Births, Marriages and Deaths," p. 105.)

(III) REV. THOMAS MATHER SMITH, son of Rev. Daniel and Mary (Smith) Smith, was born March 7, 1796, at Stamford, Connecticut. In 1816 he graduated from Yale, and after spending a year with his uncle, Rev. John Cotton Smith, he entered the Seminary and graduated in theology in 1820. His first pastorate was in 1822, in the Congregational Church, at Portland, Maine. He also served the Congregational Church in Fall River, Massachusetts; Catskill, New York; New Bedford, Massachusetts. At New Bedford, he changed his religious views and

became an Episcopalian. For a time he was professor of theology at the Seminary, Gambier, Ohio, and in 1845, took up his duties at Kenyon College. From 1850-1854 he served as president of the latter institution. In 1850 he was awarded the degree of Doctor of Divinity by Bowdoin College.

Rev. Thomas Mather Smith married, September 27, 1822, Mary Greenleaf Woods, daughter of Rev. Dr. Leonard and Mary (Wheeler) Woods. They became the parents of six children, three of whom died in infancy. The names of all but the first-born are unknown:

I. John Cotton, of whom further.

(Huntington: "Stamford Registration of Births, Marriages and Deaths," p. 105. J. E. Greenleaf: "Genealogy of the Greenleaf Family," p. 209. "Vital Records, Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. II, p. 306. Huntington: "History of Stamford, Connecticut," pp. 411-12.)

(IV) REV. JOHN COTTON SMITH, son of Rev. Thomas Mather and Mary Greenleaf (Woods) Smith, was born, August 4, 1826 (according to B. Tuckerman: "The Cotton Smith Family"; evidently an error, for 1825 "Vital Records, Andover, Massachusetts," give baptismal date as March 5, 1826), at the home of his grandfather in Andover, Massachusetts, and died January 10, 1882, in New York City. He graduated from Bowdoin College, Maine, in 1847, studied theology at Gambier, Ohio, and was ordained in 1850. His pastorates were: Rector at St. John's Church, Bangor, Maine; assistant at Trinity Church, Boston; and from 1860 until his death, rector at the Church of the Ascension, Fifth Avenue at Tenth Street, New York City. He was one of the most active and prominent clergymen in New York in his day, interested in charitable works and housing in the tenement districts. The degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on him by Columbia College in 1862. Dr. Smith was a member of the American Bible Society, and was one of a committee of three to revise the Greek text.

Rev. John Cotton Smith married, December 19, 1849, at Portland, Maine, Harriette Appleton, born March 24, 1829, at Marblehead, Massachusetts, died August 26, 1905, at Ipswich, Massachusetts, daughter of General James and Sarah (Fuller) Appleton, of Appleton Farms, Ipswich, Massachusetts, and Portland, Maine. Children:

1. Mary Greenleaf Woods, born September 9, 1855, died in 1866.
2. Ellen Appleton, born December 17, 1856; married, June 9, 1881, Chalmers Wood, of New York.
3. Roland Cotton, born March 24, 1860; married, October 13, 1886, Margaret S. Otis, of Boston.
4. Annie Osgood, of whom further.
5. Fuller Appleton, born August 10, 1865.
6. Harriette Greenleaf Woods, born June 23, 1867; married, June 19, 1890, Joseph Fitz Woods, of Boston.
7. Bessie (twin), born February 14, 1869, died in infancy.
8. Julia James (twin), born February 14, 1869; married, November 22, 1888, George B. Post, of New York.

(B. Tuckerman: "The Cotton Smith Family," p. 60, 65-68. C. Selleck: "Norwalk, Connecticut," p. 178. "National Encyclopedia of America Biography," Vol. VIII, p. 120. "Vital Records, Andover, Massachusetts," Vol. I, p. 335.)

(V) ANNIE OSGOOD SMITH, daughter of Rev. John Cotton and Harriette (Appleton) Smith, was born February 20, 1862, in New York City. She married, September 26, 1882, Bayard Tuckerman. (Tuckerman VII).

(B. Tuckerman: "The Cotton Smith Family," p. 66.)

(The Gibbs Line).

Gibbs, similar to Gibb, Gibby, and Gibson, is a baptismal name, meaning "the son of Gilbert." The Gibbs family is said to have come into England among those who followed the Conqueror. Various branches settled in counties Devon, Kent, Warwick, and Somerset. It is presumed that the ancient family was seated in Brittany. One Robert de Guibe, son of Adonit de Guibe, a gentleman of Brittany, was appointed to the bishopric of Treguin in 1483, to Rennes in 1502, and to the arch-episcopal see of Nantes in 1506. As early as 1377 one John Gibbs was of Fenton in Devonshire. In the seventeenth century a family of Gibbs lived at Bedminster parish, Bristol, Somerset border (England), and it is a tradition that the Gibbs family following are descended from them.

(Charles W. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames," p. 315. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, pp. 163-64.)

(I) JAMES GIBBS was born in England, and died, June 1, 1731, in Bristol, Rhode Island. He was probably in New England before 1700. In 1720-21, he was living in Bristol, Rhode Island. It is a tradition in the family that he came from near Bristol, Somerset border, England. Probably as one record says, they (James and his wife) came in 1680 to New England from Stowe, in Somersetshire. James Gibbs married in Bristol, England, Sarah, born about 1674, died October 8, 1756. Children:

1. William.
2. George, of whom further.
3. John, born October 25, 1699, died between 1760 and 1762; married, October 19, 1729, Sarah Jones, died in 1746; (second), April 29, 1750, Sarah Gladding.
4. Ann, born April 18, 1702; married (intention published) February 9, 1720-21, Simon Tilley.
5. Jane, born February 24, 1708, died December 22, 1755; married (intention published), April 1, 1727, James Fowler.
6. Captain James, born November 14, 1711, died November 17, 1795; married (first), January 25, 1735, Martha Giddings, died May 6, 1740; (second), May 13, 1742, Mary (Munro) Ingraham.

(Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, pp. 164-65. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXVIII, p. 208. "Vital Record of Bristol, Rhode Island," Vol. VI, pp. 22, 134. Family Record of James and Sarah Gibbs, p. 8.)

(II) GEORGE GIBBS, son of James and Sarah Gibbs, was born August 13, 1695, in England, and died August 6, 1755, in Newport, Rhode Island. He was a baker in Newport, Rhode Island, having learned his trade under Caleb Claggett. George Gibbs married (first) Hannah Claggett, daughter of Caleb Claggett, of Bristol, Rhode Island, and (second), October 19, 1733, Ruth Hart, born in 1709, died June 4, 1784, daughter of Widow Mary (George) Hart. Child of first marriage:

1. Hannah, born in 1732; married Jabez Champlin.

Children of second marriage:

2. George (2), of whom further.
3. James, born September 11, 1736, died July 23, 1737.
4. Sarah, born January 4, 1739, died March 17, 1821; married Oliver Champlin.
5. Ruth, born October 25, 1741, died December 26, 1741.
6. John, born April 11, 1743, died June 16, 1765.
7. Mary, born November 25, 1744, died May 27, 1790; married James Robinson.
8. Eliza, born September 21, 1746, died in November, 1829; married Thomas Greene.
9. Ruth, born March 21, 1748, died February 25, 1824; married, December 19, 1771, Samuel W. Whitehorne.

(Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, p. 165. Family record of James and Sarah Gibbs, pp. 13-14.)

(III) GEORGE (2) GIBBS, son of George and Ruth (Hart) Gibbs, was born May 19, 1735, and died October 11, 1803, in Newport, Rhode Island. He, like his father, had a bakery, but became a flour merchant. At one time he was in business with Captain Joseph Anthony, of Philadelphia, and later he entered into co-partnership with his brother-in-law, Walter Channing, at Newport, in a shipping business, trading with China and other distant lands. He left a large estate, to which his widow added by judicious buying of Newport property.

George (2) Gibbs married (first) Susanna Scott, daughter of Joseph Scott; and (second), October 9, 1768, Mary Channing, died in 1824, in Boston, daughter of John and Mary (Chaloner-Robinson) Channing. Child of first marriage:

1. George, born June 2, 1767, died June 13, 1767.

Children of second marriage, born probably in Newport, Rhode Island:

2. Susanna, born April 15, 1770, died September 10, 1790.
3. Mary, born May 3, 1772, died May 27, 1772.
4. Mary, born September 23, 1773, died October 19, 1813; married T. W. More.
5. George, of whom further.
6. Ruth, born November 7, 1778, died March 2, 1870; married William E. Channing.
7. John, born October 2, 1781, died August 26, 1797.
8. Sarah, born June 27, 1784, died June 17, 1866.
9. Elizabeth, born December 10, 1786, died April 7, 1816; married Luther Bradish.
10. William Channing, born February 10, 1789, died February 21, 1871; Governor of Rhode Island, 1821-24; married Mary Kane, of New York.
11. Susannah, born November 28, 1792, died January 15, 1817.

(Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, pp. 165-67, 170-71. Family Record of James and Sarah Gibbs, p. 17.)

(IV) COLONEL GEORGE GIBBS, son of George (2) and Mary (Channing) Gibbs, was born January 7, 1776, in Portsmouth, and died August 6, 1833, at Astoria, Long Island. He was sent in early life as supercargo to China on one of the ships of the Gibbs and Channing Company, his father hoping to place him as his successor in the business. Colonel Gibbs, however, became interested in a far different life, and spent much time abroad collecting specimens of minerals. This entire collection of about twenty thousand specimens was, in 1825, purchased by Yale University. In 1812, he removed to a large estate, "Sunswick," at Astoria,

Long Island, and devoted much time to horticulture. After his death, the estate was sold.

Colonel George Gibbs married Laura Wolcott, born April 10, 1794, died December 10, 1870, daughter of the Hon. Oliver and Elizabeth (Stoughton) Wolcott. Children, first three born at "Sunswick," Astoria, Long Island:

1. George, born July 17, 1815, died April 9, 1873, in New Haven, Connecticut; married, in 1871, his cousin, Mary Kane Gibbs.
2. Mary, died in infancy.
3. Elizabeth Wolcott, of whom further.
4. Oliver Wolcott, born February 21, 1822, in New York City, died December 9, 1908; married, in 1853, Josephine Mauran.
5. Major-General Alfred, born April 22, 1823, died December 26, 1868, in Kansas; married Peggy F. Blair.
6. Laura Wolcott, born August 12, 1827; married T. M. d'Oremieulx.
7. Francis Sarason, born June 24, 1831, died December 25, 1883; married Eliza Gay Hosmer.

(Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, pp. 168-70.)

(V) ELIZABETH WOLCOTT GIBBS, daughter of Colonel George and Laura (Wolcott) Gibbs, was born July 8, 1819, at "Sunswick," Astoria, Long Island, and died August 25, 1906, in Stockbridge, Massachusetts. She married, April 2, 1844, in New York, Lucius Tuckerman. (Tuckerman VI.)

(Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, p. 169. B. Tuckerman: "Notes on the Tuckerman Family," p. 217.)





Macfarlane

Macfarlane

Through her marriage to Charles William Macfarlane, Kathleen Selfridge is allied with an ancient and distinguished Scotch ancestry. The Macfarlane Clan takes its name from the Chief, Parlan (Bartholomew), who lived during the reign of King David Bruce. Noted for its bravery and independence, the spirit of the clan is cherished by the Macfarlanes of today.

On her own side, Kathleen (Selfridge) Macfarlane is descended from Colonial families of various nationalities. They were all early inhabitants of Pennsylvania, some of them fleeing from France to Holland and thence to America to gain religious freedom; some were keen and successful merchants, others were soldiers, officeholders, landowners, and prominent men of affairs. All were men of honor, possessing a fine ideal of intelligence, courage and citizenship.

(Frank Adams: "Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," pp. 73-75.)

(I) DAVID MACFARLANE, the first of the name of whom we have record, married Catherine Macfarlane. They were the parents of:

1. Rev. Andrew, born in 1840, died in 1906; studied to be a missionary; gained the degrees Master of Arts, Doctor of Medicine and Doctor of Philosophy; was a professor in Beirut College in Syria.
 2. John James, M. A.; was a barrister and statistician of the Commercial Museum for thirty years; also served as State Senator.
 3. Charles, died in 1910.
 4. David, died in 1910.
 5. Elizabeth.
 6. Mary, died in 1910.
 7. Charles William, of whom further.
- (Family name used by Arms)

(II) CHARLES WILLIAM MACFARLANE son of David and Catherine (Macfarlane) Macfarlane, was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1852, and died May 15, 1921. Both his parents were Scots; he inherited many of the characteristics of his mother and early manifested a capacity for money-making and other attributes of the Scottish nature, as thrift and a student's qualities. These were developed and moulded in happy harmony and effectively with the growth of years.

Young Macfarlane in his boyhood was attracted as an amateur by the subject of geology. His enthusiasm and searches resulted in a large collection of minerals and also a collection of ferns. He disposed of his minerals and ferns for a price sufficient to defray the expense connected with two years of study at Lehigh University, and in that time he completed the full four years' course through brilliant intellectual qualities and a seemingly inexhaustible energy. Lehigh gave him the degree of Civil Engineer at graduation in 1876. One of his ferns, found in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, brought a high price from the Smithsonian Institution.

MACFARLANE.

Arms—Argent, a saltire engrailed between four roses gules.

Crest—A demi-savage, wreathed around the temple and waist with leaves, grasping in his dexter hand a sheaf of arrows, and pointing with the sinister to an imperial crown resting on the wreath, all proper.

Supporters—Two Highlanders in belted plaids, with broad swords, and on a compartment wavy the word Lochsloy.

Motto (Over Crest)—This I'll defend.

(Arms used by family.)

Macfarlane

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2. John James, M. A.; was librarian and statistician of the Commercial Museum for thirty years; and served as State Senator.
3. Claudis, died in early life.
4. David, died in early life.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Mary.
7. Charles William, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) CHARLES WILLIAM MACFARLANE son of David and Catherine (Macfarlane) Macfarlane, was born in Philadelphia, November 5, 1852, and died May 15, 1921. Both his parents were Scots; he inherited many of the characteristics of his mother and early manifested a capacity for money-making and other attributes of the Scottish nature, as thrift and a student's qualities. These were developed and moulded in happy harmony and effectively with the growth of years.

Young Macfarlane in his boyhood was attracted as an amateur by the subject of geology. His enthusiasm and searches resulted in a large collection of minerals and also a collection of ferns. He disposed of his minerals and ferns for a price sufficient to defray the expense connected with two years of study at Lehigh University, and in that time he completed the full four years' course through brilliant intellectual qualities and a seemingly inexhaustible energy. Lehigh gave him the degree of Civil Engineer at graduation in 1876. One of his ferns, found in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, brought a high price from the Smithsonian Institution.

Its rarity has been confirmed by failure in subsequent years to find another like it. At Lehigh young Macfarlane stood out as a student with an excellent singing voice. Its discovery and his own great fondness for music led to his becoming a member of the Philharmonic Society of Bethlehem, which town adjoins Lehigh's campus. For the following year he did graduate work in chemistry at his *alma mater*. He also had a great love for Lafayette College, where he had studied for a time before entering Lehigh. From the last-named institution he joined the force of William Sellers and Company, Sixteenth and Hamilton streets, Philadelphia, and desirous of learning the business "from the ground up," he went to work in the foundry, where he had agreed with the firm to begin. After finishing his two years' stint in this department, working side by side with the laborers, he was advanced to superintendent of the foundry division. During his seven years' occupancy of the post, he suffered the bitter experience of observing a former co-laborer offering to fill the place for a smaller salary; and this from a man whom he had once befriended and taught to read. The pirate was, however, unsuccessful, and thereafter he was treated by Mr. Macfarlane in only a civil and businesslike manner. Under his direction he had a force of five hundred men, all of whom worked in a temperature of 105 degrees Fahrenheit. His duties were exacting and exhausting, but not sufficiently so to prevent his writing evenings at the Mercantile Library in Philadelphia his "Canons of Criticism," a book that early won attention to his literary ability. He was offered the superintendency of the Midvale Steel Company, but declined to accept. In after years he was accustomed to attribute his early success in industrial life to seventy-five per cent. knowledge of human nature and twenty-five per cent. education.

Unwilling longer to bear the restraint of being under some senior authority, and desirous of launching a business of his own, he left the employ of the Sellers iron firm in 1886. He was determined to carve his own career. Summoning his gifts as architect, engineer, builder and manager, he engaged in the real estate and construction business in West Philadelphia. Here he erected a number of houses, executing the entire transaction from the construction of the dwelling to its sale. A feature of his business was the institution of a rather unique policy, as a realtor, by which he brought favorable notice to himself. After the completion of the sale of a house, if the buyer was found to have made a justifiable complaint regarding defects in plumbing, fitting or other work, Mr. Macfarlane cheerfully assumed the cost of making the necessary repairs. Thus was the good-will of his patrons assured and new business was almost always bound to follow. A notebook and a checkbook constituted his office and accounting system. This he supplemented with his Scottish caniness; he well knew how to withhold from the average man of business the knowledge of his own bookishness. This policy he carried into his association with philosophers, economists and artists, with whom he was careful not to discuss rolling mills and construction of dwellings. He was influential in having changed the name of the village of Elm to Narberth, on the Main Line, a short distance from Philadelphia. Having been successful in his real estate enterprises, he was enabled to make investments, returns from which gave him freedom to realize his ambition to be a student and writer for the rest of his life. During

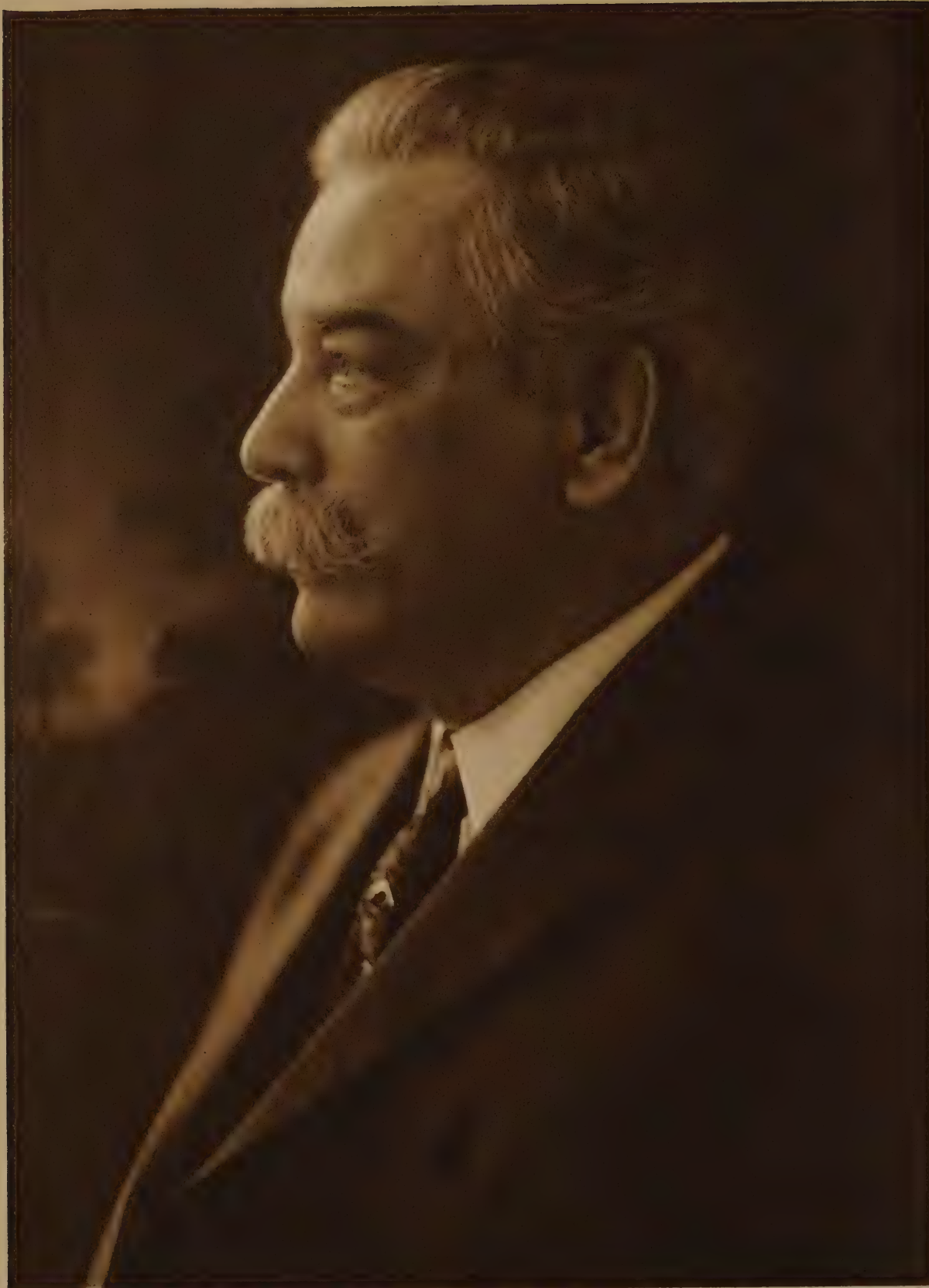


PHOTO-CRAFTERS PHOTO

Chas. Masfourea



Chas Macfarlane

his five or six years in the construction business, he was often called upon to counsel others in projects or transactions. It was he who visioned the great rise in property values in the Fifty-second Street zone, Philadelphia, by the then proposed extension of the elevated railway. He seemed to have a genuine talent for this sort of forecast, which was both interesting and nearly always accurate. Others were amazed, oftentimes, by his exhibition of foresight and acumen in visualizing conditions that might arise in given circumstances. He seemed especially sensitive to indications tell him of a coming rise or fall in certain securities or commodities. He was methodical to the smallest degree—"thoroughness" might well have been his middle name—and this was demonstrated in the instance in later life when he purchased a high-powered automobile. He employed a chauffeur, but was unwilling to use a car without first having knowledge of its mechanism. Forthwith he bought a cheaper car, donned overalls, divided the car into its several parts, and then reassembled them. A similar thoroughness he applied to the writings of the poets, of economists and philosophers.

In 1885, a year before he left the Sellers iron firm, Dr. Macfarlane joined his friend, Mr. Jackson, the celebrated mountain and cloud photographer, in an arduous but most interesting expedition. Their objective point was the summit of Mount Popocatepetl, in Mexico, a semi-active volcano which rises to an altitude of about 17,500 feet above the sea.

Dr. Macfarlane and Mr. Jackson were among the first to cross the border into Mexico on the newly opened railroad in that country. When this was opened, the innovation was much resented by the native Mexicans, and the feeling rose to such heights that many deeds of violence were committed. The train in which Dr. Macfarlane and his companion rode was preceded by a freight train, the crew of which became victims of the natives' deep anger. At a station along the line, at which Dr. Macfarlane's train stopped, there was evidence of the terrible outcome of the barriers placed on the tracks by the natives, for at the station men were busily engaged in making coffins for the victims who had perished in carrying this new device of civilization into a primitive country. It was mere chance that kept Dr. Macfarlane's train from the fate which the natives intended for it and which overtook the train that had gone before it.

Upon arriving at the foot of the mountain, Dr. Macfarlane and Mr. Jackson secured guides and started up the trail on horses, stopping for the night at a clearing where there was a shed for shelter. They took turns sleeping and staying awake to watch the guides. Resuming their journey, they found crosses on the trail marking the graves of many who had been killed.

When the two men reached the snow line, they abandoned their horses. They then took off their shoes and wrapped their feet and legs in sacking. Dr. Macfarlane and Mr. Jackson plodded 5,000 feet through the snow, which was sometimes deep enough to reach their waists and made progress most difficult. Upon reaching the crater of the volcano, they discovered that it had been mined for sulphur. It was perfectly quiet except for a stream of smoke in one corner. The men obtained some remarkable pictures above the clouds, which spread below them and resembled a vast sea. Dr. Macfarlane found a number of very unusual geological specimens and felt richly rewarded for his hard climb.

This strenuous experience was the basis of a lecture many times delivered by the Doctor, entitled "Mexico the Marvelous." The lantern-slides, which accompanied the lecture, were most unique and called for many expressions of deep interest and appreciation.

He was thirty-six years of age when he retired from all active business pursuits, and in 1888 he entered the graduate school of the University of Pennsylvania, where he took advanced work in history, economics and philosophy. He also continued to carry on his studies and criticisms of literature. Thus passed three of his happiest years, laying the groundwork on which he has to achieve renown. In 1891 he went to Germany and spent two years at leading universities, receiving the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Economics at the University of Freiburg in Baden in 1893.

"The 'mauve decade' of the 'nineties was an important period in the history of economic science," wrote Dr. Neil Carothers, of the chair of economics at Lehigh University, in a memorial to Dr. Macfarlane, appearing in the "Lehigh Alumni Bulletin," October, 1931. "The old English classical economics had proved themselves inadequate to explain the phenomena of an expanding capitalistic industry. The German historical school had shown that the classical theories were not in accord with history. But the German school had failed to provide new principles in place of the outworn English doctrines. And in Austria there was developing a new school, headed by a small but brilliant coterie of radical and rebellious theorists in Vienna. Although the Englishman, Jevons, had laid the foundations of Austrian theory many years before, the writings of this new group, expressed in highly technical German, were just beginning to command the attention of the English-speaking economists when Macfarlane went to Germany."

To the task of mastering the difficult theoretical analysis of the Austrian school, Mr. Macfarlane set himself with all his mental powers and physical energies. More especially did he give himself to the study of the work of the great banker-economist, Böhm-Bawerk. As a result "he became one of the small but famous group, including Clark of Columbia, Fetter of Cornell, and Patten of Pennsylvania, whose analyses and criticisms of the Austrian theories gave a new direction to economic science in America. The conflicting doctrines of the three schools have long since been reconciled, and Austrian theory has been incorporated into economic science. Macfarlane's place in the history of the science is among those who played a part in its development." His subsequent years of study on the lines of his chief mental interests and his carefully planned and written expositions of economics and philosophy caused him to be recognized as an authority in America and Europe, a position also acknowledged by his selection as a vice-president of the American Economic Association in 1913.

In 1899 Dr. Macfarlane brought out what was his principal work up to that time, "Value and Distribution." Some have called it his major work. It is a learned and advanced technical treatment of the whole problem of valuation and wealth distribution. The book was reviewed in all the journals of the time. Among the reviewers were such names as Clark and Hollander of America, and Devas and Edgeworth of England. Appreciations and criticisms came from the following leaders in economic thought.

President Arthur Twining Hadley, of Yale University:

From the standpoint of pure theory, this work has decided value. To begin with, unlike many writers on quasi-mathematical economics, the author is a trained mathematician. This has the double effect of making him sparing in the use of illustrative formulas or diagrams, and making him employ correct methods of construction in those which he does use. He also has an amount of practical good sense which prevents him from leaving his theories in the air in unverified and unverifiable shape.

Charles S. Devas, of Bath, England, after criticising Professor Marshall (Cambridge) for losing himself in the mists of normal value and free competition, continues as follows:

That these mists need dispelling even on the west side of the Atlantic is seen by the example of so able a reasoner as Dr. C. W. Macfarlane in his volume on "Value and Distribution." For after admirably recognizing the need of bringing economic theories into harmony with facts, and the utter collapse of the ideal of free competition that seemed to Mill about to be realized; after many brilliant criticisms and valuable contributions toward a proper theory of monopoly he too loses himself in a mist. . . .

But, lest I be totally misunderstood, let me repeat that I am not complaining of the two writers just mentioned as if they ignored monopolies; on the contrary, as already indicated, they are among the foremost of those who have dealt with the new problems that face us.

Professor Eugene von Böhm-Bawerk of the University of Vienna, likewise files an exception, as when he writes:

Professor Marshall, however, and with him all those scientists (as, for example, in former times John Stuart Mill and Jevons, in our day Macfarlane, and indeed also Carver), who have considered the psychological fact, introduced into the science by Rae and Jevons, of the smaller estimation of future pleasures and pains as identical with the recognition of the abstinence theory, makes an additional error, in that he fails utterly to see that a choice must here be made between two concepts which cannot possibly exist side by side.

Professor Eugene von Phillippovich, of the University of Vienna:

I spoke to Böhm-Bawerk a few days ago about your book. He thinks you are right in some of your criticisms of his theories and says that he will take them into consideration in the second edition of his work now in preparation. I congratulate you very heartily upon your great success, and expect to avail myself of several parts of your work in the next edition of my "Grundriss."

Professor Eugene von Böhm-Bawerk, of the University of Vienna:

I have read your book "Value and Distribution," with great interest. I am just now engaged upon a new edition of my work on "Capital," and shall there take occasion to discuss some questions which your book has suggested to me. In many points I must agree with your opinions.

Professor F. S. Edgeworth, of Oxford University:

Dr. Macfarlane leads up to his own theories by improving upon the theories of his predecessors. Many of his criticisms appear to be very just and instructive. . . . Contending with the great Austrian leader (Böhm-Bawerk) on the theory of interest, Dr. Macfarlane appears to us to be victorious all along the line.

Subsequently Dr. Macfarlane wrote many articles on economic subjects, ranging from an analysis of the doctrine of rent in German economics to a history of the Colonial paper money of Pennsylvania. All his works were especially notable for

treatment of the subject matter and for excellence and lucidity of style. A keen admirer wrote of him:

He was possessed of an analytic mind, akin to that of the distinguished Scottish metaphysicians, particularly reminding us of John Stuart Mill. His methods of research were essentially inductive. He sought to make the concrete the particular feature of his investigation, rather than approach the subject by vague generalities. He was inclined to be practical and pragmatic, rather than idealistic. In his economic and sociologic excursions, we note in his methods of analysis the concrete is made to evolve the desired evolution. The occupation or profession is used in securing a coign of vantage from specific angles of observation, and from men and women best qualified by practice and experience to convey special information he could make use of to deduce general laws controlling the operation. Dr. Macfarlane was an original thinker. He had a most receptive mind, candid, which he brought to bear upon cognate topics. Associated with his mental attitude for scientific acquisition was his contention that some opportunity should be afforded academic study as widening the student's mental horizon.

During a visit to Philadelphia by Maxim Gorki, he was entertained by the Franklin Inn Club. Here he was introduced to Dr. Macfarlane and, on hearing the name, thought for a moment and asked, "Is this the man who wrote the book, 'Value and Distribution?'" When assured that it was, Gorki told Dr. Macfarlane that the Russian translation had been confiscated by the Russian Government.

It is true that Dr. Macfarlane's writings were chiefly in economics, but his versatile mind ranged widely. His "Canons of Criticism," already mentioned, an elaborate study of the nature of poetry, he wrote long before he went to Germany. He also wrote "Hugh Campbell," a short and engaging novel, which was received with approval by discriminating readers. In 1915, shortly after the World War got under way, he wrote "Les Defenses du Sanglier," a monograph in French, in which he assumed victory for the Allies and recovery of Alsace-Lorraine by the French, but declared that no permanent peace was possible unless Germany should be deprived of the Westphalia coal supplies. The work attracted wide attention in France. In 1918 it was expanded and rewritten in English as "The Economic Basis of an Enduring Peace." In announcing this work, his publishers said:

In April, 1915, Dr. Macfarlane published a brochure entitled "Les Defenses du Sanglier," or "The Tusks of the Boar," these tusks being the coal fields of Silesia on the eastern frontier of Germany and the coal mines of Westphalia on her western frontier. It was then urged that, stripped of these coal fields, Germany would be as powerless as an untusked boar to further disturb the peace of Europe.

Dr. Macfarlane has devoted the ensuing years to a careful study of the relations between the European supplies of iron and coal and the problem of a lasting peace. The present volume is the result of these studies in which the facts and conclusions are presented with rare clearness and cogency. Explanatory maps add much to the value of the book, while the writer's position as one of the leading economists of our day guarantees a thoroughly sane discussion of this all-important problem. Indeed, the reader is left in no doubt as to the soundness of the conclusion that, if Germany is left in possession of the coal and iron supplies of the continent of Europe, her growth in wealth and population will ultimately enable her to conquer the hegemony of Europe, if not the world.

In brief, it is a book that every serious-minded man and woman should read at this time.

Copies of the earlier brochure, "Les Defenses du Sanglier," were mailed in April, 1915, to every minister, senator and deputy of France as well as to all the leading journals of that country.

This was done in order to call the attention of the leaders of French thought to the fact that, even though France should win the World War and so get back her lost provinces of Alsace and Lorraine, she was doomed as a great European power unless she secured control of the coal mines of Westphalia. So long as Germany had more than 400 billion tons of coal and France had but 17 billion tons, the former would continue to outstrip the latter in indus-

try, wealth and population, and in another half-century would be able to turn and rend her former conquerors even though the present struggle should result in a signal defeat of German arms. It was also urged that if France took the Westphalian coal fields and Russia the Silesian coal fields, the "Tusks of the Boar" would be drawn, this being the only effective way of permanently disarming Germany.

There follow here some extracts from among the scores of serious and appreciative acknowledgments received from the public men of France.

From a member of the French Senate:

It is remarkable for its great good sense, its breadth of view and the soundness of its judgments.

From an important Minister of France:

I have read with keen interest your brochure, "Les Defenses du Sanglier." It contains considerations that merit the serious attention of all those who are interested in the industrial development and even the security of France. I thank you for having sent it to me.

A member of the Chamber of Deputies, trained in the field of mining and metallurgy, wrote:

I have received your brochure, "Les Defenses du Sanglier," and have read it with very great interest. I am studying at this time the metallurgy of Germany, having just finished a series of articles for "Le Correspondent on Germany and Its Iron." It is sufficient to say to you that I am peculiarly prepared to understand the great importance of the suggestions you have made to us. Germany's abundant supply of coal has undoubtedly been a great factor in her attempt to conquer the industrial and political hegemony of Europe.

In "Le Correspondent," of May, 1915, this author concludes a review of "Les Defenses du Sanglier" with the significant remark: "The counsel has been received and will be remembered with keen appreciation."

A leading Senator of France wrote as follows:

I thank you sincerely for your communication which I have received and read with the greatest interest. I will keep your arguments and conclusions in mind when the terms of peace come up for discussion in the Senate Committee on Foreign Affairs.

To the thesis developed in this brochure the journals of France gave liberal space and serious consideration. In some instances they reprinted it in its entirety. A great journal like "Le Temps" devoted the leading editorial of April 18, 1915, to a careful examination of its arguments under the title "Les Problèmes Economiques." After reviewing the paper in some detail the editor wrote:

This is not the time to talk of peace, but rather to give battle to our enemies and in any event an agreement would have to be reached with our allies before France could declare herself on so important a matter. . . . We are not sufficiently accustomed to recognizing the importance of economic problems in our deliberations. . . . If we ignore these considerations the most signal triumph of our arms in the present war may be barren of all permanent advantage, leaving us exposed in the not remote future to the redoubtable revenge of the vanquished in this struggle.

Premier Poincaré arranged an interview with Dr. Macfarlane, urged him to continue exposition of the subject, and further showed appreciation by suggesting that, if a later paper were prepared, it be dedicated to him. On October 31, 1924, the Premier wrote Dr. Macfarlane as follows:

DEAR SIR:

I have read the "Economic Basis of An Enduring Peace" with great interest. No one could have shown more clearly, as early as January, 1918, the capital importance of the distribution of coal and iron in arranging any terms of peace.

It is no longer possible, in my opinion, to alter the status of Asia Minor, nor to seek for solutions outside of the treaties which ended the war. But it is possible and desirable on the other hand, that economic accords relative to coal and iron should be made between the French State and the German State, just as between French manufacturers and German manufacturers. These accords would have been signed long ago if Germany had shown more good will to repair the damages of the war, and if the delays which she inflicted upon us had not placed the Government of the Republic in the position of having to wait a more favorable hour before concluding an economic agreement.

I thank you for the intention, which you were good enough to express, to dedicate a new edition of your book to me.

While making due reservations concerning my own opinion, as I have expressed above, I shall be very happy to see this book, which is full of instructive considerations and generous ideas, widely circulated.

Believe me, dear sir, with my devoted sentiments.

RAYMOND POINCARÉ

Pertinent at this point is the following from President William A. Law of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company:

It was my great privilege to know Dr. C. W. Macfarlane after he had retired from business and was enjoying the leisure to which he was so richly entitled. His active mind and scientific training enabled him to view business problems with singular breadth and accuracy. Like Cecil Rhodes he thought in continents, and in the consideration of investment plans his range of ideas and vision as to values were almost uncanny.

He was always interested in the probable trend of affairs in the world of mines and metals. He evidently devoted much time and thought to his investigation of conditions in the realm of steel, copper and aluminum. Occasionally he discussed with me certain investments based upon his knowledge of the above industries. I was not surprised, therefore, when he produced his famous brochure entitled "*Les Défenses du Sanglier*," and later on his book entitled "*The Economic Basis of an Enduring Peace*."

In 1931, Dr. Macfarlane's talented wife gathered together various of his addresses, articles and letters and published them under the title, "*Science and Literature*." It has been planned to publish another group of economic essays which he left in manuscript form. Testimonials and acknowledgments regarding "*Science and Literature*" were received from the following:

Professor Neil Carothers, of Lehigh University:

On the day I received through your courtesy a copy of "*Science and Literature*," I also received the notice of the death of Dr. Macfarlane. The coincidence impressed me deeply, for I felt that the year of his death could not have been more fittingly marked than by the publication of this extraordinary evidence of his learning and his fine mind.

Professor Frank A. Fetter, of Princeton University:

In a day when materialism is deplored as our national failing, his broad public interest and activities have set an interesting example to the citizen of opportunity.

Accept my affectionate appreciation of your husband's qualities as a friend, a scholar and a man.

Provost Josiah H. Penniman, of the University of Pennsylvania:

Almost simultaneously with the news of your husband's death came your card and volume containing a number of his papers which constitute a contribution to knowledge.

There is something singularly appropriate in this, because, although Dr. Macfarlane has passed on as far as this life is concerned, he has left behind him for the profit and instruction as well as inspiration to others a notable volume.

Professor Benjamin L. Miller, of Lehigh University:

Dr. Macfarlane was an extremely able man and leaves with us a most enviable record of intellectual achievements.

Professor A. W. Van Buren, of the American Academy, Rome, Italy:

"Science and Literature" contains able contributions to the study of problems that face us here as students of Roman history, and at the same time is precious as the record of a rare personality.

Professor W. B. McDaniel, of the University of Pennsylvania:

Dr. Macfarlane was a man of outstanding distinction, and I appreciate the spirit with which you in your time of affliction have sought to further his significance to the world which he has left. I hope you will find some assuagement to your grief in the thought that scholarship never dies.

Dr. G. E. de Schweinitz, of Philadelphia:

Your distinguished husband will be sadly missed in the field of economic science where he labored with finished fruition.

Dr. George C. Stout, of Philadelphia:

"Science and Literature" has shown the depth and clearness of his mind. In addition to his philosophy, he was blest with great depth of view, as well as for his charm and good fellowship.

William A. Law, president of the Penn Mutual Trust Company, of Philadelphia:

I have often thought of the versatility of Dr. Macfarlane's genius and the useful life which he led, affecting in so many helpful aspects the lives of those he met.

"Science and Literature" throws such an interesting light upon the varied elements which entered into his career as a scholar and author.

Dr. H. S. Leach, of Lehigh University:

You have a treasury of memories to fall back upon in your loss. You further know the satisfaction of knowing that your loving care has resulted in greatly prolonging his life and has been magnificent. You also can feel proud of his well-spent life and distinguished accomplishments.

Professor Langdon, of Jesus College, Oxford, England:

"Science and Literature" is obviously a solid page of scholarship, and I console myself for the loss of a good friend by the fact that I have at least his book. I wish his name could have been commemorated at Oxford.

Owen Wister, of Philadelphia:

It is a great pleasure to have from you this rare volume of wisdom and knowledge.

Hon. James W. Beck:

Dr. Macfarlane was a deep and acute thinker. I greatly value the book.

Henry Bartlett, of Philadelphia:

What a privilege it must have been, united so closely with him as a wife and co-laborer in all the versatility of his mind.

Harvey M. Watts, of Philadelphia:

I send you my heartfelt sympathy and my admiration for your lifelong devotion to one who was a true inspiration to noble thinking.

Professor Robert A. Millikan, of the California Institute of Technology:

I am writing to acknowledge receipt of Dr. Macfarlane's book on "Science and Literature," and to thank you very heartily for it. I find it a most interesting book.

Rite (thirty-second degree) in Freemasonry; the University Club, Contemporary Club, Merion Cricket Club, and Franklin Inn Club. He gave his consistent support to the Republican party, whose politics he earnestly endorsed. His religious fellowship was with St. David's Church at Radnor. With his customary warmth and sincerity he maintained all these associations during the years of his activity, for he was a man of social and religious qualities as well as scientific gifts. He thoroughly enjoyed his contacts with officials and men of high standards in the French and other European governments, and his friends in American circles of culture were both numerous and select.

Dr. Macfarlane was truly one of the world's great, one who contributed to the material and mental wealth of the age in which he shone as a bright particular star. Of this international figure—for such he was—one who had admired him for himself and had closely observed his ascent to the heights of fame wrote as follows:

His labors were always public-spirited in respect to the attitude that guided them. Few men had more satisfactorily contributed to the well-being of their fellowmen or had taken such a lively interest in matters of large public import than he. As his record shows, both in actual accomplishments and in the variety of subjects treated, he was a finished scholar. The factors leading to his success were those that bring any real success; and coupled with these were kindness, generosity, beneficence. His memory lives, as it will live for long years to come, a source of encouragement and joy and inspiration to others.

Dr. Macfarlane was laid to rest in Old St. David's Churchyard at Radnor. Upon his tombstone may be read the following lines by Harvey M. Watts:

Here in this calm retreat, this sacred sod,
Lush with the green and bloom, bird-song at dawn and eve,
Ah, sweet his rest who pondered things of God
And troubled ways of men; yet none may truly grieve
For him, the thinker, finding life's surcease
Amid this living beauty in death's long peace.

The following is from "A Portrait" in "Science and Literature":

His breed is dying now, it has nearly gone. But as I remember him with that great quiet forehead, with his tenderness, and his glance which traveled to the heart of what it rested on, I despair of seeing his like again. For, with him there seems to me to have passed away a principle, a golden rule of life, nay, more, a spirit—the soul of Balance. It has stolen away, as in the early morning the stars steal out of the sky. He knew its tranquil secret, and where he is, there must it still be hovering.

Dr. Charles William Macfarlane married Kathleen Selfridge. (Selfridge III-B.) They had one child, Elspeth, born in July, 1890, who died in January, 1891.

(Family data.)

(The Selfridge Line).

(I) GENERAL MATHEW MOTHERWELL SELFRIDGE, son of Mathew and Jean (Wilson) Selfridge, was born in 1792, and died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, in November, 1839. Although he lived in Ireland, he was of Scotch birth and ancestry. He came to Philadelphia in 1812 to join his three uncles, James, Motherwell, and William Wilson. Later he removed to Allentown with his uncle, James Wilson, and there engaged extensively in business as a merchant and a mill owner. He formed a partnership with Thomas B. Wilson, the firm occupying as its store the hotel



Charles W. Macfarlane



Elizabeth Macfarlane



Kathleen Selfridge Macfarlane

SELFE (SELFERIDGE) (SELFRIDGE) ARMS.

Arms—Vert a cross flory argent. (Arms in possession of the family.)



Selte
(Selteridge)
(Selfridge)



Jas. L. Suezbridge

building at the northwest corner of Market Square. The members of the firm were rated among the most active and influential business men of their day, being progressive in advocating public improvements, such as the bridge over the Jordan at Hamilton Street, completed in 1837, and the Northampton Water Company, in 1825-26. They dealt in foreign merchandise and, it appears, in real estate, many purchases of which, by the firm, are noted as of record in the deed books of Lehigh County. In the great fire of June 1, 1848, Selfridge and Wilson suffered a total loss. This was, however, after the death of Mathew M. Selfridge.

Mathew M. Selfridge was very prominent and interested in the activities of the Lehigh Valley. He had vast coal lands, was active in building the Canal, and was one of the founders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company. He was especially active in civic and military affairs. He was general of seven counties and did much to promote the growth and influence of the militia on a progressive basis. The meetings were held at Mauch Chunk, where he shone as an entertainer. His social qualities were remarkable and his conversation brilliant. His funeral was a pageant that was remembered for many years in the Lehigh Valley. Had he lived he would have been one of the wealthy men of Lehigh Valley.

Mathew M. Selfridge married Hannah de LeVan. (First de LeVan Line V.)
Children:

1. William Wilson, of whom further.
2. Jane Ann, married (first) Michael Sieger; married (second) Moses Coolbaugh.
3. James Levan, of whom further.
4. Margaret W., a minor in 1845; married Oliver P. Stark.
5. Mathew M., a minor in 1845.

("Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, Orphans' Court Papers," No. 5695, September Term, 1845. Rev. Warren P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel Le Van and Marie Beau (Huguenots)," pp. 32, 56. "The Biographical Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania of the Nineteenth Century," p. 237. Alfred Mathews and Austin Hungerford: "History of the Counties of Lehigh and Carbon," pp. 128-30, 137, 141. File No. 1530, Register's Office, Allentown, Pennsylvania. "Lehigh County Miscellaneous Deeds," Book V, p. 334; Book XIV, p. 336. Peter Fritts: "History of Northampton County, Pennsylvania," p. 272. J. M. Levering: "A History of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania," pp. 740, 744. Family data.)

(II-A) GENERAL JAMES LEVAN (so recorded) SELFRIDGE, son of General Mathew Motherwell and Hannah (de LeVan) Selfridge, was born in Berks County, Pennsylvania, September 22, 1824, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1887. He was educated at Lafayette College and studied law with Henry King, of Allentown. He removed to Bethlehem in 1857, and engaged in the coal and real estate businesses. He gave most distinguished and continued service during the Civil War, participating in a great number of important battles in command of his regiment, the 46th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers.

General Sherman said of him: "General Selfridge was one of my steady, hard-working and fighting brigade commanders, and stood steady all the time."

General Selfridge served from the first to the last day of the war. Though in the service, he received the Republican nomination, in 1864, for Congress in the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, but the district being largely Democratic he failed to be elected, though he ran considerably ahead of his ticket. President

Lincoln appointed him Assessor of Internal Revenue, and he also served as Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania from 1868 to 1873.

In 1872 he removed to Philadelphia and became a proprietor in the business of the Lehigh Hydraulic Cement Company. Governor Geary appointed him Major-General of the 7th Division of the National Guard of Pennsylvania.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

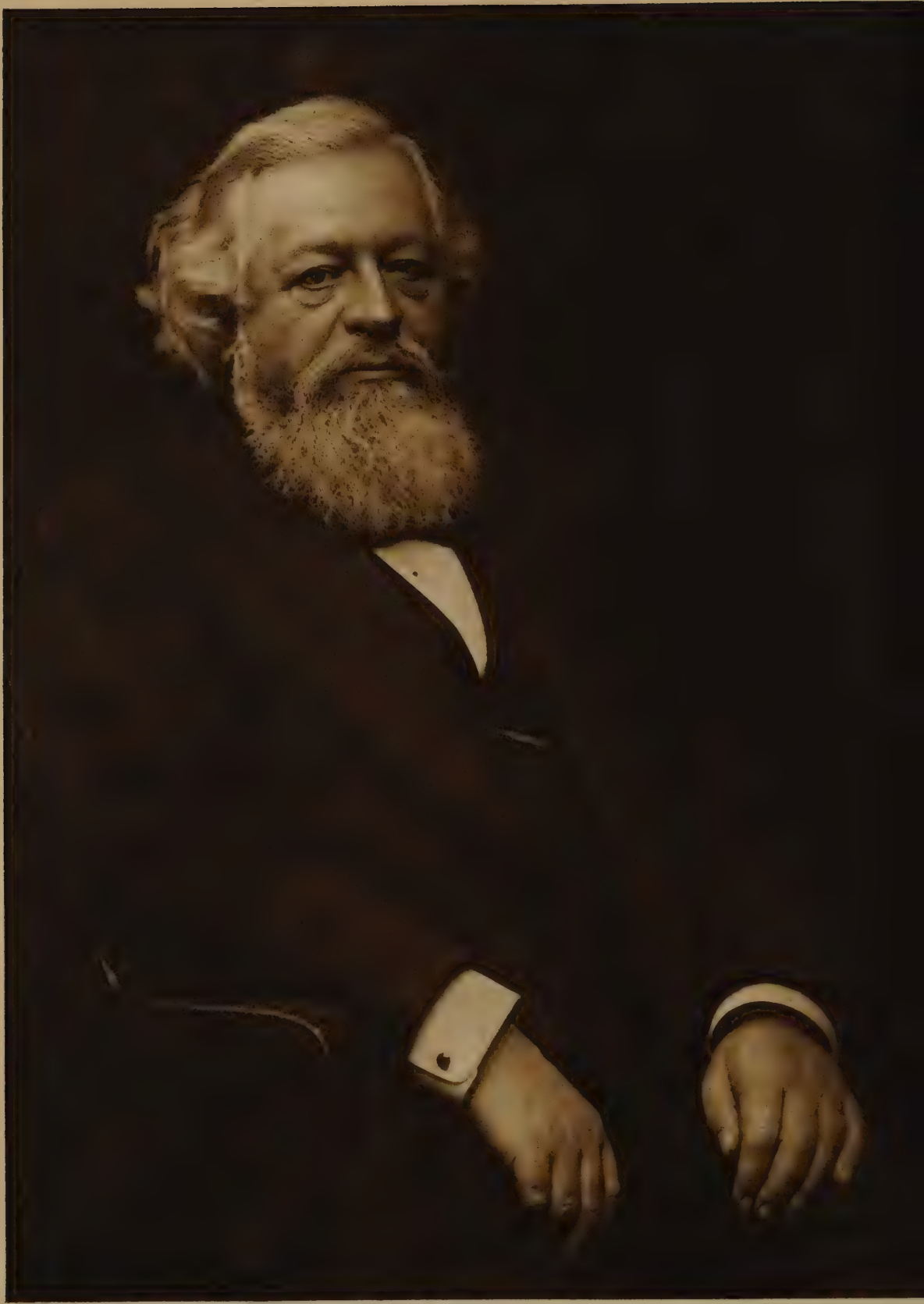
(II-B) WILLIAM WILSON SELFRIDGE, son of General Mathew Motherwell and Hannah (de LeVan) Selfridge, was born near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, March 18, 1817, and died September 10, 1875. He was graduated from Yale University at the head of his class in 1837. His father died soon after his return from college, and as the former's administrator and eldest son, it devolved upon William W. Selfridge to settle the estate. He read law in the office of Henry King, but the complications of affairs of the estate prevented him from continuing his law studies at that time. He was made judge by courtesy and carried the title through life.

In 1842 he was elected to the offices of clerk of the orphans' court, and of the courts of quarter sessions, oyer and terminer, and general delivery of Lehigh County, and served the whole term of said offices with credit to himself and satisfaction to the people. If there was any one feature in the character of Mr. Selfridge which shone out more conspicuously than any other, it was his unfaltering devotion to the principles of justice and liberty. He was a strong Whig from the first, and Henry Clay was his ideal of a statesman and politician. Though living in a community where his political views and party attachments placed him on the side of the minority of voters and though his ambition would have led him to become a representative of the people, a position for which his talents eminently fitted him, still he never allowed his natural aspirations to swerve him from the political path which he had marked out for himself. No consideration of personal interest could or ever did beguile him from allegiance to his duty to his country, as he saw and understood it, and he preferred to remain in private life rather than abandon his convictions.

Few men in the country were more or better conversant with the public questions of the day or better able to discuss them than Judge Selfridge, but it was in his social relations that he was most conspicuous. A more kind-hearted man, whether we view him in his relation as husband, father, brother, or friend, never lived. His kindly nature, as well as his pleasant conversation, attracted people toward him as if by some magnetic influence.

The following deed, recorded in Lehigh County, gives the names of William W. Selfridge's wife and children:

Deed 3 February 1894. Henry B. Luckenbach, Borough of Bethlehem, Northampton county, Trustee of Broad Street Bridge Co. at Bethlehem, Pa., and Maria H. Selfridge, widow of William W. Selfridge, late of Borough of Bethlehem, decd., and Kathleen S. Macfarlan, wife of Charles W. Macfarlan, and Alexander W. Selfridge, City of Phila. (said Kathleen S. Macfarlan and Alexander W. Selfridge being only children and heirs-at-law of said decedent) Cons. \$1.00 . . . etc. Lot in West Bethlehem, Hanover twp., Lehigh county. Originally conveyed to said William W. Selfridge, who was deceased at the date of said conveyance, "Having died on the Tenth day of September A. D. 1875," . . . etc:



Wm. B. Seligman



Maria Wilson Selfridge



Kathleen Selfridge Macfarlane



Kathleen Selfridge Macfarlane

William Wilson Selfridge married Maria Henrietta Wilson. (Wilson III.) Children:

1. Kathleen, of whom further.
2. Major Alexander Wilson, of whom further.
3. Theodore.

("Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, Deeds," Book CXLII, pp. 142, 262. "Philadelphia Wills," Book CLXXVIII, p. 502. Charles R. Roberts: "History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families," Vol. III, p. 1048a. Family data.)

(III-A) MAJOR ALEXANDER WILSON SELFRIDGE, son of William Wilson and Maria Henrietta (Wilson) Selfridge, served gallantly during the Civil War. He was in a great number of engagements, and was the youngest commissioned officer in the Union Army. He enlisted as a private in Company A, 38th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, in June, 1861, and was promoted to second lieutenant of Company H, 46th Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, on February 6, 1862. He served in the Shenandoah Valley under General Banks. He was twice captured, but escaped the first time; the second time he was accused of violating his parole, but was acquitted of the charge and sent to Libby Prison with the rest of General Pope's officers. In four months he was exchanged, joined his regiment in the field and was promoted to captain of his company. He was with Sherman during his famous march to the sea.

At Altoona, Captain Selfridge was appointed acting commissary of subsistence on General Knipe's staff. He was later appointed on the staff of General Broughton in the same capacity, and afterwards on the staff of his uncle, General James L. Selfridge. He was breveted major on March 13, 1865, for his gallantry during the war, and was honorably mustered out of service in August, 1865.

After the war he entered the wholesale coal business in Philadelphia. Major Selfridge was an energetic and ambitious man who strove to be as successful in business as he had been in his war service. He married and had two children.

(Family data.)

(III-B) KATHLEEN SELFRIDGE, daughter of William Wilson and Maria Henrietta (Wilson) Selfridge, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 5, 1850. For ten years she was the soprano soloist of the Philharmonic Society of Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and so met her future husband, Charles W. Macfarlane. She and her husband had much in common in their mental equipment and attitude. It was Dr. Macfarlane's custom to discuss his writings, while in the state of preparation, with her. For useful companionship in this delightful work she had fitted herself by a course of study in mathematics and physics at Bryn Mawr College, and ten years later she had returned to her *alma mater* to take work in history and economics.

Kathleen (Selfridge) Macfarlane rests her mental endowment upon a foundation of fine intelligence and wide reading that has rarely been excelled by any woman. She is also an accomplished pianist.

Kathleen Selfridge married, as before-mentioned, Dr. Charles William Macfarlane. (Macfarlane II.)

(Charles R. Roberts: "History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families," Vol. III, p. 1048a. Family data.)

Daniel Roth married Anna Margaret, who died February 25 1757. Child:

1. Peter, of whom further.

(Charles R. Roberts: "History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families," Vol. III, p. 1048a.)

(II) PETER RHOADS, son of Daniel and Anna Margaret Roth, was born in Whitehall Township, in April, 1737, in the same hour in which his father died, and died in Allentown, Pennsylvania, December 18, 1814. He is buried in the old Tenth Street Cemetery in Allentown. He was educated among the Quakers, by whom he was persuaded to change the spelling of his name to Rhoads. He received a good English education, as well as a knowledge of German, French, Latin, surveying, bookkeeping and the duties pertaining to the scrivener of that day. In 1762 he erected a stone dwelling house on North Seventh Street, Allentown, which still stands, the oldest house in the city.

In 1772 he was tax collector of Salisbury Township, and in 1773 was treasurer of Zion Reformed Congregation. On October 2, 1775, he became a member of the County Committee of Observation, and on July 8, 1776, with Peter Burkhalter, was elected a member of the First Constitutional Convention, which met at the State House in Philadelphia. On July 23, 1776, he was elected a member of the Council of Safety, the most important body in the State at that time.

On May 2, 1777, Peter Rhoads was appointed by the Board of War one of the commissioners from Northampton County to collect blankets for the Continental troops. In October, 1777, he was elected a member of the Assembly, and was reelected in 1778, 1779, and 1780. He was appointed justice of the peace, December 4, 1783.

On October 8, 1784, he was appointed and commissioned president judge of the court of common pleas and of general quarter sessions for Northampton County. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1789-90, and was commissioned an associate judge on August 17, 1791. This position he held continuously in Northampton County until the erection of Lehigh County in 1812, when he was appointed senior associate judge in that county, which position he held until his death, making a total service on the bench of thirty years.

In 1792 an attempt was made by the Allen family to establish a separate county with Allentown as the county seat, and Judge Rhoads, who was the agent of the family at Allentown, took a leading part in the movement. The effort was, however, unsuccessful.

Following is a copy of a letter written to Judge Rhoads by Anne Penn Allen, granddaughter of William Allen, the distinguished barrister and successful merchant who founded Allentown:

SIR:

I feel myself very much obliged by your two friendly letters which I certainly should have answered sooner had there been any interesting intelligence to have given you respecting the Petitions. I am, however, very happy to inform you that many circumstances are much in favor of them & that our friends here think we have great reason to be sanguine. Your letters contained much advice which will be useful. I gave them both to a Member of the Assembly who has a high opinion of your judgment & thinks great advantage may be derived from them. We have many friends here who interest themselves warmly in our behalf &

IN the NAME and by the AUTHORITY of the FREEMEN of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania,

The SUPREME EXECUTIVE COUNCIL of the
said Commonwealth,

To *Peter Rhoads Esquire of the County of*
Northampton

James Currier
General Quarter Sessions of the Peace
WE, reposing especial Trust and Confidence in your Patriotism, Prudence, Integrity, and Knowledge, have appointed you President of the County Court of Common Pleas, and of the Court of Giving hereby and granting unto you the said *Peter Rhoads* full Power and Authority to execute and perform all the several Acts and Things to the said Office belonging.

GIVEN under the Hand of *The Honorable James Ewing* Esquire, Vice President, and the Seal of the State, at Philadelphia, this *seventh* Day of *October* in the Year of our Lord, one Thousand Seven Hundred and *Eighty four*

ATTEST.

Entered in the office for Recording of Deeds in and for the County of Northampton in Book D. vol. 4. page 239 Y^{et} the twenty first day of October 1784

Witness my hand and the seal of said Office the same day

John W. Smith

James Summelle
for John W. Smith

Commission of Peter Rhoads as President Judge of Northampton County



Rhoads Homestead, Allentown, Pennsylvania



Geo Rhoads

who think we shall be successful in carrying our point. If any new idea should occur to you on the subject I shall be very much obliged to you if you would let me hear from you as I find your opinions are of great weight with many of the members of the Assembly.

I beg you to believe me, Sir,

your friend, & hearty well wisher,

ANNE P. ALLEN.

Philadelphia February 7th 1793

PETER RHOADS, Esquire

Northampton County

Allen Town.

About 1798, the Lehigh Navigation Company was formed for the purpose of improving the Lehigh River, and Judge Rhoads became its president. In 1811 Allentown was incorporated into a borough, and he was elected the first burgess, being reelected the following year.

Judge Rhoads was a man of tremendous activity and energy which remained with him in his advanced years. Dr. Egle in a sketch of him, says: "Judge Rhoads was a gentleman of firm convictions, upright and conscientious, and wielded a great influence in the town and county."

Judge Peter Rhoads married (first), November 23, 1762, Sabina Kohler. (Kohler II.) He married (second), April 12, 1789, Sabina's sister, Eva Catharine (Kohler) Miller. (Kohler I, Child 9.) Children, all of the first marriage:

1. A son, died in 1764.
2. Elizabeth, born in 1767, died in 1768.
3. George, of whom further.
4. Peter, born in Allentown, on April 28, 1771, died there July 8, 1836; in 1821 appointed deputy surveyor of the county; upon the organization of the Northampton Bank in 1814, he was elected president and continued in that office until his death; in 1822 he was a candidate for Congress on the Whig ticket; married Barbara Graff, who was born April 29, 1773, and died June 4, 1866, daughter of George Graff.
5. John, born April 10, 1773, died near Egypt, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1851; lived in Allentown until 1812, when he removed to a two hundred and ten-acre farm at Shersersville; in 1837 he removed to the vicinity of Egypt, where he purchased a large farm; married, January 7, 1794, Magdalena Graff, who was born March 5, 1775, and died December 4, 1847, daughter of George Graff.
6. Adam, born and died in 1775.
7. Catharine, born April 26, 1780, died December 25, 1817; married, June 20, 1802, Jacob Blumer, son of Rev. Abraham Blumer.
8. Daniel, born and died in 1783.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. I, pp. 160, 161; Vol. III, pp. 1048a, 1048b, 1048c, 1049, 1050. Family data.)

(III) GEORGE RHOADS, son of Peter and Sabina (Kohler) Rhoads, was born January 24, 1769, and died in Allentown, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, September 12, 1851. He became a carpenter and cabinet-maker. He opened a hotel, in 1810, at Seventh and Linden streets, Allentown, and was at this time also lieutenant-colonel in the militia. In 1811 he was town clerk of the borough, and in 1812 was a member of the first Grand Jury. He was clerk of the county commissioners from 1813 to 1818 and from 1827 to 1832, and county treasurer in 1841. He was a justice of the peace from 1835 to 1840, with his office at No. 532 Hamilton Street.

George Rhoads married Christina Ealer. (Ealer II.) Children:

1. Sarah.
2. Catherine, of whom further.

3. Elizabeth, born November 26, 1796, died March 27, 1829; married, June 12, 1817, George Haberacker, who was born May 12, 1792, and died January 2, 1866; he kept the Court House Hotel, now the Hamilton, from 1825 to 1855, and also the hotel where the Hotel Allen now stands; he was a soldier in the War of 1812 and held town and county offices.
4. Joseph E., died young.
5. Henrietta, born in 1800, died in 1891; married George Frederick.
6. Josiah, born March 2, 1802, died July 17, 1853; he kept the Pennsylvania Hotel for many years.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1048a, 1048b.)

(IV) CATHERINE RHOADS, daughter of George and Christina (Ealer) Rhoads, was born September 28, 1793, and died April 3, 1883. She married John Motherwell Wilson. (Wilson II.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 1048a. "Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Wills," Book X, p. 157.)

(The Ealer Line).

The progenitor of this family in America has not been discovered. One Hans Georg Eheller arrived on the ship "Richard and Mary," John Moore, master, from Rotterdam, and took the Oath of Allegiance on September 26, 1752. The descendants of this man have not been traced. The name is not a common one, and it may be that he is related to the family of our interest, although no definite proof of the same has been established.

(I. Daniel Rupp: "Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants," pp. 279, 280.)

(I) PETER EALER (EAHLER), the first of the name of whom we have record, died in 1822. He first appears in Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, as party to a deed in 1771:

Mortgage 20 November 1771. John Spering, Easton, Co. Northampton, cordwinder, & wife Katherine, to Peter Ealer, of Easton, said county sadler. Lot in Easton.

He is taxed there in 1772, and is called "goal keeper." He appears on the tax lists of Easton in 1785, 1786 and 1788. In the latter year, however, his name is also found on the Whitehall Township tax list, as owner of two hundred and sixty-seven acres.

Peter Ealer was candidate for sheriff of Northampton County every year from 1780 to 1789, inclusive, and was elected in 1784, 1785 and 1786.

To his Excellency the President and the Honorable the Members of the Supreme Executive Council.

The memorial of William Craig of the County of Northampton Humbly sheweth.

That Peter Ealer who is highest on the Return of Sheriffs for the County aforesaid your Memorialist is ready to prove hath acted as Under Sheriff of the said County for the last three years.

That by the Act of Assembly of February 14th 1729, 30 which is yet in full force and unrepealed no man who hath been Under Sheriff of any County by the space of three years is eligible as Sheriff of that County within three years next ensuing.

That the High Sheriff in such cases hath ever been held ineligible since the passing of the said Act of Assembly and the words and spirit of the said Act equally extend to the making Under Sheriffs ineligible to the office of High Sherriff.

That your Memorialist is advised all votes given for a Man who is notoriously ineligible are to be considered as thrown away.

That upon this principle your Memorialist will be placed on the Return with Jacob Bachman & it will be within the choice of your Excellency and your Honours to make either the

said Jacob Bachman or your Memorialist the Sheriff to which choice your Memorialist will most cheerfully submit himself.

Your Memorialist therefore prays that an opportunity may be given to him of proving the facts sett forth in this Memorial and to this end that Robert Traill, Esqr., the late Sheriff may be Summoned to give Evidence.

And your Memorialist will ever pray . . . etc.

October 15, 1784.

WILLIAM CRAIG.

November 5, 1784. Mr. Traill, Mr. Ealer, Mr. Bachman and Mr. Craig attended, agreeably to the order of this Board of the eighteenth of October last, when the Council proceeded to a hearing of the parties touching the disputed election of Sheriffs in the county of Northampton, and after some time spent therein, the parties withdrew.

On consideration of the evidence respecting the said election, the Council were of opinion that the objections stated in the petition of William Craig are not supported; and thereupon it was Ordered that the same be dismissed.

Ordered that Peter Ealer, Esquire, be appointed Sheriff of the county of Northampton.

Peter Ealer, Esquire, offered Jonas Hartzell and Peter Seip, Esquires, of the county of Northampton as sureties for the faithful discharge of the duties of his office of Sheriff for the said county, according to law, which the council approved.

October 15, 1785. Peter Ealer, Esquire, was commissioned Sheriff and Conrad Shrie, Jr., Coroner, of the county of Northampton. Mr. Ealer's securities were Peter Seip and Jonas Hartzell, Esquires, approved by Council.

By deed of January 17, 1786, Christopher Hartzel, of Easton, "sadle three maker," and his wife Katherine, conveyed to Peter Ealer, of the same place, Esquire, for £133, stone tenement and lot on the west side of Hamilton Street, in Easton. In 1790 Peter Ealer was listed by the United States Census as being in Whitehall Township, with one boy under sixteen years and six females in his family. (In 1812 all that portion of Northampton County south of the Lehigh River, including Whitehall, fell into the new county of Lehigh. Lehigh Township is still in Northampton County.)

The following deeds of interest are recorded:

10 January 1795. Peter Ealer, Whitehall township, Northampton co., Esq., & wife Mary to Jacob Hoffman, same place, yeoman. For a valuable sum already paid and five shillings. Tract in Whitehall on a public road, adj. lands of George Rupp, Casper Shombruch, George Steininger, Leonard Steininger, cont. 57 acres 134 perches. Being parts of two tracts called Bowers' Grove and Addition, which by two patents recorded at Philadelphia ("Patent Book 21," p. 506) 28th of August last past were granted to John Lardner, execr., who granted same to said Peter Ealer.

Wits: JOHANNES ROMIG, WILLIAM HAINTZ.

Ack: 11 February 1795.

7 March 1798. Peter Ealer, Whitehall township, Northampton co., innholder, to John Kuter, Maccungie township, Northampton co. £425 Pa. Tract in Maccungie, adj. lands of John Weaver, vacant land, containing 77 acres and 20 perches. Same premises which Michael Fackenthal granted May 22, 1797, to said Peter Ealer.

Wits: GEORGE RHOADS, CHARLES DESHLER.

Ack: 7 March 1798.

Sometime between 1798 and 1816, Peter Ealer removed to Lehigh Township, Northampton County, where he resided at the time of his death. Two deeds relating to him are found recorded in that township:

23 October 1816. Peter Ealer, Lehigh township, Northampton co., & wife Mary, to Jacob Martin, borough of Northampton, Lehigh co., physician. \$600 U. S. A. Tract in town of Northampton, on S. side of Hamilton st. adj. lands of Frederick Eckert, 60' x 230' marked No. 444 in town plan. Purchased by Peter Ealer from Robert Trail, 16 December 1783.

Wits: JOHN EALER, FRIDERICH KUNTZ (German script)

Ack: 23 October 1816.

23 October 1816. Peter Ealer, Lehigh township, Northampton county, & wife Mary, to Frederick Eckert, Borough of Northampton, merchant. \$600 U. S. A. Lot in Borough of Northampton, on S. side of Hamilton street, adj. lot of Jacob Martin . . . etc.

Wits: JOHN EALER, FRIDERICK KUNTZ.

Ack: 23 October Anno Domini.

The will of Peter Ealer, Lehigh Township, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, yeoman, was dated April 21, 1817, and probated July 25, 1822. It reads, in part:

£500 is to be set apart from my estate, and put at interest, of which the interest of £400 is for the use of my wife Mary, and the remainder for the use of my son Jacob. To my wife Mary, £25, also one bed and bedstead, one cow, one case of drawers, one table, six chairs, and sufficient kitchen furniture.

After her decease, all the above-mentioned, with the five hundred pounds, to be equally divided among my seven children: Peter (eldest son), Susanna Fredreck, Mary Kreider, Catharine Knause, Sarah Knause, Christina Rhoads, Elizabeth Applebach; the share of the last two named to be invested, and interest to be paid them during natural life. . . .

To my son Jacob; the interest of £100 as aforesaid, during natural life. . . .

My son Abraham has received his full share through a quit-claim given him, 24 September 1803.

Residue to seven of my children: Peter Ealer, Susanna Frederick, Christina Rhoads, Mary Creider, Catharine Knause, Sarah Knause, & Elizabeth Applebach.

EXECRS: CONRAD KREIDER JR. & ABRAHAM EALER.

Wits: JACOB KUNTZ, JOHN CASP FREIDAY.

Peter Ealer married Mary. Children:

1. Peter.
2. Susanna, married a Mr. Frederick.
3. Mary, married a Mr. Kreider.
4. Catharine, married a Mr. Knause.
5. Sarah, married a Mr. Knause.
6. Christina, of whom further.
7. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Applebach.
8. Jacob.
9. Abraham, married Mary Traill, daughter of Judge Robert and Elisabeth (Grotz) Traill, who were married March 3, 1774. Robert Traill was born on the Island of Sanday, April 29, 1744 (Old Style), and died in Easton, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, July 31, 1816. He was the son of Rev. Thomas Traill, of Lady Parish, and his wife, Sabilla Grant, daughter of Rev. Alexander Grant, of South Ronaldshay. Robert Traill was sent to Kirkwall, the capital of the Orkney Islands, which are situated off the north coast of Scotland, to be educated. In October, 1763, he left Scotland, setting sail for Philadelphia. Admitted to the bar in Northampton County in 1777, he became the third lawyer in Easton. At the outset of the Revolution, he became clerk to the County Committee of Safety, and served two years. In 1777 he was major in the Fifth Battalion of Militia. He was a member of the Assembly in 1785-86, later a member of the Supreme Executive Council, and still later became prothonotary. He was commissioned as associate judge of Northampton County by Governor Mifflin in 1796, and served until 1799. Judge Traill was a man of great ability, and although a Scotchman, acquired a thorough knowledge of German and acted as interpreter in court. The "History of Northampton County" says of him: "He was the third lawyer in Easton in point of time, though indeed not second to any in point of legal ability and prominence through a career of a quarter of a century. His popularity was great in the county." The Traills of Orkney trace their descent back to the House of Blebo, in Fifeshire, Scotland, and the family shows very distinguished men in the church and in the army.

(A. Mathews and A. N. Hungerford: "History of Counties Lehigh and Carbon," p. 478. "Abstracts of Northampton County Wills," No. 266, No. 293. "Heads of Families in Pennsylvania in 1790," p. 182. "Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Wills," Book IV, p. 619; Book V, p. 27; Book VII, p. 302. "Northampton County Deeds," Book B, Vol. I, p. 360; Book C, Vol. IV, p. 191; Book E, Vol. I, p. 208. "Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, Deeds," Book II, pp. 15, 213; Book III, p. 294; Book V, p. 23. "Pennsylvania Archives," Third Series, Vol. XIX, pp. 5, 81, 184, 290, 316; Sixth Series, Vol. XI, pp. 253, 254, 258, 260-65,



Robt. Traill

269-72, 274. "Colonial Records," Vol. XIV, pp. 248, 557, Minutes of the Supreme Executive Council. Rev. Uzal Condit: "The History of Easton, Pennsylvania," pp. 27, 28, 71-76. Henry: "The History of the Lehigh Valley." Records in the Lehigh County Historical Society, Allentown, Pennsylvania. Robert Traill of Northampton, in the "Historical Register," Vol. II, pp. 256-60.)

(II) CHRISTINA EALER, daughter of Peter and Mary Ealer, was born March 9, 1769, and died March 24, 1862. She married George Rhoads. (Rhoads III.)

("Northampton County, Pennsylvania, Wills," Book V, p. 27. Charles R. Roberts: "History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families," Vol. III, p. 1048a.)

(The Kohler Line).

The surname Kohler—which was originally used to indicate a charcoal-burner—is found in Switzerland as early as 1476, when Nicholas Kohler is recorded as having participated in the battle of Murten. Members of the family have been prominent in the civil and scholastic life of Switzerland since the sixteenth century; the frequent use of the name in that land and neighboring German provinces in later days is a matter of record.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Charles R. Roberts: "History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families," Vol. II, p. 715.)

(I) JACOB KOHLER, founder of the family in America, came from Muehlhausen, and was the first settler in the vicinity of Egypt, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, probably locating there as early as 1728 or 1730. He obtained his first land warrant on July 15, 1734, for one hundred and fifty acres, which was the first warrant in the township. He secured another hundred acres by warrant on October 28, 1737, and in this record, as well as in the preceding one, his name is spelled Colar. The entire tract of two hundred and fifty acres was patented by him on April 29, 1760, being a rectangular tract with the Coplay Creek flowing through it, and containing several fine springs. Eight years later, years of clearing his land of timber and cultivating it, Jacob Kohler owned one hundred and fifteen acres of cultivated land and two hundred and fifteen acres of uncultivated land. In 1755 he built the first gristmill in the vicinity. He was a man of great energy and wielded a great influence in the community in which he lived.

Jacob Kohler married Mary Elizabeth. Children:

1. A child, died in infancy and was buried in Egypt, Lehigh County, Pennsylvania.
2. Mary Elisabeth, born May 17, 1733, died July 25, 1825; married, March 16, 1756, George Koehler, who was one of the leading blacksmiths of his day.
3. Peter, born at Egypt, Lehigh County, April 2, 1735; became one of the leading and most prominent men in the township; during the Revolutionary War he was a member of the county committee of observation, a commissioner to collect clothing for the American troops, and was appointed by the Assembly to take subscriptions for the continental loan in the county; served as a justice of the county and as a member of the Assembly; married Juliana Margaret Guth, daughter of Lorenz Guth.
4. Catharine, married John Philip Roth.
5. Jacob, received one hundred and ninety-three acres of land from his father, August 24, 1769.
6. Sabina, of whom further.

7. Magdalena, died in 1777; married, in 1767, Peter Newhard.
 8. Margaret, married John Nicholas Fuchs, who kept a hotel for many years at Seventh and Linden streets, Allentown.
 9. Eva Catharine, died at Allentown, Pennsylvania, August 26, 1825; married (first) John Miller, who died September 18, 1788; married (second), as his second wife, Judge Peter Rhoads, widower of her sister, Sabina. (Rhoads II.)
 10. Barbara, born February 6, 1750, died February 8, 1826; married, May 1, 1770, George Graff; removed to Allentown in 1774; Mr. Graff served as a captain in the Revolutionary War.
 11. Anna Mary, born May 6, 1752, died February 6, 1823; married, May 18, 1773, George Jacob Newhard, and removed to Allentown.
- (Charles R. Roberts: "History of Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Biographical Record of Its Families," Vol II, pp. 715, 716.)

(II) SABINA KOHLER, daughter of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth Kohler, was born January 14, 1744, and died August 8, 1785. She married Judge Peter Rhoads. (Rhoads II.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 715.)

(The First de LeVan Line).

The family of de LeVan, or Levan, is an old French family of knights and nobles that were descended from Sweden or Norway, from whence they spread through France, England and Germany. The first of the name was Kullak Levan, leader of a Norwegian band that he conveyed by ship to France, where they landed on the north coast of Normandy. He made the early inhabitants submissive and tributary to him. After some time he stormed and won the mountain of Count de Barneville, at which time all the inhabitants of the castle were slain except Bertha de Barneville. The latter, the beautiful daughter of the Count, was spared and married to Kullak Levan against her will. Kullak died A. D. 952, leaving a son, Hugo Levan. Several of his sons joined the Norman Grand Duke, William the Conqueror, and after the Conquest returned to Normandy.

The Levan (de LeVan) family were among the refugees who fled from France to Holland, probably after the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. Family tradition says they were manufacturers of brocade and taffetas in their native country and that they were of considerable wealth. The same tradition states that the mother—Marie (Beau) de LeVan, wife of Daniel—thrifty and ingenious, employed an odd but clever ruse to bring some of their wealth out of France. She made a dress of "squares," into which blocks or squares she sewed gold pieces.

(Rev. Warren P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel Le Van and Marie Beau (Huguenots)," p. 7. Family data.)

(I) DANIEL (I) DE LEVAN, the first of our direct line of whom we have record, was born in Picardy, France, and died probably in Amsterdam, Holland. He married, in Picardy, France, Marie Beau. Children, as far as known:

1. Abraham, born 3.20.1698 or 9.20.1698, died at Oley, Pennsylvania, 4.21.1779; married, in Pennsylvania, Catherine Weimar De Turk.
2. Isaac, born about 1700, died in Reading, Pennsylvania; married Mary Margaret.
3. Jacob of whom further.
4. Joseph, died at sea enroute to America with his brothers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.

LEVAIN (DE LEVAN) (LEVAN).

Arms—Azure, a fesse vivre, having three indentations or, between three roses of the same, two in chief and one in base, a bordure dancetté argent.

(V. Polland: "Supplement to Rietstap," 1925.)

WILSON.

Arms—Gules, a chevron counter embattled between three mullets argent.

Crest—A talbot's head erased argent.

Motto—*Expecta cuncta superne.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

7. Magdalena, died in 1777; married, in 1767, Peter Neffert.
8. Margaret, married John Nicholas Fuchs, who kept a hotel for many years at Seventh and Linden Streets Allentown.
9. Eta Catharine, die at Allentown, Pennsylvania August 26, 1825; married (first) John Miller who died September 18, 1788; married (second), as his second wife, Judge Peter Rhoads, widow of her sister, Sabina. (Rhoads II.)
10. Rachel, born February 12, 1780 died February 8, 1826; married, May 1, 1770, George Graff, who came to Allentown in 1774; Mr. Graff served as a captain in the Revolution.

11. Elizabeth, died February 6, 1823; married, May 18, 1773, George Graff, who removed to Allentown.

12. Mary, born at Lehigh County, Pennsylvania, and a Genealogical and Family History, Vol II, pp. 715, 716.)

13. daughter of Jacob and Mary Elizabeth Kohler, was born at Allentown, and died August 8, 1785. She married Judge Peter Rhoads.

(The First de LeVan Line).

The family of de LeVan, or Levan, is an old French family of knights and nobles that were descended from Sweden or Norway, from whence they spread through France, England and Germany. The first of the name was Kullak Levan, leader of a Norwegian band that he conveyed by ship to France, where they landed on the coast of Normandy. (He made the only inhabitants submissive and he won the mountain of Count Foulques, a castle were slain except the daughter of the Count, was spared against her will. Kullak died A. D. 952, leaving a son, William. Several of his sons joined the Norman Grand Duke, William the Conqueror, and after the conquest returned to Normandy. The LeVan family were among the refugees who fled from France after the revocation of the Edict of Nantes, in 1685. Family tradition states that they were manufacturers of brocade and taffetas in France, and they were of considerable wealth. The same tradition states that Marie (Beau) de LeVan, wife of Daniel—thrifty and ingenious, managed to bring some of their wealth out of France. She carried with her a number of squares, into which blocks or squares she sewed gold pieces.

From Thomas P. Coan: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel LeVan and Marie Beau (Beauvais)," p. 7. Family data.)

(1) DANIEL (1) DE LEVAN, the first of our direct line of whom we have record, was born in Picardy, France, and died probably in Amsterdam, Holland. He married, in Picardy, France, Marie Beau. Children, as far as known:

1. Abraham, born 3.20.1698 or 3.20.1698, died at Oley, Pennsylvania, 4.21.1779; married in Pennsylvania, Catherine Weimar De Turk.
2. Isaac, born about 1700, died in Reading, Pennsylvania; married Mary Margaret.
3. Jacob of whom further.
4. Joseph, died at sea en route to America with his brothers, Abraham, Isaac and Jacob.



Levain
(de LeVan)
(LeVan)



Wilson

5. Daniel (2). (See Second de LeVan Line, generation II.)

6. Anna Elizabeth, died before 5.1.1782; married, in 1733, Sebastian Zimmerman.

(Rev. Warren P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel Le Van and Marie Beau (Huguenots)," pp. 16-18.)

(II) JACOB (1) DE LEVAN, son of Daniel and Marie (Beau) de LeVan, died at Eagle Point, Maxatawny Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1768. He was one of the first settlers at Eagle Point, and an extensive land owner, the present borough of Kutztown being built on part of his estate. He erected the first grist-mill in that section of the country, and this mill was still standing in 1927. Later he built a massive mansion, patterned after his ancestral home in Northern France. On the inside lintel of the door leading into the great hall was carved "1740," the date of its erection.

From the balcony of this mill, Count Zinzendorf, of the Moravian Church in America, preached to the settlers in 1742, and Rev. Michael Schlatter, organizer of the Reformed Church and the first superintendent of public instruction, preached to a large multitude on June 28, 1747.

In 1756, during the French and Indian War, Jacob (1) de LeVan was instrumental in organizing a volunteer company to protect the settlers so they "could plant their crops and repair their fences." In 1758 he was commissary for several frontier forts. He was judge of the county courts from 1752 to 1762.

Jacob (1) de LeVan married Mary, who died in 1785. Children, born at Eagle Point:

1. Sebastian, buried at Eagle Point, 12.22.1790, aged sixty-three years; married, Susanna Snyder.
 2. Jacob (2), of whom further.
 3. Catherine, died in 1775; married Valentine Brobst.
 4. Elizabeth, married George Adam Schneider.
 5. Susanna, married Charles Neudorf.
 6. Eve, died in 1819; married, 12.7.1762, Peter Yoder.
 7. Anna Maria, married (first) Jacob Hottenstein; married (second) Frederick Hill.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 11, 17, 21, 22.)

(III) JACOB (2) DE LEVAN, son of Jacob (1) and Mary de LeVan, was born at Eagle Point, Maxatawny Township, Pennsylvania, about 1736, and died in the same township about 1778.

Jacob (2) de LeVan married, in 1763, Catherine de LeVan. (Second de LeVan Line III.) Children:

1. John, born in Kutztown, Pennsylvania, 6.9.1768, died there on December 22, 1856; married Susanna Schwoyer.
 2. Jacob (3), of whom further.
 3. Daniel, married Barbara Staut.
 4. Maria, married a Mr. Deisher.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 17, 21, 23, 31, 32.)

(IV) JACOB (3) DE LEVAN, son of Jacob (2) and Catherine (de LeVan) de LeVan, was born in Kutztown, Berks County, Pennsylvania, and died December 3, 1849. He resided in Kutztown.

Jacob (3) de LeVan married Mary Rose. (Rose III.) Children (not in order of birth):

1. Jacob R., born September 15, 1807, died December 31, 1850; married, December 4, 1828, Sophia Swope.
 2. Florenda, born in 1810, died May 3, 1889; married Dr. David Kirby.
 3. Isaac B., died in California; buried at Kutztown, Pennsylvania; married Catharine.
 4. Sarah, married Daniel de LeVan, great-grandson of Daniel (2) and Susanna (Siegfried) de LeVan.
 5. Christina, married a Dr. Donaghan.
 6. Hannah, of whom further.
 7. Kate, born October 21, 1802, died April 20, 1880; married Daniel Graeff.
 8. Margaret Rebecca, married David Hottenstein.
 9. Daniel Rose, born May 6, 1815, died August 18, 1879; married Mary de LeVan, great-granddaughter of Daniel (2) and Susanna (Siegfried) de LeVan.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 22, 23, 32, 34, 37, 55, 57, 60, 61.)

(V) HANNAH DE LEVAN, daughter of Jacob (3) and Mary (Rose) de LeVan, was probably born at Kutztown, Berks County, Pennsylvania.

She married General Mathew Motherwell Selfridge. (Selfridge I.) The "Le Van Genealogy" names him as Dr. Selfridge.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(The Rose Line).

(I) EHRHARD (or EVERHARDT) ROSE, the first of the name of whom we have record, died in 1801. He was a weaver and was living in Reading, Pennsylvania, as early as 1759, when he was on the list of taxables. He must have been in the neighborhood some years earlier, however, for a child of his was baptized in 1754 at Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading. He was an innkeeper in Reading. He is also called innkeeper in 1777. On October 27, 1761, he bought, for £300, a messuage and lot on Callowhill Street, Reading, and on March 25, 1777, he bought another messuage and lot also in Reading. On June 30, 1777, Ehrhard Rose took the oath of allegiance.

The will of Ehrhard Rose, borough of Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, bequeaths to his wife, Eve. After her decease, all estate to be sold and equally divided among the children. Executors were son-in-law, Jacob Bright, and son, Daniel Rose. The will was dated November 3, 1800, and signed "Erhardt Roos" (in German script).

Ehrhard Rose married Eve, whose name is also recorded as Eva. Children:

1. Daniel, of whom further.
2. Philip Jacob, resided in Kutztown, Pennsylvania; married Elizabeth.
3. Barbara, married Rev. Theobald Faber.
4. Elizabeth Margaret, born January 20, 1754, baptized February 17, 1754.
5. Eve, born in 1756, died in 1826; married Jacob Bright, who conducted a large brewery, afterwards carried on by his widow; he was for many years chief clerk in the county commissioner's offices.
6. Juliana, married Henry Brown.
7. Elizabeth, married Abraham Witman, an innkeeper of Reading.
8. Catharine, married Daniel Oyster.

(Morton L. Montgomery: "History of Berks County, Pennsylvania," pp. 655, 659. "Records of the Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading," Vol. I, pp. 3, 233. "Berks County Deeds," Book A-VII, p. 110; Book B-III, p. 326; Book II, p. 293; Book LXIX, p. 39. "Berks

County Wills," Book IV, p. 26. Genealogical Society Collections: "The Names of Persons Who Took the Oath of Allegiance in Berks County, Pennsylvania, by Act of General Assembly, June 13, 1777," p. 41. Historical Society of Berks County: "Historical Sketch of the Bright Family," Vol. I, p. 13.)

(II) DANIEL ROSE, son of Ehrhard (or Everhardt) and Eve Rose, died in October, 1827. He was a watch and clockmaker, and lived in Reading, Pennsylvania, where he owned considerable property. In 1801 he is called "Esquire," and he probably held the office of justice of the peace. On April 3, 1771, Isaac Levan, of Reading, gentleman, deeded to Daniel Rose, of the same place, clockmaker, a message and lot in Reading, number two hundred and eighty-four in the Town Plan. On December 16, 1774, Abel Morris, of Reading, clockmaker, deeded to Daniel Rose, of the same place, clockmaker, for £190, northernmost moiety of lot on west side of Callowhill Street, Reading, marked seventy-eight on Town Plan. On May 1, 1778, Daniel Rose, town of Reading, clockmaker, and wife Christiana, deeded to Ehrhardt Rose (father of the said Daniel), for £1,000, message and one-half part of lot on west side of Callowhill Street, in Reading, marked number twenty-eight in Town Plan; bought from Abel Morris, December 16, 1774.

The estate of Daniel Rose, inventoried October 1, 1827, amounted to £2,000. Bond: Jacob Levan, Jacob Kutz, and Daniel Moyer, of Maxatawny, all of Berks County. October 1, 1827, letters of administration were granted to Jacob Levan, a son-in-law to Daniel Rose, late of the borough of Reading, gentleman.

Daniel Rose married Christina. Children:

1. Mary, of whom further.
2. John.
3. Margaret, married George Phillippi, and was his widow in 1827.
4. Daniel, born in 1778, died January 22, 1784; buried at Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading.

("Records of Trinity Lutheran Church, Reading, Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 302, 558. "Berks County Deeds," Book A-VII, p. 108; Book B-III, pp. 331, 333. "Berks County Administration Bonds," Book X, p. 197. "Berks County Orphans' Court, Real Estate," Vol. IX, p. 293.)

(III) MARY ROSE, daughter of Daniel and Christina Rose, was born September 13, 1774; and died March 26, 1856. The will of Mary Levan, borough of Kutztown, Berks County, Pennsylvania, widow, reads in part:

To my son Daniel R. Levan, my dwelling house and lots adjoining, in Kutztown; also, my gold watch, my eight-day clock and case, my stove, my stock, which I got from the farmers Bank of Reading, interest due on my dower, and all personal property, he to pay to his brother Isaac B. Levan \$300. should he return; otherwise to his three children William, Aaron and Mary, etc.

My son Daniel R. Levan shall keep my funeral and get me a tombstone, etc. . . .

Executors: my son Daniel R. Levan.

Dated May 19, 1851.

Witnesses: Daniel Kemp, Jr., John Kemp.

Proved April 15, 1856.

Mary Rose married Jacob (3) de LeVan. (First de LeVan Line IV.)

("Berks County Wills," Book X, p. 326. Rev. Warren P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel Le Van and Marie Beau (Huguenots)," pp. 11, 17, 21-23, 32, 34, 37, 55-57, 60, 61.)

(The Second de Le Van Line).

For introduction and Generation I, see First de LeVan Line.

(II) DANIEL (2) DE LEVAN, son of Daniel (1) and Marie (Beau) de LeVan, died at the old homestead in Maxatawny Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, in 1777. His will, proved July 5, 1777, is recorded in the courthouse at Reading, Pennsylvania, executors being his wife, Susanna, and his son-in-law, George Kemp. The old homestead was called "Kemp's Hotel."

Daniel (2) de LeVan married (second) Susannah Siegfried. (Siegfried II.) Children:

1. Anna Elizabeth, married in the Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, 7.8.1755, Andrew Friedley.
2. Peter, died in 1778.
3. Barbara, married, February 15, 1784, Jacob Reeser.
4. Elizabeth, died after 1789; married Philip Reeser.
5. Maria Catharine, born in 1745; married, August 25, 1769, Colonel John Siegfried, who was a friend of Washington, and founder of the town of Siegfried; he was of Mennonite extraction, and his ancestors were among the first German emigrants to Pennsylvania.
6. Catherine, of whom further.
7. Abraham, born 9.5.1748, died May 27, 1823; married Magdalena Siegfried.
8. Susanna, married, March 21, 1770, George L. Kemp, a captain in the Revolutionary War.
9. Magdalena.
10. Esther, born in 1755, died July 29, 1798; married (first), February 7, 1772, Benjamin Weiser, who died in 1782; married (second) John Bleiny.
11. Daniel, was a minor over fourteen years of age in 1776, according to his father's will.
12. Margaret, born November 27, 1760, died May 16, 1847; married, in 1778, Dewalt Bieber.
13. Jacob, a minor under fourteen years of age in 1776, according to his father's will.
14. Isaac, a minor in 1776.
15. Sarah, a minor in 1776; married George Yoke.
16. Dorothea, born February 2, 1765, died March 14, 1831; married, June 15, 1784, Jacob Siegfried.

(Rev. Warren P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel Le Van and Marie Beau (Huguenots)," pp. 16-18, 21-24. "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. II, p. 164; Vol. VIII, p. 442. Rev. J. B. Stoudt: "Life and Times of Colonel John Siegfried," p. 41. Family data.)

(III) CATHERINE DE LEVAN, daughter of Daniel (2) and Susannah (Siegfried) de LeVan, was born about 1747, and died March 29, 1824.

She married (first) Jacob (2) de LeVan. (First de LeVan Line III.) She married (second) Philip Geehr.

(Rev. Warren P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel Le Van and Marie Beau (Huguenots)," pp. 16-18, 23.)

(The Siegfried Line).

(I) JOHN SIEGFRIED, the first of the name of whom we have record, died in 1747-48, his will being made December 4, 1747, and proved January 14, 1747-48. His Christian name is variously spelled Johannes, Hans and John; and his surname in a number of forms as will be seen. The earliest record of John Siegfried is

in a list of foreigners naturalized in 1730 by a special Act of Assembly, of which a brief abstract follows:

An act for the better enabling divers inhabitants of the Province of Pennsylvania, to hold lands; and to invest them with privileges of Natural born Subjects of the said Province divers Protestants subjects of the Emperor of Germany Trans-ported themselves into the Province and have always behaved themselves religiously and peaceably, and have paid a due regard and obedience to the Laws. . . . Many of said persons qualified themselves by taking the Qualifications and subscribing the Declaration have humbly signified that they have purchased and do hold Lands. . . . Be it enacted That (they be deemed) natural born subjects of this Province. . . . etc.
(among others)
Hans Sigfried.

It is uncertain from the foregoing whether or not John Siegfried was one of those who had already purchased land. However, a deed made to him in 1732 for lands in Maxatawny, shows that at that time he was already there, and a "yeoman." He was, therefore, one of the first settlers in that region, for Maxatawny was settled in 1732, although it was not organized as a township until 1742. In 1732 Caspar Wistar, of the city of Philadelphia, brass buttonmaker, and wife, Catharine, deeded land in Maxatawny to "John Sickfredt, yeoman."

In the lists of landholders, John Siegfried is recorded as "John Sigfreet." In 1741 Hans Sigfridt witnessed the will of George Leife, of Maxatawny.

The will of John Siegfried reads, in part:

To my wife Elizabeth, one-third of all moveable goods; also, yearly 15 bushels of wheat, in meal; and my sons Joseph and Johannes shall give their mother yearly 200 lbs. of meat (100 Pork and 100 Beef), 2½ hogsheads of cider, and 40 lbs. of swing'd flax, shall keep in fodder for her a cow and mare, and give her yearly 6 lbs. of wool and she shall live in my dwelling during her widowhood. . . .

My sons Joseph and John shall have my plantation in Maxatawny; Joseph the upper part with smith's shop, etc.; and John lower part with the dwelling-house. . . .

To my daughter Catherine, £100.

To my daughter Susannah, £100.

To my daughter Elizabeth, £100.

To my daughter Magdalena, £100.

To my daughter Anne, £100 (under age).

To my daughter Margaretha, £100 (under age).

My sons to pay legacies to Catherine, Susannah, Elizabeth and Magdalena, and to other two, when they arrive at age. My said sons Joseph and Johannes shall share equally all live stock and all other moveables (their mother's third excepted); as well as residue of estate.

Executors: Joseph Sigfried, Bastian Zimmerman.

Witnesses: Bastian Zimmerman, Jacob Wentz, Nicholas Hermany.

(Translated from High Dutch by Christn. Lehman.)

John Siegfried married Elizabeth, who died in 1767. Children, exact order of birth unknown:

1. Joseph, with his brother, John, settled in the Oley hills in 1752 on a large tract of land which for more than one hundred years has borne the name of Siegfried's Dale; they owned about 1,000 acres; Joseph married Anna Maria Romig, from Ittlingen, in the Palatinate.
2. John (Johannes), died in 1766; his will was dated December 19, 1765, and proved June 3, 1766; married Catherine.
3. Catherine, married Frederick Remich.
4. Susannah, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth, married John Rothermel.

6. Magdalena, married Anthony Fisher.
7. Anne, was under age in 1747; married Jacob Feisher.
8. Margaretha, was under age in 1747; married Jacob Maess, of Lynn Township, Northampton County.

(I. Daniel Rupp: "Thirty Thousand Names of Immigrants." "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. VII, pp. 119-21; Vol. XVII. M. L. Montgomery: "School History of Berks County, Pennsylvania," p. 173. "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 175. "Philadelphia Wills," Book F, p. 231; Book H, p. 463. "Philadelphia Deeds," Book F-VI, p. 142. "Abstracts of Berks County Wills," Vol. I, pp. 93, 121. Abraham H. Rothermel: "The Pioneer Rothermel Family of Berks County, in the Transactions of the Historical Society of Berks County," Vol. III, p. 135. "Abstracts of Berks County Wills and Administrations," Vol. LI, p. 71. Morton L. Montgomery: "Historical and Biographical Annals of Berks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. II, p. 969.)

(II) SUSANNAH SIEGFRIED, daughter of John and Elizabeth Siegfried, died in 1778. Her will was dated April 18, 1778, and proved May 2, 1778. She married Daniel (2) de LeVan. (Second de LeVan Line II.)

(*Ibid.* "Abstracts of Berks County Wills and Administrations," Vol. II, p. 242. Rev. Warren P. Coon: "Genealogical Record of the Le Van Family, Descendants of Daniel Le Van and Marie Beau (Huguenots)," pp. 16, 17.)





Harle

Earle

Earl, Earle and Earll are derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "eorl." (Primarily this meant a man of valor or consideration. Later it was applied in such a way as to mean: leader, ruler or hero, and finally a nobleman of the highest rank, equivalent to an "caldor-man."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom," Vol. I.)

(I) RALPH EARLE, the American ancestor of this family, is believed to have come from Exeter, Devonshire, England in the ship "Mercedes," in 1634. He was one of the original settlers of Aquidneck in Rhode Island. In August, 1667, he joined a "troop of horse," which had been ordered by the town and Newport, with eighteen others, a paper in which they "approve of the charges of our Captain (Peleg N. Sanford) and Lieutenant (John May) to the full." Afterward Ralph Earle served as captain of the troop. June 7, 1671, in the General Assembly, Ralph "Earll" and others of Portsmouth and a number of residents of Portsmouth were appointed as a special court to sit on the fifteenth of the same month to "two Indians now imprisoned upon criminal charge." He was a friend of Peter the founder of the Society of Friends, and also of William Penn. He died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, 1698.

Ralph Earle married Joan (Savage) Earle, daughter of Thomas Savage, of Taunton, Somersetshire, England, who had been related to the Earles three generations before. She was born in 1606, and his wife was ten or eleven years older than he, so she is esteemed to be one hundred and five years old. An extract from the "Diary of Samuel Sewall" reads:

1699, Sept. 15, Friday, Mr. Newton and I rode to Newport; saw aged Joan Savage (now Earl) by the way. Her husband Ralph Earl was born 1606, and his wife was ten or eleven years older than he, so she is esteemed to be one hundred and five years old.

Children:

1. Ralph, married Dorcas Sprague.
2. William, of whom further.
3. Mary, married William Cory.
4. Martha, married William Wood.
5. Sarah, married Thomas Cornell.

("Diary of Samuel Sewall," Vol. I, p. 501, in the "Massachusetts Historical Collections," Vol. 7, 5th Series. Family data.)

(II) WILLIAM EARLE, son of Ralph and Joan (Savage) Earle, died January 15, 1715. He served as deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly in Providence on October 25, 1704, and at Newport, on May 1, 1706, and July, 1707. He married (first) Mary Walker, daughter of John and Katharine Walker of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and (second) Prudence, who died January 15, 1715.

EARLE.

Arms—Gules, three escallops within a bordure engrailed argent.

Crest—A lion's head erased or, transpierced by a broken spear.

(Matthews: "American Armoury.")

Earle

Earl, Earle and Earll are derived from the Anglo-Saxon word "eorl." Primarily this meant a man of valor or consideration. Later it was applied in such a way as to mean a leader, ruler or hero, and finally a nobleman of the highest rank, equivalent to an "ealdor-man."

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(I) RALPH EARLE, the American ancestor of this family, is believed to have come from Exeter, Devonshire, England, in the ship "Hercules," in 1634. He was one of the original settlers of Aquidneck in Rhode Island. On August 10, 1667, he joined a "troope of horse," which had been ordered to be raised and he signed, with eighteen others, a paper in which they "approve of the choyce of our Captaine (Peleg N. Sanford) and Lieutenant (John Almy) to the full." Afterwards Ralph Earle served as captain of the troop. June 7, 1671, in the General Assembly, Ralph "Earll" and eleven others of Portsmouth and a number of residents of Newport were appointed as a special court to sit on the fifteenth of the same month to try "two Indians now imprisoned upon criminall charge." He was a friend of Fox, the founder of the Society of Friends, and also of William Penn. He died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1678.

Ralph Earle married, in England, Joan Savage. She may have been related to Thomas Savage, born in 1608, died February 14, 1682, a son of William Savage, of Taunton, Somerset County, England. Thomas Savage went early to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, but soon thereafter returned to Boston, Massachusetts. An extract from the "Diary of Samuel Sewall" reads:

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Children:

1. Ralph, married Dorcas Sprague.
2. William, of whom further.
3. Mary, married William Cory.
4. Martha, married William Wood.
5. Sarah, married Thomas Cornell.

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(II) WILLIAM EARLE, son of Ralph and Joan (Savage) Earle, died January 15, 1715. He served as deputy from Portsmouth to the General Assembly held at Providence on October 25, 1704, and at Newport, on May 1, 1706, and July 3, 1706.

He married (first) Mary Walker, daughter of John and Katharine Walker, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, and (second) Prudence, who died January 18, 1718.

There were three children of the first marriage, one of whom was Ralph, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(III) RALPH EARLE, son of William and Mary (Walker) Earle, was born in 1660 and died in Leicester, Massachusetts, in 1757. He married Mary (Carr) Hicks, widow of John Hicks and daughter of Robert Carr, of Newport, Rhode Island. Ralph Earle and his wife were interred in the Friends' burial ground in Leicester, and here the graves of members of no less than six generations of their descendants are to be found. Among their children was Robert (1), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ROBERT (1) EARLE, son of Ralph and Mary (Carr-Hicks) Earle, was born in Freetown, Massachusetts, March 2, 1706, and died in 1796. He married (first) Mary Newhall, born November 5, 1704, daughter of Thomas Newhall, of Leicester, formerly of Malden, Massachusetts. Thomas Newhall was the son of Thomas Newhall, the first white child born in Lynn, Massachusetts, his parents being Thomas and Mary Newhall, who had come from England. Robert (1) Earle married (second), March 23, 1756, Hepsibah Johnson, of Worcester, Massachusetts. One of the ten children of the first marriage was Robert (2), of whom further. There were two children of the second marriage.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ROBERT (2) EARLE, son of Robert (1) and Mary (Newhall) Earle, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, October 10, 1743, and died January 23, 1819. He resided in Leicester. He married Sarah Hunt, born April 15, 1745, died September 4, 1824, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Rice) Hunt. They were the parents of Pliny, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) PLINY EARLE, son of Robert (2) and Sarah (Hunt) Earle, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, December 17, 1762, and died November 29, 1832. He married, June 6, 1793, Patience Buffun, born in May, 1770, died November 11, 1849, daughter of William and Lydia (Arnold) Buffun, of Smithfield, Rhode Island. Among their children was Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) THOMAS EARLE, son of Pliny and Patience (Buffun) Earle, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, April 2, 1796, and died July 14, 1849. In 1817 he removed to Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, where he became one of the firm of Earle and Barker, commission merchants, afterwards changed to Earle and Gaskell. Seven years later he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar and practiced this profession the rest of his life, attaining a wide reputation as a lawyer, editor and reformer. Thomas Earle was often spoken of as "The Father of the Convention," which met in 1838 to revise the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. In 1840 the Liberty party, nominating John G. Birney for President, paid Thomas Earle the compliment of putting him on the ticket for Vice-President.



GEORGE H. EARLE.



THOMAS EARLE.



George Paul Jr

Thomas Earle married, in July, 1820, Mary Hussey, born May 20, 1798, died October 27, 1886, daughter of Urial and Phebe (Folger) Hussey, of Nantucket, Massachusetts. They were the parents of George H., of whom further.

(*Ibid.* Frederic A. Godcharles: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XIX, p. 3.)

(VIII) GEORGE H. EARLE, son of Thomas and Mary (Hussey) Earle, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1823. He was a distinguished lawyer, practicing at the Philadelphia bar for many years, during which time he founded the law firm of Earle and White, which continued in existence long after his death. Like his father, he was a leader of constitutional reform in Pennsylvania, promoting the Citizens' Municipal Association and organizing the famous "Committee of One Hundred," which successfully brought about reforms in Philadelphia's local government.

George H. Earle married, April 5, 1849, Ellen Frances Van Leer, born April 5, 1830, daughter of Isaac Wayne and Phebe Ann (Speakman) Van Leer, of an old and highly respected Quaker family of Downingtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania. To them was born a son, George H., Jr., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IX) GEORGE H. EARLE, JR., son of George H. and Ellen Frances (Van Leer) Earle, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 6, 1856. He enrolled at Harvard University in the class of 1879, but ill health compelled him to leave in his sophomore year. He became an expert oarsman and as a member of the Undine Barge Club he won several championship races held on the Schuylkill River. After pursuing legal studies in his father's law office in Philadelphia, he was admitted to the Philadelphia bar at the age of twenty-four. Becoming a member of the law firm of Earle and White, which his father had formed, he continued in practice twelve years, becoming a leader of the county bar.

From the law he turned his attention to corporation finance and by a single transaction succeeded in rehabilitating the affairs of the Pennsylvania Warehousing and Safe Deposit Company in Philadelphia. From the office of attorney for this company he was advanced to president. He soon became known as a "surgeon-general of finance," and when the Tradesmen's National Bank of Philadelphia, which was involved in difficulties, enlisted his aid, he soon put this institution back on its feet, its stock soaring from below par to more than \$250 a share. Then he directed the reorganization of the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, of which he was elected vice-president. In a similar manner the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, the Market Street National Bank, and the Reading Railway Company came under the spell of his financial genius. After the collapse of the Chestnut Street Trust Company and the Chestnut Street National Bank he was appointed receiver and eventually restored them to their former useful standing, rejuvenating also the affairs of the "Philadelphia Record" and the Singerly paper mill, which had become involved in the disaster. All the creditors were paid in full. His efforts in behalf of these two last-mentioned banks and the involved properties resulted so successfully that he was highly complimented, together with his associate, by the

United States Comptroller of the Currency in the latter's report to the Congress for the year 1902. Mr. Earle's appointment to this receivership was effected by Hon. Charles Gates Dawes, at that time the Comptroller of the Currency, who later became Vice-President of the United States.

Other achievements properly credited to Mr. Earle included the reorganization of the Oklahoma, Choctaw and Gulf Railroad Company, of which reorganization committee he was chairman; reorganization of the Reading Railway Company; a leading part in the settlement of several carmen's strikes during his directorship in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company; and the saving of the Real Estate Trust Company. In connection with the Real Estate Trust Company case he demanded the prosecution of the so-called "Sugar Trust." As a result, through Federal court action, he compelled the trust to yield up a sum approximating \$3,000,000, which was paid to the depositors of the Real Estate Trust Company. That was in 1909; in 1911 it was estimated that he had saved, as a result of his labors in connection with financial institutions alone, deposits of fifty thousand persons in Philadelphia.

In 1911 he was persuaded, much against his will, to be a candidate for mayor of Philadelphia and captured the primary designation, but in the general election he was defeated by a few votes through a division of the Republican party. In September, 1917, he was appointed a member of the committee to control the price and distribution of sugar, during the World War period. At this time he was president of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company. The Earle Theatre was named in his honor. Many organizations enlisted his financial support and rose to power and prosperity.

Mr. Earle, as a youth, interested himself in the collection of coins, and became an expert in the knowledge of their value. His collection of old coins and medals was regarded as one of the finest in the city of Philadelphia, and his opinion upon the value and identity of rare coins was sought by leading numismatists of the country. He presented to the Academy of Fine Arts a valuable collection of early Syracusan Grecian coins, which are highly prized by that scientific body. Mr. Earle also was a collector of stamps, and in his library could be found many first editions of well-known books. His collection of paintings, although not extensive, included several of the great masters.

In 1904 Harvard University honored Mr. Earle with the degree of Master of Arts. He was Pennsylvania commissioner to the St. Louis Exposition, was a life-member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Colonial Society, the Society of Mayflower Descendants, and a number of other historical bodies; also a member of the Merion Cricket Club, Harvard Club, Racquet Club, all of Philadelphia, and the Philadelphia Stock Exchange. Mr. Earle died at his Philadelphia home, on Rittenhouse Square, February 19, 1928, in his seventy-second year, and was buried in the churchyard of Church of the Redeemer at Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania.

George H. Earle, Jr., married, December 12, 1881, Catharine Hansell French. (French VII.) Mrs. Earle has been a member of the National Society of the Colonial Dames of America from 1901 to the present time. She was elected to the board of managers in 1922 and still holds that office. From 1930 to date (1934) she has been second vice-president of the Colonial Dames of America and chairman of the house committee.



Ralph Earle



George H. Earle III

Mrs. Earle has been interested in the charitable and welfare work of the State of Pennsylvania. She was appointed by Governor John K. Tener, of Pennsylvania, to the board of managers of the Laurelton State Village, upon its inception in 1913, and each succeeding Governor to the present time has honored Mrs. Earle with this office. She was chosen by her associates on this board to be president of the board of trustees, which office she has held for ten years. Mrs. Earle is given much of the credit for the splendid work accomplished by this institution in the care and restoration of delinquent and defective young girls. In addition to these activities, Mrs. Earle has been identified with the work of the Women's Hospital of Philadelphia, having served on its board of managers for over forty years and still continuing in that office. Mrs. Earle's interest and active participation in charitable and welfare work have been recognized throughout the State.

George H. Earle, Jr., and Catharine Hansell (French) Earle were the parents of the following children:

1. Catharine Ann, married Victor Charles Mather (q. v.).
2. Frances von Lohr, died in 1918 during the influenza epidemic; married Lawrence Dilworth Beggs, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.
3. George H., 3d, of whom further.
4. Ralph, of whom further.
5. Hansell French, married Joseph M. Patterson.
6. Edith, died in the same week as her sister Frances during the influenza epidemic of 1918; married Alden Lee, of Philadelphia.
7. Gladys Howland, married Gilbert Mather (q. v.).

Three more children, Caroline French, Mary, and Clayton French, died in childhood. At the time of his death, Mr. Earle was survived by the following grandchildren: Catharine Earle (Mather) Shober, Charles E. Mather, II, and Victor C. Mather, Jr. (now deceased), the children of Catharine A. (Earle) Mather; George H. Earle, 4th, Hubert Potter Earle, Lawrence Washington Earle and Ralph Earle, the children of George H. Earle, 3d; Catharine Hansell Patterson, Frances Earle Patterson, and Joseph M. Patterson, Jr., the children of Hansell French (Earle) Patterson; Ann Mather, Jane Mather, and Mary Mather—the children of Gladys H. (Earle) Mather; Louise Dilworth Beggs, the daughter of Frances von Lohr (Earle) Beggs (deceased); and Edith Earle Lee, the daughter of Edith (Earle) Lee (deceased). His great-grandchildren were: Josephine Mather Shober, Edward Wharton Shober, Jr., and Catharine Earle Shober, the children of Catharine Earle (Mather) Shober; and Frances Earle Pennington, daughter of Louise Dilworth (Beggs) Pennington.

(X-A) GEORGE H. EARLE, 3D, son of George H. Earle, Jr., and Catharine Hansell (French) Earle, was born in Devon, Pennsylvania, in 1890. He was educated at the DeLancey School, Philadelphia, and at Harvard University. After his education was completed, he was associated with his father's friend, former Vice-President Charles G. Dawes, in Chicago. Later he was appointed as vice-president and director of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, of which his father was president, and he still continues to hold these positions. He is at the present time a director of the Horn and Hardart Company of New York, of the Tradesmen's National Bank and Trust Company, and of the Philadelphia Record Company. He is president of the Flamingo Sugar Mills, a company which he, himself, established.

Mr. Earle served on the Mexican border with the rank of second lieutenant in the 2d Pennsylvania Infantry, the first from this section to join the United States punitive expedition against Villa. During the World War he served in the navy as commander of four submarine chasers and was awarded the Navy Cross by President Wilson.

Although Mr. Earle's family and traditions have always been with the Republican party in political matters, he espoused the candidacy of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in the Presidential campaign of 1932 and gave him his active support throughout the campaign. Following the inauguration of President Roosevelt, Mr. Earle was made United States Minister to Austria. He is at Vienna at the present time (1934) in the performance of his duties.

Mr. Earle made a reputation as a polo player. In 1926-30 he was captain of the All-Philadelphia polo team. He participated in the international trials in 1925 and was a member of the handicap committee of the United States Polo Association from 1925 to 1930.

George H. Earle, 3d, married Huberta Frances Potter, of Bowling Green, Kentucky, in 1916. He has four sons, George H., 4th, Hubert Potter, Lawrence Washington, and Ralph.

(X-B) RALPH EARLE, son of George H. Earle, Jr., and Catharine Hansell (French) Earle, was born in Devon, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1892, and received his education at Haverford School and the DeLancey School. He then entered the employ of the Pennsylvania Sugar Company, Philadelphia. He has since remained in official and directorial associations with important financial and industrial corporations, having been at one time president of the Pennsylvania Warehouse and Safe Deposit Company. He is at present first vice-president of the Finance Company of Pennsylvania, president of the Philadelphia Belt Line Railroad, and a director in the following companies: Market Street National Bank, Horn and Hardart Company, Philadelphia Board of Trade, South Chester Tube Company, Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, Quaker City Fire and Marine Insurance Company, South Chester Terminal Company, Real Estate Trust Company, and Pennsylvania Warehouse and Safe Deposit Company.

During the World War he entered the service and received a commission on October 30, 1917, as second lieutenant in the Aviation Section of the Signal Corps. He was later promoted, September 17, 1918, to first lieutenant in the Army Air Service. Subsequently he was appointed to inspect all airplanes of the United States Government then operating in this country. He is a member and deputy governor of the Mayflower Association, a member of the Society of Mayflower Descendants and of the Sons of the Revolution. In the Corinthian Yacht Club of Philadelphia he holds the post of commodore, and he is a member of the Merion Cricket Club, Gulph Mills Golf Club, Philadelphia Racquet Club, Gibson Island Club, and St. Regis Yacht Club. Ralph Earle, after the death of his sister, Edith (Earle) Lee, adopted her daughter, Edith Earle Lee, born October 3, 1918.

Ralph Earle married, September 30, 1916, Mary Evans Clayton. (Clayton IX.) Mrs. Earle was president of the Young Women's Christian Association and, at the

present time (1934) is serving on its board and also as a director of the Reed Street Neighborhood House. She is a member of the board of the Junior League of Philadelphia, the Acorn Club and the Radnor Hunt Club.

(Family data.)

(The Clayton Line).

The first Clayton, of whom there is mention in the history of England, was Robert, who was born in Caudebec, Normandy, France, and accompanied William the Conqueror to England. After the battle of Hastings the Conqueror gave the manor of Clayton to him, and from that time on he was known as Robert de Clayton, lord of the manor of Clayton. It is believed that the Claytons of Clayton Hall in the parish of High Hoyland, Yorkshire, were a branch of the Claytons of the manor of Clayton in Lancashire.

(H. F. Hepburn: "The Clayton Family," pp. 4, 11.)

(I) JOSHUA CLAYTON, it is claimed, came to this country with William Penn on his first visit, and it has been handed down from generation to generation in both the Delaware and Pennsylvania families that William Clayton, of Pennsylvania, and Joshua Clayton, of Delaware, were cousins. By some authorities the latter is spoken of as a minister of the gospel and stated that he visited or settled finally in Virginia. It is known that Sir John Clayton, of London, was a first cousin of Joshua Clayton and that the former's son, John, settled in Virginia, and as Virginia and the three Delaware counties, which were then parts of Pennsylvania, were in close proximity, it required only little time to complete a trip to and from each State. There are apparently no records in Delaware showing any will or letters of administration on the estate of Joshua Clayton.

Joshua Clayton married and was the father of:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Joshua, born about 1677, died about January 1, 1761 (his will, dated September 2, 1760, was proved January 6, 1761); settled in Little Creek Hundred, Kent County, Delaware, and became a prominent member of the Society of Friends; married, but the name of his wife is not of record.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 21-23, 29.)

(II) JOHN CLAYTON, son of Joshua Clayton, was born probably about 1675, as he and his brother purchased lands jointly in Kent County, Delaware, as early as 1698. He was a prominent man in the county and a large landowner. He died in 1758-59; his will, dated December 4, 1754, was probated May 9, 1759, at Dover. He appointed his son, James, executor and devised his estate to his two grandchildren, John Caldwell and Sarah Caldwell, his two sons, John and James Clayton, and his widow, Grace Clayton.

John Clayton married Grace. Children:

1. John, served as high sheriff of Kent County, Delaware, 1752-53, and as lieutenant in the Provincial Army in 1757; died leaving an only son, who died without issue.
 2. James, of whom further.
 3. A daughter, who married a Mr. Caldwell and had children, John and Sarah.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 23-24, 29. "Kent County, Delaware, Deeds," Book C, Vol. I, pp. 211-12.)

(III) JAMES CLAYTON, son of John and Grace Clayton, was the executor of his father's will and outlived his father only a short time, for his death occurred about May 10, 1761.

James Clayton married Grace, and they were the parents of :

1. Joshua, of whom further.
2. John, born in 1749, died in 1802; was appointed a judge in admiralty under the Constitution of 1776; February 15, 1788, was appointed fourth justice of the Court of Common Pleas for Kent County, Delaware, and February 8, 1790, third justice of the same court, and on September 16, 1793, an associate judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Delaware; served as high sheriff of Kent County, Delaware; resided in Murderkill Hundred, Kent County, where he was a large land owner; married Mary Mason Manlove.
3. James, died in infancy.
4. Thomas, died in 1785; married Elizabeth Wharton, of Philadelphia.
5. Lydia, married Joseph Hanson and had one son, John.
6. Grace.
7. Miriam.
8. Amelia.
9. George, renamed James, born 3-24-1761, died 11-24-1820; married, 8-18-1791, Sarah Middleton, daughter of Ignatius Middleton, of Annapolis, Maryland.

(H. F. Hepburn: "The Clayton Family," pp. 24-26, 29.)

(IV) COLONEL DR. JOSHUA CLAYTON, son of James and Grace Clayton, was born in 1744 and died in 1798. He and Richard Bassett owned nearly all of Bohemia Manor, consisting of 20,000 acres and lying in both New Castle and Cecil Counties, Maryland. Dr. Joshua Clayton was a practicing physician and served as a surgeon in the Revolutionary Army. On January 6, 1776, he was elected major of the Bohemia Battalion and just before the battle of Brandywine he was commissioned a colonel by General Washington. It is said that Washington placed him on his staff "in order to make a good appearance when receiving the sword of General Howe, whom he expected to take at that place."

Dr. Joshua Clayton filled the many prominent positions which he held in the army, State and Nation with honor. He was the last President of Delaware and the first Governor under the new constitution and in 1798 was elected to the United States Senate. In this same year he was stricken with yellow fever and against the entreaties of a well-known physician returned to his home in Bohemia Manor, where he died.

Dr. Joshua Clayton married Mrs. Rachel McCleary, an adopted daughter of Richard Bassett, an early Governor of Delaware. Children:

1. James Lawson, of whom further.
2. Richard, born in 1774, died in 1836; married (first) Mary Richardson; (second) Mary Lawrenson; (third) Araminta Lewis; by his first marriage he had a son, Joshua, who married his cousin, Anna Clayton, daughter of James Lawson and Elizabeth (Polk) Clayton. (Clayton V, Child 6.)
3. Thomas, born in July, 1777, died at New Castle, Delaware, August 21 or 31, 1854; admitted to the Delaware bar in 1799; in 1808 appointed Secretary of State and Attorney-General in 1811; was elected to Congress in 1814; served as Chief Justice of Delaware and as United States Senator; married Jennette Macomb, daughter of Eleazer Macomb.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 26, 27, 30.)

(V) JAMES LAWSON CLAYTON, son of Colonel Dr. Joshua and Rachel (McCleary) Clayton, was born July 14, 1769, and died March 19, 1833. He married, December 16, 1795. Elizabeth Polk. Children:

1. Rachel, born in 1797, died in 1890; married Nathaniel Smithers.
2. John L., of whom further.
3. Margaret, born in 1799, died in infancy.
4. Hester, born in 1802, died in infancy.
5. Amelia, born in 1803, died in 1891; married Thomas C. Hambley.
6. Anna, born in 1805, died in 1891; married her cousin, Joshua Clayton, born in 1794, died in 1854, son of Richard and Mary (Richardson) Clayton. (Clayton IV, Child 2.)
7. Susanna, born in 1808, died in infancy.
8. James, born in 1810, died in infancy.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 30, 31.)

(VI) JOHN L. CLAYTON, son of James Lawson and Elizabeth (Polk) Clayton, was born in 1798. He married Ellen M. Clark, and they became the parents of the following children:

1. Julius.
2. James W., of whom further.
3. Theodore.
4. John P.
5. Henry.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 31, 33.)

(VII) JAMES W. CLAYTON, son of John L. and Ellen M. (Clark) Clayton, married Mary Evans, daughter of Dr. Evans, of Elkton, Maryland. Their only child was Paul, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 33.)

(VIII) PAUL CLAYTON, son of James W. and Mary (Evans) Clayton, was born in Cecil County, Maryland, July 1, 1862, and died October 14, 1932. He was a man worthy of honor and well-liked by his many business associates and friends. Among his clubs he numbered the Union League, Merion Cricket Club, Pine Valley, Gulph Mills Golf Club and Philadelphia Country Club.

Paul Clayton married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 6, 1894, Helen Eastburn Brown, born August 7, 1871, daughter of John W. and Lydia Taylor (Brock) Brown. Helen E. (Brown) Clayton traces her descent from Samuel Jennings, born in Aylesbury, Bucks County, England, died in Burlington, New Jersey, between July 24, 1708, the date of his will, and October 18, 1709, when it was probated, who served as Deputy Governor of West Jersey, 1681-83, and as Governor in 1683; member of the Assembly in 1684, also serving as Speaker and member in 1697, 1699-1701, 1707 and 1708; member of the Provincial Council, 1702-05; and Receiver General of Pennsylvania in 1690. Samuel Jennings married Ann Olive, and their daughter Sarah, who died "2,16,1733," married (first) a Mr. Pennington and (second) Thomas Stevenson, born about 1674, died in 1719. A daughter of the second marriage, Sarah Stevenson, born "6,1,1706," married, "8-28-1724," Benjamin Fuld, who died "11, 12, 1749-50." Ann Fuld, daughter of Benjamin and Sarah (Stevenson) Fuld, was born "8, 21, 1730," and married,

"7-20-1750," John Brown, who was born "6, 29, 1725," and died in January, 1802. Their son, also named John, who became the great-great-grandfather of Helen E. (Brown) Clayton, was born "2, 19, 1753," and died December 17, 1821. He married, November 13, 1777, Martha Harvey and had a son David, born August 27, 1780. David Brown died April 12, 1880, having married, November 13, 1806, Sarah Williams, born in 1786 and died in 1858. John Brown, son of David and Sarah (Williams) Brown, was born August 14, 1807, and died November 21, 1839, four days after the birth of his son, John W., to his wife, Mary Bye (Eastburn) Brown. John W. Brown married, April 6, 1866, Lydia Taylor Brock, born March 31, 1842, died March 30, 1896. Their daughter, Helen Eastburn Brown, married Paul Clayton. Children:

1. Mary Evans, of whom further.
2. Barbara Lydia, born May 30, 1904; married, October 12, 1923, Walter E. Rex., Jr., and they are the parents of: i. Barbara Clayton, born October 3, 1925. ii. Walter E., born January 31, 1927.

(Family data.)

(IX) MARY EVANS CLAYTON, daughter of Paul and Helen Eastburn (Brown) Clayton, was born in Philadelphia, August 5, 1895. She married Ralph Earle. (Earle X-B.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The French Line).

(I) THOMAS FRENCH, the American progenitor of this family, was the son of Thomas and his first wife, Sara French, of Nether Heyford, an ancient parish in the Hundred of Newbottle Grove, Northamptonshire, England. He was baptized November 3, 1639, in the Episcopal Church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Nether Heyford. Later he became identified with the Society of Friends and suffered for his faith at various times. Thomas French was one of the first to take a definite interest in the colonization of Friends in America and, with William Penn and others, signed the famous "Concessions and Agreements" at London in 1676, which provided for the settlement of New Jersey. He sailed from London about August 1, 1680, with his wife and nine children, and on their arrival in the new land settled on a tract of six hundred acres on the banks of the Rancocas about four miles from Burlington, New Jersey. He became a prominent and influential man in the Colony and at his death in 1699 he owned about 1,200 acres of improved land and his proprietary share of unsurveyed land, approximately 2,000 acres.

Thomas French married (first), in the "Parish Church of Whilton," England, June 12, 1660, Jane Atkins, who died in Rancocas, New Jersey, "8th mo. 5th, 1692." He married (second), "7th mo. 25th, 1696," Elizabeth Stanton, of Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of Friends. The eighth child of his first marriage was Charles, of whom further.

(Howard B. French: "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French," Vol. I, pp. 38, 41, 43, 48, 64.)

(II) CHARLES FRENCH, son of Thomas and Jane (Atkins) French, was born March 20, 1671, baptized April 2, 1671, in the church of St. Peter and St. Paul, Nether Heyford, England, and died in 1741. He was brought to America by his

parents while still a young boy. By deed of gift, dated June 3, 1698, Charles French received from his father two hundred acres of land, and later received the whole six hundred acres of the original plantation by his father's will, proved in 1699. He was a man of great activity and influence, spending most of his life in the upper part of Burlington County; however, for a time, he resided in Gloucester County.

Charles French married twice, his first wife, Elinor, being a member of Shrewsbury Meeting, and his second wife apparently a member of the Society of Friends also. It is understood that there were three daughters of the second marriage. He had also sons, Charles, Jr., of whom further, and Uriah.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 65, 148, 149.)

(III) CHARLES FRENCH, JR., son of Charles French, was born "Eighth mo. 12th, 1714," and died "1st mo. 15th, 1785." He engaged in business in Philadelphia, but removed to Moorestown, New Jersey, about 1740 and became a large landowner there. In 1760 he assisted in building the second Friends' meeting-house at Moorestown. He frequently sat as a representative in Quarterly Meetings at Haddonfield and Salem.

Charles French, Jr., married, "10th mo. 6th, 1739," Ann Clement, daughter of Jacob and Ann (Harrison) Clement. She was born "9th mo. 24th, 1720," and died "8th mo. 9th, 1778." Among their nine children was Samuel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 268-69, 386.)

(IV) SAMUEL FRENCH, son of Charles French, Jr., and Ann (Clement) French, was born in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, September 17, 1748, and died "7th mo. 8th, 1814." He was a farmer and lived in the upper part of Waterford Township, then Gloucester, now Camden County, New Jersey. About 1771 he took charge of a large tract of land comprising about 1,000 acres in Greenwich, now Harrison Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. This estate, owned by James Budd, was sold by Sheriff Joseph Hugg in 1771 to Charles French, Jr., Samuel's father, and by his will it became the inheritance of Samuel French, who accumulated holdings until he possessed over 1,300 acres. He served as a representative for Gloucester County in the Assembly at Trenton, in 1795, 1796, 1797, 1800, 1801, 1802.

Samuel French married, "4th mo. 7th, 1769," Sarah Hewlings, born 8th mo. 12th, 1753," died "6th mo. 7th, 1806," daughter of Jacob Hewlings, Jr., and Agnes (Buckman) Hewlings, of Evesham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. One of the nine children of Samuel and Sarah (Hewlings) French was Uriah, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 386.)

(V) URIAH FRENCH, son of Samuel and Sarah (Hewlings) French, was born in Waterford Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey, "7th mo. 13th, 1770," died "9th mo. 27th, 1825," and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground, Woodbury, New Jersey. For some years he directed his father's sawmill property and farm in what is now Harrison Township, Gloucester County, New Jersey. In 1814 he inherited this property from his father and sold it the same year to his uncle,

Charles French. About 1817 Uriah French established himself in what was later known as Swedesboro, where he became a merchant, continuing in business until shortly before his death.

Uriah French married "6th mo. 3rd, 1802," Mary Ivins, daughter of Isaac and Hannah (Tilton) Ivins, of Salem County, New Jersey. She was born "7th mo. 26, 1783," died "7th mo. 10, 1842," and was buried in the Friends' Burying Ground, Woodbury, New Jersey. They were the parents of ten children, including Clayton, of whom further, and Samuel H. French.

(*Ibid.*, p. 386; Vol. II, pp. 68, 70-71.)

(VI) CLAYTON FRENCH, son of Uriah and Mary (Ivins) French, was born in Swedesboro, New Jersey, "5th mo. 16th, 1824," and died at his summer residence, "Woodfield," near Logan Station, York Road, Philadelphia. At the age of eight Clayton French went to live with the Atkinsons, influential Friends, residing near Mullica Hill, New Jersey, to which locality his mother had returned after her husband's death. Here he received his early training and, being diligent in study, quick in acquiring practical knowledge, and of the ambitious, early maturing type, when only a youth of sixteen, he made his way to Philadelphia to earn his livelihood.

He began his business career with Dr. Edward S. Wilcox, who conducted a retail drug store at that time on the outskirts of the city. While working here, Dr. Wilcox became seriously ill, and the conduct of the business was left entirely to Mr. French, then only nineteen years of age. After Dr. Wilcox's death, Mr. William Campbell, who had been attracted by the way this youth conducted the business, entered into a partnership with him under the name of Campbell and French. After a year, the firm of French and Richards, composed of Clayton French, William H. Richards and John E. Morey was organized and located at the northwest corner of Tenth and Market streets. His brother, Samuel H. French, joined the firm, the name of which later became French, Richards & Co. As death claimed some of the partners, others were admitted to partnership. Clayton French, however, remained an active partner from the beginning, for forty years, and to his diligence and zeal, its prosperity was in a large measure due.

At the time of his death, Mr. French was senior member of the firm of French, Richards and Company; a special partner with Bailey, Banks and Biddle; a director in the Guarantee Trust and Safe Deposit Company, the Pennsylvania Warehousing Company, the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, the Charleston (South Carolina) Mining and Manufacturing Company, the United States Chemical Company, and from January, 1873, until his decease, member of the executive council of the Philadelphia Board of Trade.

Throughout an active and uniformly successful business career of nearly half a century, Clayton French built up and maintained a reputation for energy, sagacity, integrity and foresight that gave him an enviable place as a leader in the world of trade. Exacting in his requirements of others, he applied the same rules of industry and fidelity to himself. He permitted no deviation from correct business principles. Contracts were executed as agreed upon, even though sometimes at a loss to his own firm, but it was seldom that his judgment was at fault. He was far-seeing and courageous, reaping reward where less self-confident conduct would have

failed to bring satisfactory returns. His knowledge of business extended to minute details and he could not tolerate negligence or careless methods. His relations with employees were friendly and helpful. He was hospitable to friends and always solicitous for the welfare and happiness of his own family, contributing most liberally to the desires of those near him and taking a pardonable pride in the surroundings and appointments of his home.

Clayton French married, in the First Moravian Church, Philadelphia, April 30, 1846, Catharine Ann Hansell, daughter of James and Ann Catharine (Ehrenzeller) Hansell. She was born October 22, 1827, and died in Philadelphia, February 1, 1881. Children:

1. Mary Ivins, born February 9, 1847; married, January 15, 1868, George W. Banks.
2. Emma B., died in 1849, about eight months of age.
3. James Hansell, born March 14, 1851; a graduate of West Point, class of 1874; was killed in a battle with Victorio's Band of Indians near Ojo Caliente, San Mateo Mountains, New Mexico, January 17, 1880.
4. Ella H., died about two years of age.
5. Margaret Hansell, born October 20, 1855; married, April 25, 1878, John Rulon-Miller.
6. Harry Banks, born July 25, 1857; married (first), October 30, 1883, Augusta Anna Graham; (second), November 8, 1900, Elizabeth Engle (Lombaert) Pentz.
7. Catharine Hansell, of whom further.
8. Samuel Harrison, born June 6, 1861; married, February 18, 1884, Sara Elizabeth (Barker) Saunders.
9. Caroline Elizabeth, born January 25, 1866; married, October 19, 1893, Frederic William Wilson Graham.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. II, pp. 266, 267-70. The foregoing is by permission of the copyright owners, quoted from "Genealogy of the Descendants of Thomas French" compiled and published in 1909 by Howard Barclay French of the seventh generation, son of Samuel H. French and nephew of the aforesaid Clayton French.)

(VII) CATHARINE HANSELL FRENCH, daughter of Clayton and Catharine Ann (Hansell) French, married George H. Earle, Jr. (Earle IX.)



Hopkins-Lea

Outstanding among the distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestors of Mrs. Charles M. (Charlotte Augusta Brown Hopkins) Lea, are: John Hopkins, commissioner of loans for Virginia, 1781-84; Colonel John Page, 1627-92, of Virginia; Thomas Nelson, 1677-1745, of Virginia; Colonel William Byrd, 1652-1704, of Virginia; Colonel Edward Shippen, 1639-1712, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, Speaker of the House of Assembly, member of the Governor's Council, and first mayor of Philadelphia; Colonel Charles Willing, 1710-54, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Isaac DeGrosse, of Boston, Massachusetts; Benjamin Hoppin, 1747-1809, of Providence, Rhode Island, lieutenant in Babcock's regiment, in January, 1776; Thaddeus Clarke, of Portland, Maine, lieutenant, 1689-90; George Cleeves, of Portland, Maine, deputy president of Eastern Division of Legonia, 1646-58; Edward Rawson, 1615-93, of Newbury and Boston, Massachusetts, deputy to the Massachusetts General Court, 1638-39, 1642, 1644-49, and secretary of the Colony, 1650-86; Edward Tyng, 1610-81, of Boston, Massachusetts; Edward Tyng, 1649-1694, of Portland, Maine, councilor of the Province of Fort Royal, 1680-81, appointed lieutenant-colonel by Andros, 1688-89; and Thomas Weld(e), of Roxbury, Massachusetts, minister of Roxbury, 1632-41, agent to England in 1641 and a founder of Harvard College.

Mrs. Lea's family line, the Hopkins, is traced as follows:

(I) JOHN HOPKINS, whose parentage is not known, although it is probable that his parents, like almost all of the other Hopkins of Virginia, were originally from Eastern Virginia and more especially from James City or New Kent County, was born about 1757 and died suddenly at Winchester, Frederick County, Virginia, October 23, 1827. He was a prominent merchant of Richmond for many years and was the commissioner of Continental loans from 1781 to 1784 under Governor Benjamin Harrison. Some of the Continental notes were signed by him. The records indicate that he was at one time a man of great wealth and prominent in the business, political and social affairs of the city of Richmond as well as of the State.

John Hopkins married Lucy Lyons, daughter of Judge Peter and Cornelia (Lee) Lyons, the latter, Cornelia Lee, born at Brussels, Belgium, the daughter of William Lee, a descendant of Colonel Richard Lee, founder of the Lee family of Virginia. John and Lucy (Lyons) Hopkins were the parents of John, Jr., of whom further.

(II) JOHN HOPKINS, JR., son of John and Lucy (Lyons) Hopkins, was born about 1790 and died at "Pagebrook," Virginia, in 1840. He lived at Winchester, Frederick County.

He married, about 1820, Abby Byrd Nelson Page, daughter of John and Maria Horsmanden (Byrd) Page. (Byrd V.) John Hopkins, Jr., and Abby Byrd Nelson (Page) Hopkins were the parents of Dr. Henry St. George of whom further.

(III) DR. HENRY ST. GEORGE HOPKINS, son of John Hopkins, Jr., and Abby Byrd Nelson (Page) Hopkins, was born at "Pagebrook," Virginia, in 1825 and died in California, September 8, 1913. It is said that he was a remarkable and brilliant man. He entered the University of Virginia at the age of eighteen and in two years, instead of the customary time of four years, he was graduated with high honors. Later he joined his two elder brothers, who were located at that time in Philadelphia, Rear Admiral William Evelyn Hopkins, then a young lieutenant in the United States Navy, and Dr. John Page Hopkins, a graduate of the Philadelphia Medical College, who had just been appointed consul to Mexico. Dr. Henry St. George Hopkins very shortly took up his practice of medicine and was soon on the way towards becoming one of the leading young physicians. At this time, upon the death of his brother, Dr. John Page Hopkins, Dr. Henry St. George Hopkins took over his practice. His stay in Philadelphia was of short duration, owing to rumors of trouble between the North and South. Dr. Hopkins went back home, offered his services, was accepted and assigned to General Lee's Headquarters, where he served during the entire War Between the States. Many times he proved himself a hero during this period, and numerous stories are told of his bravery. Running the blockade to Washington, District of Columbia, several times, to secure medical supplies, he was breveted for his bravery on various occasions. After the war he remained in Virginia for a few years, later moving West. His last years were spent in California.

Dr. Henry St. George Hopkins married, in 1860, Katharine Christina Brown, of Philadelphia, daughter of Frederick and Charlotte Augusta (Hoppin) Brown. They had one child, Charlotte Augusta Brown, of whom further.

(IV) CHARLOTTE AUGUSTA BROWN HOPKINS, daughter of Dr. Henry St. George and Katharine Christina (Brown) Hopkins, was born in Germantown, Pennsylvania, January 23, 1862. On her mother's side she is descended from the Browne family, whose ancestor, James Browne, settled Burlington, New Jersey, in 1677, five years before William Penn came to Pennsylvania. James Browne was the second son of Sir Richard Browne, of Beechworth Castle, Surrey, England. In 1800 the "e" was dropped from the surname. Charles Brockden Brown, "the first American author who made literature his profession," was her great-great-uncle.

Charlotte Augusta Brown Hopkins married Charles Mathew Lea. (Lea VII.) Mrs. Lea is a member of the Pennsylvania Society, Colonial Dames of America, and the Daughters of the American Revolution, and is actively interested in all patriotic and civic movements.

(Family data.)

(The Lea Line).

(I) JOHN LEA, the American founder of this family, son of John and Joane Lea, was born about 1661, was baptized at Christian Malford, Wiltshire, England, and died in Springfield, Chester County, Pennsylvania, 10 mo. 27, 1726. He became a member of the Society of Friends and accompanied William Penn to America in the "Canterbury" in 1699, with his wife and son, Isaac, and her children by a former marriage. He settled in Concord, Chester County, Pennsylvania,

later moving to Springfield, in the same county. He and his wife were noted and valued preachers of the Society of Friends.

John Lea married Hannah Hopton, and they had Isaac, of whom further.

(II) ISAAC LEA, son of John and Hannah (Hopton) Lea, was born in Gloucester, England, January 15, 1699. He came to America, lived at Darby, Pennsylvania, and later moved to Wilmington, Delaware.

Isaac Lea married Sarah Fawcett, and they were the parents of James, of whom further.

(III) JAMES LEA, son of Isaac and Sarah (Fawcett) Lea, was born at Darby, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1723-24, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, October 2, 1798. He was a prominent citizen and merchant.

James Lea married Margaret Marshall, of Darby, and to them was born James, Jr., of whom further.

(IV) JAMES LEA, JR., son of James and Margaret (Marshall) Lea, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 28, 1759, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 30, 1825. He was a merchant and ship owner and later a business man of Cincinnati.

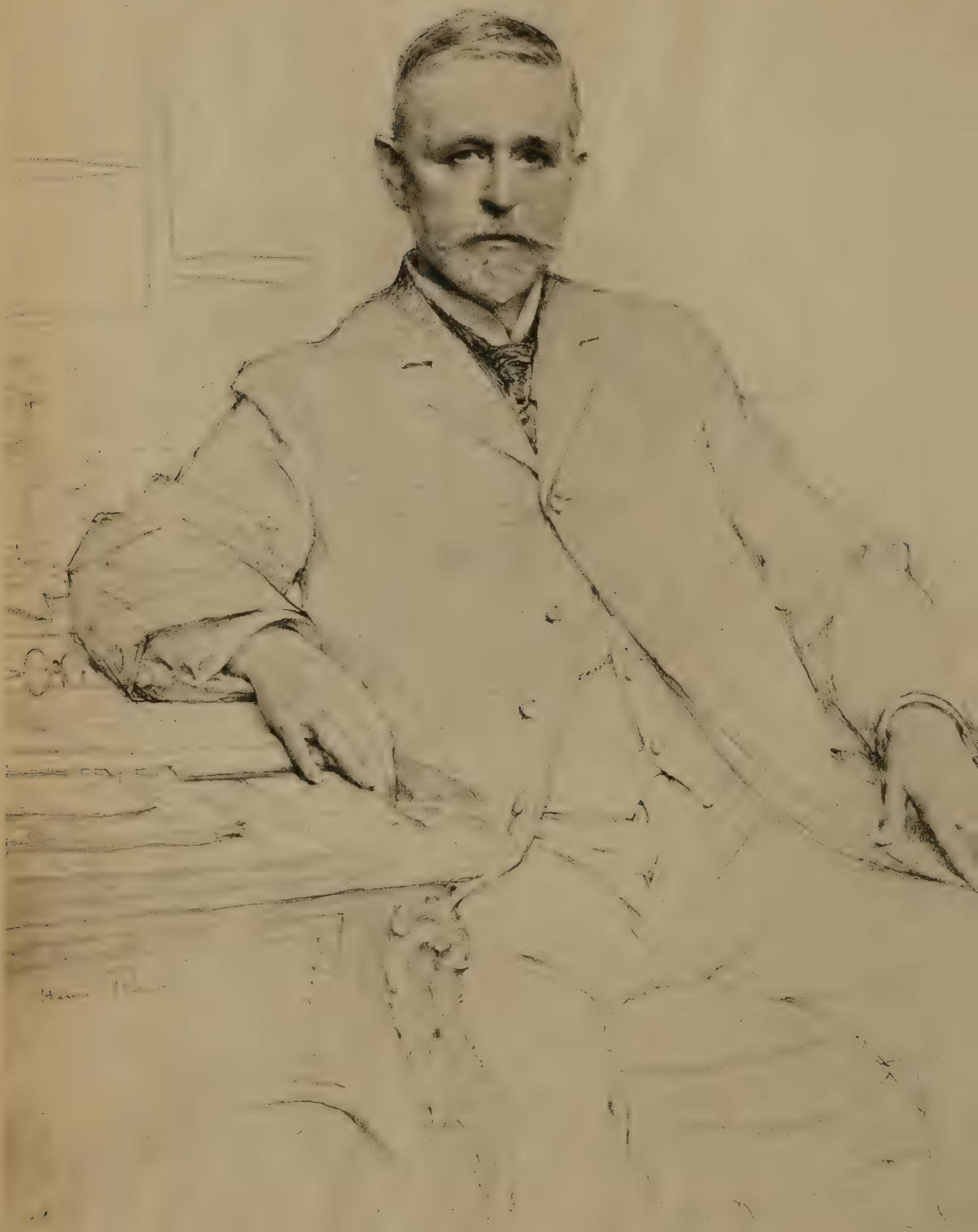
James Lea, Jr., married Elizabeth Gibson, and they were the parents of Isaac, of whom further.

(V) ISAAC LEA, LL. D., son of James Lea, Jr., and Elizabeth (Gibson) Lea, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, March 4, 1792, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 8, 1886. He became a partner in the publishing business founded by his father-in-law, Mathew Carey, in 1785. He was a man of scientific tastes and became a distinguished naturalist.

Isaac Lea married Frances Anne Carey, born May 1, 1799, died May 29, 1874, daughter of Mathew Carey, one of Philadelphia's leading citizens. The latter's son, Henry Charles Carey, political economist and publicist, was the protagonist of the principle of protection to home industry, which has been a vital factor in promoting the unparalleled development of American manufacturing. Isaac and Frances Anne (Carey) Lea were the parents of Henry Charles, of whom further.

(VI) HENRY CHARLES LEA, son of Isaac and Frances Anne (Carey) Lea, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 19, 1825, and died October 24, 1909. He was educated privately and received from the University of Pennsylvania, from Harvard and from Princeton the degree of Doctor of Laws, and from the University of Giessen the degree of Doctor of Theological Science. From 1843 to 1880, he was in business as a member of the house established by his grandfather, Mathew Carey, becoming a partner in 1851, and carrying on the business alone from 1865 to 1880, when he retired. He was also a historical author of wide reputation.

Dr. Henry Charles Lea married, May 27, 1850, Anna Caroline Jaudon, daughter of William Latta and Susan Gibson (Lea) Jaudon, whose ancestors were French Huguenots who fled at the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes. Dr. Henry Charles and Anna Caroline (Jaudon) Lea were the parents of Charles Mathew, of whom further.



Charles M. Lea

(VII) CHARLES MATHEW LEA, son of Dr. Henry Charles and Anna Caroline (Jaudon) Lea, was born in Philadelphia, March 7, 1853. He received his education in private schools and from the celebrated classical scholar, Charles Short, and in 1871, as the first of the fourth generation, entered the publishing house founded by his great-grandfather, Mathew Carey. He retired in 1915 after forty-four years. The house is still flourishing in the fifth generation, its existence covering a period of almost one hundred and fifty years, under the firm name of Lea and Febiger.

Politically, Mr. Lea was a Republican and, though he never participated actively in public affairs, he was always ready to lend his influence to any movement having for its objective the betterment of community conditions. He was deeply interested in the subject of art and founded three prizes in the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts for drawings of the human figure to be competed for by art students all over the United States. He possessed a keen knowledge and appreciation of art, especially of engravings and prints, and his collection was notable.

Able business man that he was, Mr. Lea's personality was predominantly that of a cultured gentleman, whose kindly, charitable disposition made him generally beloved. To many forms of philanthropy he was a generous but quiet giver. His interest was largely centered on the work of the Trudeau (tuberculosis) Sanatorium in New York State, which he had helped to found and for which he was always laboring. A warm personal friend of Dr. Trudeau, he was the last one of the original trustees and was treasurer of the "Free Bed Fund" of the sanatorium and a member of its executive committee until his death. He was largely instrumental in founding the Pennsylvania Epileptic Home and Colony Farm and was on its board until his death. For a long period he was a member of the governing board of the Zoölogical Society of Philadelphia. His membership in various clubs included the Rittenhouse, Down Town, Philadelphia Country, and Germantown Cricket, all of Philadelphia; and the Racquet and Union clubs of New York City.

Charles Mathew Lea married (first), at St. James' Church, Philadelphia, in 1880, Helen Vaughan Cope, daughter of John E. Cope. They were the parents of a daughter, Marjorie Vaughan, who married Percy K. Hudson, of New York. The three children by this marriage are: Sara K., Nina Lea, and Henry Lea Hudson. Mrs. Charles M. Lea died June 3, 1886. Mr. Lea married (second), December 3, 1895, at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, Charlotte Augusta Brown Hopkins. (Hopkins IV.) A daughter, Katharine Christina, was the only child of this marriage. Born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1898, she married F. Woodson Hancock, Jr., of Charlottesville, Virginia, and now of Valley Forge, Pennsylvania. They have three sons: F. Woodson, 3d, born January 11, 1924; Charles Lea, born February 12, 1926; and William Price Williamson, born April 4, 1929.

The death of Charles M. Lea, which occurred November 4, 1927, deprived Philadelphia of a citizen who not only ministered to her material interests, but also helped foster those elements most essential to her well-being. In art circles he was esteemed for his knowledge and appreciation of the best. He was filled with zeal for the amelioration of the sufferings of humanity, and his charity and philanthropy assumed a very practical and helpful form. His record shows him to have been a man whose influence, always strong and pervasive, was ever unobtrusively so

exerted that not until he had been taken from them did those who knew him fully realize how potential it had always been for unselfish service and noble living.

(Family data.)

(The Byrd Line).

(I) WILLIAM (I) BYRD, founder of the family in America and son of John and Grace (Stegg or Stegge) Bird or Byrd, was born in London, England, in 1652 and died at "Westover," Virginia, December 4, 1704. He arrived in Virginia before 1677, perhaps as early as 1670, and inherited the estate of his uncle, Thomas Stegg, Jr. He lived first at "Belvidere," in the bounds of the present city of Richmond, but about 1688 moved to the estate of Westover, twenty miles below his former home, on the James River, which became the famous seat of his family. In 1676 he was a captain in the county militia and four years later was made a colonel. Within this period he was several times a member of the House of Burgesses. A man of great note, he served before his death as president of the Council. He was described as one of the richest men in Virginia.

Colonel William (I) Byrd married, in 1673, Maria Horsmanden, who was, according to family data, of Royal Descent. She died at "Westover," November 9, 1699, in her forty-seventh year. They had William (2), of whom further.

(Mildred C. Whitaker: "Genealogy of the Campbell, Noble, Gorton, Shelton, Gilmour and Byrd Families," pp. 86, 87, 90, 114.)

(II) WILLIAM (2) BYRD, son of Colonel William (I) and Maria (Horsmanden) Byrd, was born at "Belvidere," March 28, 1674, and died at "Westover," August 26, 1744. It was he who built the present "Westover" in 1727, founded the city of Richmond, which was laid off in April, 1737, and also founded Petersburg. He gave to the church the ground on which St. John's Church, Richmond, is built. After his graduation from Oxford, he was called to the bar of the Middle Temple. He was chosen Fellow of the Royal Society and was appointed Public Agent to the Court three times. He was a member of the Virginia Council for thirty-seven years and its president at the time of his death. William (2) Byrd owned a magnificent library of over 4,000 volumes and was the author of the "Westover Manuscripts," "A Journey to the Land of Eden," "A Progress to the Mines," and the "History of the Dividing Line."

William (2) Byrd married (first) Lucy Parke, who died in 1710, daughter of Colonel Daniel Parke. He married (second) Maria Taylor, daughter and co-heiress of Thomas Taylor, of Kensington, England. By his second marriage he had William (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 90, 91, 92, 114, 115.)

(III) COLONEL WILLIAM (3) BYRD, son of William (2) and Maria (Taylor) Byrd, was born at "Westover," September 6, 1728, and died January 1, 1777. He was a colonel in the French and Indian War, where he won great renown.

Colonel William (3) Byrd married (first), April 14, 1748, Elizabeth Hill Carter, who died July 5, 1760, daughter of John Carter, of "Shirley." He married (second) Mary Willing, daughter of Charles Willing, of Philadelphia. By his second marriage he was the father of Maria Horsmanden, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 91-94, 115.)

(IV) MARIA HORSMANDEN BYRD, daughter of Colonel William (3) and Mary (Willing) Byrd, was born November 26, 1761. She married John Page, and they were the parents of Abby Byrd Nelson, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(V) ABBY BYRD NELSON PAGE, daughter of John and Maria Horsmanden (Byrd) Page, was born at "Westover," Virginia, in August, 1798, and died in San Francisco, California, April 23, 1889, at the age of ninety-one years. She was educated by private tutors at Richmond, Virginia, and made her début at the home of General Winfield Scott in Washington, District of Columbia. Abby Byrd Nelson Page married John Hopkins, Jr. (Hopkins II.)

(*Ibid.*)



Corliss

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry, in which are the lines of Samuel T. Corliss, widely known executive of the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey, is as follows:

On the maternal side of the present house of Corliss descent is claimed from Erick Preterson, who came to America from Sweden in 1657 and landed at New Amstel, now known as New Castle, Delaware. He was the progenitor of the large family of Petersons who located on the western and eastern shores of the Delaware. The name of Preterson was eventually changed to Peterson. Lucas Peterson, second son of Erick, purchased four hundred acres of land on the eastern shore of the Delaware, located in Penn's Neck. Family history holds that all the families that bear the name of Peterson, who reside in New Jersey or whose ancestors did, are lineal descendants of this Lucas Peterson. The family is of ancient origin in Sweden. Laurence Peterson was a highly educated man, who studied under Luther in Germany, and when he returned to his native country, he was elected Archbishop of Sweden. He and his elder brother, Oolof, translated the Bible in the Swedish language. A copy of the first edition of that Bible was procured, in 1876, by one of the Swedish Commissioners, who presented it to Charles J. Peterson, of Philadelphia. The book, printed in 1552, is in an excellent state of preservation. Oolof, one of the translators, is generally believed by the Peterson family to have been the grandfather of Erick Peterson, the progenitor of the family in New Sweden.

(I) NICHOLAS PETERSON, the ancestor of Samuel T. Corliss, in the maternal line, came to Salem, New Jersey, in 1800. He was a shoemaker and followed that trade until his old age. He married the daughter of Isaac Zanes, who resided near Swedesboro, and they had a son, Isaac Z. Peterson, at an early age, was a clerk in the store of Clement and Scull, leading merchants in Salem, and after a number of years in their employ he opened a store of his own. He married Achsah Hall, daughter of William and Achsah Hall, of Mannington. They had a daughter, Achsah Peterson, who married Hedge Thompson, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Johnson) Thompson, of Salem. About this time, Isaac Z. Peterson, having lost his wife by death, retired from active business and went to live with his daughter, on the farm which she and her husband had purchased on the Eastern Shore of Maryland. There having been no male issue of Isaac Z. Peterson and his wife, the line descended through a nephew of Nicholas Peterson, of the name Benjamin, who was taken to be reared by his uncle and taught the shoemaking trade.

(II) BENJAMIN PETERSON, nephew of Nicholas Peterson, the ancestor in this line, soon after he became of age located in the village of Hancock's Bridge, where he followed his trade of shoemaking for a number of years. He married Hannah Beesley, daughter of Walker Beesley, and they had children, one of whom was a daughter, Caroline C.

Caroline C. Peterson married Samuel B. Corliss, father of Samuel T. Corliss, with whose ancestry mainly this review is concerned.

The Corliss family is also a very ancient and prominent one and is related in this generation to George Corliss, of the George Corliss Company, of Providence, Rhode Island, manufacturers of the famous Corliss engine, which first came into prominence in 1876. The name is of French derivation, originally spelled *Coeur de Lis*, and the family was founded in 1051.

To Samuel B. and Caroline C. (Peterson) Corliss were born three children:

1. J. O. Roger.
2. Samuel T., of whom further.
3. Hannah Lillie, married William P. Hires, son of Jarvis Hires of Salem.

SAMUEL T. CORLISS, second son and child of Samuel B. and Caroline C. (Peterson) Corliss, was born in Salem, Salem County, New Jersey, January 18, 1858. His father was a well-known carriage builder, who was actively interested in the work of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Salem. The son, Samuel T., was a pupil of the public schools of his native town until he attained the age of fifteen. He elected a business career and started as a clerk in a country store. Being wide awake to his opportunities and fostering a desire for a thorough commercial education, he devoted every moment, practically, of the time he could spare from his employment to the mastery of subjects pertaining to that objective. Particular attention was given to the study of accountancy, in which he was to attain the rank of expert and in its practice enter into important relations with some of the most important public service corporations in the New Jersey field.

At the age of nineteen years Mr. Corliss came to Philadelphia, in 1877, and joined the staff of John V. Terry and Company. His first position was that of clerk, and at the end of a term of nineteen years he was the occupant of the office of manager of credits and finances. By this time he had developed in a remarkable manner, through close attention to the science of accountancy and finance, a natural gift for those professions, and, as was to be expected of one of his unusual proficiency, his services were sought by an organization through which he was to advance, under the auspices of a kindly fate, to his present important status.

In 1897, Mr. Corliss became assistant secretary of the Camden Suburban Railway Company and later was promoted to secretary. When the South Jersey Gas, Electric and Traction Company, in 1903, took over under lease the Camden Suburban Railway Company, Mr. Corliss was installed in the responsible position of railway auditor for the Public Service Corporation of New Jersey. Subsequently he was appointed agent of the corporation, and in 1907 was named division agent, locating at that time in Camden.

Mr. Corliss has also held the offices of secretary-treasurer of the West Jersey Traction Company, the Camden Suburban Railway Company and the Camden Horse Railroad Company. He is deeply interested in the work of the Young Men's Christian Association of Camden, which he serves as treasurer. His activities in religious affairs are well known for the helpful influence and liberal generosity which he exercises. He is prominently identified with the North Camden

Baptist Church, being a member of the board of deacons, treasurer of the benevolent fund, general secretary of the Sunday school and former clerk.

Samuel T. Corliss married, March 12, 1879, at New Brunswick, New Jersey, Mary E. Cordo, daughter of Henry and Adaline (Low) Cordo, of that city, and sister of Rev. Charles E. and Rev. Dr. Henry A. Cordo, Baptist clergymen. The Corliss family has its residence in Camden.





Downs

Downs

In the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of William Findlay Downs, executive of the house of Day and Zimmermann, Inc., engineers and utility operators of Philadelphia, there is much of unusual interest.

Downs, or Downes, was used originally to designate a dweller by a hill or *dun*, the Anglo-Saxon word for "hill."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) HENRY DOWNS was the first of his line in America, as we see by the following: Henry Downs was appointed constable for the Upper Hundred of Kent County, 31st March, 1668. ("Old Kent, The Eastern Shore of Maryland," C. A. Hanson, p. 219.)

Know all men by these presents, that I, Henry Downs, of the County of Kent, in the Province of Maryland, for and in consideration of one hundred and fifty pounds of good tobacco paid to me by Richard Fitzallen of the aforesaid county, assign and made over to Mr. Daniel Jenifer, all my right and title to lands due me for the transportation of myself, my wife Mary, and John Downs, my son, into the province, from York River, in Virginia, here to inhabit (sic). Done on the 10th day of May in the XXXV year of the reign of the Right Honorable Cecilinus, Lord Baltimore, Lord Proprietor of the Province, and Anno Domini MDCLXVII.

Henry Down died intestate. His name occurs in several instances in the early Maryland records in minor court and land transactions. It is of interest to know that the ship he came to America in landed in Virginia, and rode in York River for awhile. Evidently, he decided to become domiciled in Maryland. The fact that Kent Island and county, in which Henry Down lived, is a part of Maryland had been a long time in the making. It may have had something to do with it. He had a son John, of whom further.

("Early Settlers," p. 566, Vol. X, Annapolis, Land Office, Maryland.)

(II) JOHN DOWNS, son of Henry Downs, made the following will:

In the name of God, Amen, ye forth (sic) day of February, in the forth year of the reign of our Lady Queen Anne, in the year of our Lord, 1706, I, John Downs, in the county of Talbot, planter, do make this my last will and testament in manner and form following.

Item: I bequeath to my son, Charles Downs, my plantation, to him and his heirs forever, after the death of his mother.

Item: I give to my well-beloved wife, Margaret Downs, to put to her own use for the maintenance of her and my four sons, all my personal and real estate during her life, and after her death to be divided between my four sons.

I appoint my wife, Margaret Downs, and my son, Charles Downs, to be executors of this my last will and testament.

Thos' Hollingsworth,
Richard Hynson
Robert Jones.

(Signed)

JOHN DOWNS.
(SEAL.)

At the bottom of the above will is the following: "Probated at a court held in Queen Anne County, February 3, 1707."

It is noted that John Downs does not call by name but one of his sons, viz., Charles. Two others were Henry and Philemon, witnesses of their brother John's

DOWNS.

Arms—Gules, a stag's head cabossed argent, attired or.

Crest—Out of a tower argent, a demi-lion rampant gules, holding a battle-axe proper.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Downs

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Thos' Hollingsworth,
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At the bottom of the above will is the following: "Probated at a court held for Queen Anne County, February 3, 1707."

It is noted that John Downs does not call by name but one of his sons, *viz.*, Charles. Two others were Henry and Philemon, witnesses of their brother John's

will. However, it cannot be disputed that John Downs, whose will follows, was one of the three sons not mentioned, especially since the latter named one of his sons, Hynson Downs. Richard Hynson was one of the witnesses to his father's will. This also infers that Margaret, the wife of John Downs, Sr., was a Miss Hynson, latter being a well-known and old Maryland family. Also in the will of John Downs, Jr., it is noted he named one of his children Henry, presumably after his grandfather, the immigrant. It must also be borne in mind that in 1707, the year of the death of John Downs, Sr., his estate had fallen in Queen Anne County, in which county his son, John Downs, Jr., lived and died. It is of geographical interest here to note that Queen Anne County was formed from Talbot in 1707, and Caroline from Queen Anne and Dorchester in 1774.

("Will Book XII," p. 197, Annapolis.)

(III) JOHN DOWNS, JR., son of John Downs, willed his estate as follows:

In the name of God, Amen, I, John Downs, of Queen Anne County, in the Province of Maryland, do make this my last will and testament, revoking and disallowing all and previous wills made by me . . . I do give, devise and dispose of my estate in the following manner:

Imprimis: That which I have given to my following children in my lifetime is all I intend for them namely, Hynson Downs, James Downs, heirs, Margaret Kenton, John Downs, Jr., and Henry Downs. These of my children have all I intend for them. My son, Charles Downs children, may have fifteen pounds current money paid to each child by my executor herein-after mentioned.

Item: I give to my daughter, Ann Elbert, one large iron pot and no more, she having got all I intended for her.

Item: I give to my daughter, Henny Hardesty, a negro boy called Daniel, to her and her heirs forever.

Item: I give to my youngest son, Hawkins Downs, my now dwelling and plantation, and all those pieces of land adjoining thereunto, and likewise a negro man called Tike, a negro woman called Nan, and all my household furniture in consideration of his paying all my just debts, and I do appoint my son, Hawkins Downs, my whole and sole executor of this my last will and testament to which I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 13th day of April, in the year of our Lord, 1758.

Wit—Henry Downs,

Loel Albert,

Philemon Downs.

(Signed)

JOHN DOWNS
(SEAL)

Probated at a court held for Queen Anne County, May 11, 1758.

Among the children of John Downs, Jr., as shown above, was Henry, of whom further.

("Will Book XXX," p. 490, Annapolis.)

(IV) HENRY DOWNS, son of John Downs, Jr., was of mature age in 1758, as can plainly be seen by his father's will made at that date. Again remembering that Caroline County was created from Queen Anne County in 1774, the fact that the Downs' lands fell in the former county can readily be deduced from the following records of Henry Downs, who is most certainly the Henry Downs who is listed in the census of 1800 for Caroline County, Maryland, page 454, as Henry Downs over forty-five years of age, with a wife over forty-five years of age, no family listed. The fact is that his two sons were of age and themselves heads of families at that date. The following records are illuminative in the reading of the history of this generation:

Caroline County, Maryland, be it remembered that Henry Downs, LATE of Caroline County, brought a deed of bargain with one indorsement thereon, the same being enrolled amongst the records of March 2, 1803, and this indenture made the first day of January, 1804, between the said Henry Downs and Peter Harrington, witnesseth the said Henry Downs hath

paid unto the said Peter Harrington the sum of 250 pounds for a certain tract of land situate in Caroline County.

("Caroline County, Maryland," Liber T. R., No. H, p. 321.)

(The above was brought by the heirs of above Henry Downs, Sr., to clear the title of lands he had bought in his lifetime.)

AN INDENTURE made the 18th day of May, 1779, between Henry Downs, Jr., of Caroline County in the State of Maryland, and Ellis Vallette, of the same county, whereof said Ellis Vallette conveys to the said Henry Downs, Jr. for the consideration of five hundred pounds all that tract of land called "Deans Neglect" said land being issued to the said Vallette by letters patent September 9, 1767.

(*Ibid.*, Liber A, p. 391.)

Henry Downs, Jr., and Philemon Downs, his brother, in an indenture partitioning the estate of Thomas Baynard, Elizabeth, the wife of Philemon Downs, who was the widow Elizabeth Tillotson, and daughter of Thomas Baynard, and Margaret, the now wife of Henry Downs, and daughter of Thomas Baynard, latter who was son of John Baynard, agree to a partitioning of same.

(*Ibid.*, Liber A, p. 714.)

From the above we see plainly that Henry Downs, Sr., and Henry Downs, Jr., were both resident in Caroline County at the same period. That they were father and son is evident, and that since Henry, Sr., was father of Henry, Jr., he was likewise father of Philemon, brother of the latter, the said Philemon being named evidently for the relative who witnessed his grandfather, John Downs', will.

Henry Downs married evidently in the days prior to the formation of Caroline County, in Queen Anne County, and had, as may be seen, two sons:

1. Henry, the oldest, left his estate as follows:

In the name of God, Amen, I Henry Downs of Caroline County, Maryland, now in my sixty ninth year, make the following my last will and testament.

Item: I leave the care of my inform and unfortunate wife of my grandson, Henry D. Sellers.

Item: To Dean Cotin, certain lands.

Item: To granddaughter, Catherine Nicols.

Item: To great grandson, Henry D. Sellers.

Item: To grandchildren, Catherine and John Nicols.

After above legacies have been taken out of my estate the residue to descend to my grandson, Henry D. Sellers, whom I appoint my sole executor. Dated April 23, 1816. Probated December 10, 1816.

("Caroline County, Maryland," Will Liber J. R., No. C, p. 714.)

As the law of primogeniture was still at this time in effect, as will be seen from the record of his estate, Henry Downs inherited the better part of his father's estate. He owned a number of plantations and a number of slaves. His brother, Philemon Downs, held most of his land by lease tenure from Henry. His will reads:

Item: After my brother, Henry Downs, is paid his just claim and others of my lawful debts are paid I give to my loving wife Elizabeth, all of my personal estate during her natural life.

This Henry Downs, as may be seen, died without male issue. He is evidently the Henry Downs of the 1810 census, page 199, as Henry Downs, over forty-five, with a male between eighteen and twenty-six, and a female over forty-five. The following is evidently concerned with him:

A meeting was held in Melville's Warehouse, June 18, 1774, Charles Dickinson, chairman, Henry Downes, Jr., Clerk, and resolutions were passed providing for a Committee of Correspondence. In 1777 Court convened at Bridgetown and appointed Henry Downs on a committee to obtain a building suitable for a court house. In 1776 Mr. Henry Downs was elected Second Major. Francis Asbury, the Methodist itinerant, in his trips from Massachusetts to Georgia, frequently stopped at the homes of Major Mitchell, Captain Frazier, and Henry Downs, all of Caroline County.

("History of Caroline County," Teachers and Pupils of the County Schools, J. W. Stowell Printing Company, pp. 10, 12, 19, 55, 62, 114, 227.)

Henry Downs married Margaret Baynard.

2. Philemon, of whom further.

(V) PHILEMON DOWNS, son of Henry Downs, Sr., was county commissioner of Caroline County in 1792. He made his will. Direction is given for the renewal of the lease of the estate held in lease from Henry for ninety-nine years. The will abstracted says:

I Philemon Downs of Caroline County, being as usual in a declining state of health and being desirous of disposing of what little estate I possess, do give, devise and dispose of same as follows:

Item: After my brother, Henry Downs, is paid his just claim and others of my lawful debts are paid I give to my loving wife Elizabeth, all of my personal estate during her natural life.

Item: I give and devise to my son HENRY DOWNS one lot of ground next to the line of Henry Downs, uncle to the said Henry Downs.

Item: I leave to my daughter Mary Downs, a similar lot to the above.

Item: I give to my son Philemon Downs, all the remainder of my estate, but if the said Philemon Downs should die without issue, then his part shall devolve to my son Henry Downs and my daughter Mary Downs, to them and their heirs forever as long as the tide ebb and flow in the waters of the Choptank River. I also direct that if any one make an attempt to destroy this my last will and testament by suit or otherwise, that such shall be disinherited.

And I hereby appoint my loving wife Elizabeth to be my executrix and my son Henry Downs.

(Signed) PHILEMON DOWNS.

("Caroline County, Maryland," Will Liber J. R., No. B, p. 311.)

But Henry Downs, his son, did not serve with his stepmother, as only the widow Elizabeth presented the will for probate, same being of date January 23, 1796. Henry Downs, brother of testator, and Samuel Barrows making oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that said instrument was in the handwriting of Philemon Downs, deceased.

In the name of God, Amen, I Elizabeth Downs, of Caroline County, make this my last will and testament, devising as follows. Dated April 19, 1809.

To son John Tillotson,

To daughter-in-law Mabel Tillotson,

To granddaughter Mary Baynard Tillotson.

Witnesses.

Henry Meeds,

James Seth,

Henry Downs.

Then came Henry Meeds and James Seth, two of the subscribing witnesses, who made oath they saw the testator subscribe to the above instrument, and also that Henry Downs was one of the subscribing witnesses.

(*Ibid.*, No. C, p. 156.)

Note that Henry Downs, her stepson, whose history follows, did not himself appear, he having left Caroline County.

From all of the above we deduct that Philemon Downs married (first) a lady whose name is not recorded, she having died before her husband. He married (second) Mrs. Elizabeth (Baynard) Tillotson, daughter of Thomas Baynard. Philemon Downs had by the first marriage three children:

1. Mary.

2. Philemon (2).

3. Henry, of whom further.

(VI) HENRY DOWNS, son of Philemon Downs by his first wife, was born between 1780 and 1790, and had left Caroline County shortly after 1808, the date of the indenture herewith:

THIS INDENTURE made the fifth day of October, 1808, between Henry Downs of Caroline County, and Elizabeth Downs of the same county, of the other part, witnesseth, that the said Henry Downs for the consideration of forty pounds current money, to him in hand paid by the said Elizabeth Downs, widow of the late Philemon Downs, hath given, granted, aliened,

enfeoffed and confirmed all his right, title and claim in a certain lot of ground situate in Caroline County, Maryland.

After this year the above Henry Downs is not mentioned in the records of Caroline County, and after the death of Henry Downs, Jr., his uncle, in 1816, no name of Henry Downs occurs in the records of said county down to date.

(*Ibid.*, Liber T. B., No. 1, p. 649.)

Since the families of the Eastern Shore of Maryland and those of the three counties of Delaware are closely related, it is to that territory that we naturally look for his record. The census of 1850 for Kent County assures us of the residence of a Henry Downs there in 1812 (Henry Downs, Jr., born then). Considering the disappearance of all trace of Henry in Caroline County, the fact that he deeded property to his stepmother Elizabeth and considering the carrying on of the Christian-name Henry, generation by generation, and likewise the known migration from Maryland to Delaware, it is logical to assume that Henry Downs, of Maryland, and Henry Downs, of Delaware, are identical. Henry Downs, in 1840, was living in Milford, Kent County, Delaware, with his children, and wife Margaret (possibly Spruance), who survived him and died in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent County, in 1850. By 1840 they had children:

1. Henry, Jr.
2. David Owen, of whom further.
- 3-4-5. Three daughters, all born in Delaware.

(Kent County, Delaware, Census, 1800-50.)

(VII) DAVID OWEN DOWNS, son of Henry and Margaret Downs, was born in Delaware, in 1823. In 1850, he was living in Duck Creek Hundred, and according to the census of that year had in his household in addition to his family, his mother, aged seventy, Nehemiah C. Downs, probably his younger brother, Robert Sherman, who was born in Pennsylvania in 1838, and four negro children. In 1860, they were living in Leipsic, Little Creek, Kent County, owning property valued at \$10,000. By that time his mother had died and his brother no longer lived with him. In both the 1850 and 1860 census this name is recorded as David P., but the census of 1870 and family records prove the middle initial to be O.

David O. Downs married Anna Maria Numbers, and they had children:

1. Ann Elizabeth, born in 1847.
2. Lydia F., born in 1849.
3. Presley Spruance, of whom further.
4. Florence, born in 1865.

(Census Records of Kent County, Delaware, 1850, 1860-70.)

(VIII) DR. PRESLEY SPRUANCE DOWNS, son of David Owen and Anna Maria (Numbers) Downs, was born on a farm near Kenton, Kent County, Delaware, August 13, 1855. He passed from the schools of his district to Smyrna Seminary, a large private school, and thence to the Wilmington Conference Academy at Dover, Delaware, where he took a Latin-scientific course, of college grade. Having graduated from the academy, he entered the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania, where he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at graduation in the class of 1878. He settled in Dover, where he practiced for nearly a half-century. In earlier life he was county and jail physician, and chairman of the local

Board of Health. During President Chester A. Arthur's administration he was appointed the Democratic member of the United States Examining Board of Surgeons for Pensions. He continued to fill this position through the administration of President Grover Cleveland. Dr. Downs was a member of the American Medical Association, the Delaware State Medical Society and the Kent County (Delaware) Medical Society, having served as president and secretary and treasurer of the two last-named societies. He was a member of the Delaware State Board of Medical Examiners for thirteen years. His religious fellowship was with the Old Presbyterian Church of Dover. Dr. Downs died at Dover, January 30, 1930.

Dr. Presley Spruance Downs married, at Dover, Delaware, Elizabeth Shunk Brown. (Brown II.) They had children as follows:

1. Charles Brown Downs, of Philadelphia.
2. Nelly Findlay (Downs) Smith, wife of Eugene Smith, of Middletown, New York.
3. Rev. Francis Shunk Downs, of Princeton, New Jersey.
4. William Findlay Downs, of Philadelphia, of whom further.
5. Donald Van Lear Downs, of Philadelphia.

(Family records.)

(IX) WILLIAM F. (W. FINDLAY) DOWNS, son of Dr. Presley Spruance and Elizabeth Shunk (Brown) Downs, was born in Dover, Delaware, July 11, 1887. He received his preliminary training in the public school and prepared for his higher courses at Mercersburg Academy, whence he entered Lafayette College, where he studied civil engineering. He later attended Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Directly from college he went into the woods of Maine, where he was engaged in forestry survey, having charge of a United States Government corps in 1909-10. Mr. Downs became a cadet engineer with the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia, in 1910. This was his first association with the public utility line, in which he was destined to achieve a distinguished career. In 1913 he resigned his connection with that company to accept the position of assistant engineer in North Carolina and California, in construction and report work for the J. G. White Engineering Corporation. He subsequently did valuation work on telephone property in New York, 1914-15, and served as assistant engineer of the Public Service Commission of Pennsylvania, 1915-18.

In 1919, Mr. Downs began his association with Day & Zimmermann, in the capacity of report engineer, and in 1927 he was elected vice-president of Day & Zimmermann, Inc., president of Day & Zimmermann Foreign, Incorporated, and director of Day & Zimmermann Engineering and Construction Corporation and of Day & Zimmermann Securities Corporation. He was also made vice-president of the Gulf Public Service Company, and vice-president of the General Public Utilities Company. Since 1929 Mr. Downs has been president of Day and Zimmerman, Inc. Mr. Downs' advance to offices of such heavy responsibilities in such rapid succession has been made on his merits as his colleagues and associates are free to admit.

With the Democratic party Mr. Downs has always held his political affiliation. He is well connected socially, and belongs to the Racquet, Engineers' and Corinthian Yacht clubs of Philadelphia; the Cruising Club of America, and the Philadelphia Cricket Club. He is a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon and of the American Soci-



W. Dudley Downs

ety of Mechanical Engineers. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian Church, of Swarthmore.

William Findlay Downs married at Brookline, Massachusetts, May 28, 1913, Minnie Clara Litchfield, daughter of William Harvey and Anna (Mitchell) Litchfield, of that town. They have three daughters:

1. Anna Elizabeth, born March 9, 1914.
2. Marjory Litchfield, born June 18, 1916.
3. Nancy Irwin Shunk, born March 28, 1918.

Mr. and Mrs. Downs have their residence in that charming section of Philadelphia, Chestnut Hill, where they are wont to dispense a generous hospitality.

(The Brown Line).

The patronymica Brown was first applied to a person of dark complexion, and we find its equivalent in many countries of Europe. It is difficult to discriminate between the Browns of Saxon and those of Norman descent, the old orthography in both instances being "brun."

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) CHARLES BROWN was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1797, and died at Dover, Delaware, September 4, 1883. From the law, which profession he had first chosen, he transferred his activities to mercantile pursuits. He was a lieutenant in the 1st Regiment, Cumberland Brigade, New Jersey Militia, in 1817, and served as captain in 1818-19. He was town clerk of Downe Township, Cumberland County, and was a freeholder of Cumberland County from 1819 to 1824. In 1828, he was appointed a director of the Philadelphia public schools by the Philadelphia City Councils. For the term of 1830-31 he served as a member of the Philadelphia City Councils. On the Democratic ticket he was elected a member of the Pennsylvania House of Representatives for 1830-33. He was a member of the Committee to Revise the Constitution of Pennsylvania, 1834-38. He was State Senator from 1838 to 1841, when he resigned to take his seat in the National House of Representatives, 1841-43. In the latter year he was president of the State convention to nominate candidates for the State Board of Canal Commissioners. He was a member of the Board of Commissioners for North Liberties Township in 1843. He again was elected a member of Congress, serving in 1847-49. From 1851 to 1855 he was president of the Democratic Convention of Philadelphia County. He was a member of the Board of Inspectors for the Eastern State Penitentiary from 1850 to 1853. For four years, 1853-57, he served as Collector of Customs at the Port of Philadelphia. He was a member of the Board of Guardians of the Poor of Philadelphia, 1860-61; Town Commissioner of Dover, Delaware, 1864-65; delegate to the Delaware Democratic State Convention and the Democratic National Convention, 1865; president of the board of trustees of the Dover public schools, 1871-79.

Charles Brown married Elizabeth Rawn Shunk. (Shunk IV.) They were the parents of a daughter, Elizabeth Shunk, of whom further.

(II) ELIZABETH SHUNK BROWN, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Rawn (Shunk) Brown, married Dr. Presley Spruance Downs. (Downs VIII.)

(The Shunk Line).

Shunk, or as it is sometimes spelled Schoeneck, Schunck or Schuncke, is a German patronymica.

(I) FRANCIS SCHUNCK, the American progenitor of this family, emigrated from the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, to Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, about 1715 or later. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(Armor: "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania," p. 392.)

(II) JOHN SHUNK (note change in spelling), son of Francis Schunck, married Elizabeth Rawn. (Rawn II.) They had a son, Francis Rawn, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) GOVERNOR FRANCIS RAWN SHUNK, son of John and Elizabeth (Rawn) Shunk, was born in Trappe, (Upper) Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1788, and died July 20, 1848. He is buried in the Lutheran Churchyard at Trappe. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1816, and became Secretary of State in 1838. He was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, taking office in 1845 and resigning in 1848. Governor Shunk was a towering figure in the political circles of his time, and during his two administrations did much for the improvement of the executive and coördinated departments of the State Government.

Governor Francis Rawn Shunk married Jane Findlay. (Findlay IV.) They were the parents of Elizabeth Rawn, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ELIZABETH RAWN SHUNK, daughter of Governor Francis Rawn and Jane (Findlay) Shunk, married Charles Brown. (Brown I.)

(Family records.)

(The Findlay Line).

Findlay, Findley or Finlay is an ancient Scottish name and is said to be the same as Kinlay.

(I) SAMUEL FINDLAY, of Scottish ancestry, appeared in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, after 1700. He married Elizabeth Brown, daughter of Adjutant Brown, who was in the Siege of Londonderry, Ireland, in 1689. They had a son, Samuel (2), of whom further.

(Armor: "Lives of the Governors of Pennsylvania," p. 323.)

(II) SAMUEL (2) FINDLAY, son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Findlay, settled before the Revolution at Mercersburg, Franklin County, Pennsylvania, and in 1765 married Jane Smith, daughter of William Smith. They had eight children, and among them William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) GOVERNOR WILLIAM FINDLAY, second son of Samuel (2) and Jane (Smith) Findlay, was born at Mercersburg, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1768, and died at Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, November 12, 1846. He was one of the foremost men

RAHN (RAWN).

Arms—Azure, a lily-of-the-valley proper; in point two heart shaped leaves gules.
Helmet crowned.

Crest—A lily-of-the-valley.
(Siebmacher: "Wappenbuch," Vol. V, part 5, p. 27, plate 30.)

BROWN.

Arms—Sable, three lions in bend between two bendlets argent.
(Burke: "General Armory.")

SCHOENECK (SCHUNK) (SHUNK).

Arms—Or, three spades unhafted sable the iron up.
Crest—Two proboscides argent. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

FINDLAY.

Arms—Argent, on a chevron azure between three roses gules two daggers, chevron-ways, points downward, of the field, hilted or.
Crest—A boar passant argent.
Motto—*Fortis in arduis.* (Burke: "Encyclopædia of Heraldry.")

IRVINE (IRWIN).

Arms—Argent, three holly leaves slipped vert.
Crest—An arm gauntleted, the hand holding a branch of holly consisting of seven leaves proper.
Motto—*Haud ullis labentia ventis.*
(Burke: "General Armory.")

LITCHFIELD.

Arms—Or, a sword in pale azure surmounted by a crescent sable all between two crosses crosslet fitchée gules.
Crest—An arm in armour embowed, holding a sword proper.
Motto—*Semper pugnare paratus.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

DOWNES

(The Shunk Line).

Shunk or as it is sometimes spelled Schoenock, Schenck or Schuncke, is a German patronymic.

(I) FRANCIS SCHUNCK, the American progenitor of this family, emigrated from the Palatinate of the Rhine in Germany, to Montgomery County, Pennsylvania about 1730 or later. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(A. S. Schunck, "Annals of the Governors of Pennsylvania," p. 392.)

(II) JOHN SCHUNK (note, HARRISBURG, PA., 1846) son of Francis Schunck, married Elizabeth (Rawn) Schunck, daughter of John Rawn, of Harrisburg, Pa. He was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, taking office in 1845 and resigning in 1848. Governor Schunk was a towering figure in the political circles of his time, and during his two administrations did much for the improvement of the executive and coordinated departments of the State Government.

(III) SAMUEL SCHUNK, second son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Findlay, was born in Frappe, (Upper) Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1788, and died in Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1846. He is buried in the Lutheran Churchyard at Harrisburg. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1816, and became Secretary of State in 1827. He was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, taking office in 1845 and resigning in 1848. Governor Schunk was a towering figure in the political circles of his time, and during his two administrations did much for the improvement of the executive and coordinated departments of the State Government. He married Jane Findlay, daughter of John Findlay, of Harrisburg, Pa. He was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, taking office in 1845 and resigning in 1848. Governor Schunk was a towering figure in the political circles of his time, and during his two administrations did much for the improvement of the executive and coordinated departments of the State Government.

(IV) JANE SCHUNK, daughter of John Findlay, of Harrisburg, Pa., married Samuel Schunk, of Harrisburg, Pa. She was born in Frappe, (Upper) Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1788, and died in Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1846. She is buried in the Lutheran Churchyard at Harrisburg. She was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1816, and became Secretary of State in 1827. She was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, taking office in 1845 and resigning in 1848. Governor Schunk was a towering figure in the political circles of his time, and during his two administrations did much for the improvement of the executive and coordinated departments of the State Government.

(V) SAMUEL SCHUNK, third son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Brown) Findlay, was born in Frappe, (Upper) Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1788, and died in Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1846. He is buried in the Lutheran Churchyard at Harrisburg. He was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1816, and became Secretary of State in 1827. He was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, taking office in 1845 and resigning in 1848. Governor Schunk was a towering figure in the political circles of his time, and during his two administrations did much for the improvement of the executive and coordinated departments of the State Government.

(VI) JANE SCHUNK, daughter of John Findlay, of Harrisburg, Pa., married Samuel Schunk, of Harrisburg, Pa. She was born in Frappe, (Upper) Providence Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1788, and died in Harrisburg, Pa., June 20, 1846. She is buried in the Lutheran Churchyard at Harrisburg. She was admitted to the bar in Pennsylvania in 1816, and became Secretary of State in 1827. She was twice elected Governor of Pennsylvania on the Democratic ticket, taking office in 1845 and resigning in 1848. Governor Schunk was a towering figure in the political circles of his time, and during his two administrations did much for the improvement of the executive and coordinated departments of the State Government.



Rahn
(Rawn)



Schwoeneck
(Schunk)
(Shunk)



Brown



Hindlay



Irvine
(Irwin)



Litchfield

of his day in Pennsylvania. He served four terms as a member of Congress, subsequently became State Treasurer and Governor, and concluded his remarkable career as United States Senator from Pennsylvania.

Governor William Findlay married, December 7, 1791, Nancy Irwin. (Irwin III.) They had a daughter Jane, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JANE FINDLAY, daughter of Governor William and Nancy (Irwin) Findlay, married Governor Francis Rawn Shunk. (Shunk III.)

(*Ibid.* Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 1064.)

(The Rawn Line).

The German surname Rahn was changed to Rawn when it was Americanized.

(I) CASPAR RAHN came from the German Palatinate on the Rhine with his wife, Barbara. One of their sons settled at Staunton, Virginia, but upon his death the family removed to Thornbury, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Egle: "Notes and Queries," Second Series, Vol. II, p. 225.)

(II) ELIZABETH RAWN (note change in spelling of the name), daughter of Caspar and Barbara Rahn, married John Shunk. (Shunk II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Irwin Line).

Irvine, Irvin or Irwin came into use as a surname from residence in Irvineburgh in Ayrshire, and that in turn from the Irvine River.

(I) JAMES IRWIN settled in Peterstownship, Cumberland County, Pennsylvania (now in Franklin County), about 1730. He made his will May 26, 1770, and it was probated April 28, 1778. He married Jean, and they had ten children, including Archibald, of whom further.

(Egle: "Notes and Queries," Fourth Series, p. 286. McDowell: "History of the McDowells, Erwins and Irwins.")

(II) ARCHIBALD IRWIN, son of James and Jean Irwin, was born in Ulster Province, Ireland, about 1734, and died in January, 1798-99. He was an ensign in the French and Indian War in 1756. In 1778, he served as Quartermaster in Colonel Samuel Culbertson's Battalion of Cumberland County Militia. Archibald Irwin married, about 1757, Jean McDowell, and they had eight children, and among them was Nancy, of whom further.

(Keith: "Ancestry of Benjamin Harrison, President," pp. 53-56.)

(III) NANCY IRWIN, daughter of Archibald and Jean (McDowell) Irwin, was born in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, April 27, 1763, and died July 27, 1824. She married Governor William Findlay. (Findlay III.)

(*Ibid.*)



Stout

From the family historian it has been gathered that the surname Stout was once used in the form of Staudt. The male line is said to be traceable more than two centuries back to the family seat in the German Palatinate, whence the immigrant ancestor, Johann Jakob Staudt, arrived in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in the first half of the eighteenth century. In later years the American family has been distinguished by representatives of the medical profession.

(I) JOHANN JAKOB STAUDT, the immigrant, was born at Gimbweiler, Palatinate, October 13, 1710. He came in the ship "Samuel" to Philadelphia, August 30, 1737, and was made a naturalized citizen, April 11, 1751. A potter by trade, he also pursued farming, having his residence on the present site of the town of Perkasio, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. He died in Perkasio, April 30, 1779, and is buried in the Stout family private graveyard in Perkasio.

He married in 1739, Annie Lisse (or Lacey) Miller, widow of John Miller. Johann Jakob and Annie (Lisse—or Lacey—Miller) Staudt were the parents of:

1. Abraham, of whom further.

(II) ABRAHAM STOUT (here the form of the surname is changed to the style since used in America), son of Johann Jakob and Annie (Lisse—or Lacey—Miller) Staudt, was born August 17, 1740, died June 9, 1812, and was buried beside his father in the family burying-ground. He was a member of a Pennsylvania State Constitutional Convention.

He married, October 21, 1772, Mary Magdalene Hartzell, born May 8, 1750, died November 10, 1811, daughter of Henry Hartzell. Abraham and Mary Magdalene (Hartzell) Stout were the parents of:

1. Henry Hartzell, of whom further.

(III) HENRY HARTZELL STOUT, son of Abraham and Mary Magdalene (Hartzell) Stout, was born in Perkasio, Bucks County, June 3, 1776, and died January 1, 1854. He was a farmer in Hilltown Township, Bucks County. His grave is in the burying-ground of the Tohickon Church at Keelersville, Bucks County.

He married, May 8, 1798, Elizabeth Kern, born May 10, 1778, died June 5, 1871, daughter of John Adam and Anna Mary Kern. Henry Hartzell and Elizabeth (Kern) Stout were the parents of:

1. Enos, of whom further.

(IV) ENOS STOUT, son of Henry Hartzell and Elizabeth (Kern) Stout, was born April 17, 1813, and died December 6, 1886. He is buried in the Tohickon Church graveyard.

He married, November 13, 1834, Catharina Kratz, born May 2, 1809, died March 31, 1890, daughter of John Kratz. Enos and Catharina (Kratz) Stout were the parents of:

1. Lewis Kratz, of whom further.

(V) LEWIS KRATZ STOUT, son of Enos and Catharina (Kratz) Stout, was born at Hilltown, Bucks County, December 27, 1835, and died April 17, 1909. He was buried, as were his father and grandfather, in the graveyard of the Tohickon Church.

He married, October 28, 1865, Lavina Mitman Althouse, born August 23, 1844, at Bedminster, Bucks County, daughter of Samuel Althouse. Lewis Kratz and Lavina Mitman (Althouse) Stout were the parents of:

1. Philip Samuel, of whom further.

(VI) PHILIP SAMUEL STOUT, son of Lewis Kratz and Lavina Mitman (Althouse) Stout, was born in Bucks County, August 20, 1877. From the public schools of Philadelphia he passed to the Brown Preparatory School and next entered the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy, from which he was graduated in 1890 with the degree of Doctor of Pharmacy. Having elected the medical profession, he pursued studies for the practice thereof at the University of Pennsylvania, from whose medical department he received the degree of Doctor of Medicine on graduation in the class of 1904. Entering general practice in Philadelphia, he was thus occupied with success until 1914, in which year he began specializing in the treatment of diseases of the ear, nose and throat. He did postgraduate work at the University of Pennsylvania, equipping himself thoroughly as a specialist. He is attending physician to the Presbyterian Orphanage, the Baptist Orphanage, the Northern Home for Friendless Children, and the Forty-ninth Street Station Day Nurseries. He is also associate in otolaryngology at the University of Pennsylvania and chief of the Philadelphia General Hospital, and does nose, throat and ear work in the out-patient department at Jefferson Medical Hospital and the Polyclinic Hospital. He also has charge of the nose, throat and ear work in the University of Pennsylvania's Department of Physical Education. He has been eminently successful in his practice in all these associations.

Among his professional alliances are the Philadelphia County Medical Society, Pennsylvania State Medical Society, American Medical Association, American Society of Pediatrics, Pathological Society of Philadelphia, Laryngological Society of Philadelphia, National Society of Ophthalmology and Otolaryngology, American College of Surgeons (Fellow), and West Philadelphia Medical Book Club. He is also identified with other medical bodies. In politics he is of the Republican faith. From 1914 to 1917 he was a member of the State Fencibles. During the World War period he served as first lieutenant in the medical officers' training camp at Camp Oglethorpe, whence he was transferred to Camp McClellan with the rank of captain and given charge of the 9th and 12th Ammunition Trains. From this post he was transferred to Camp Green, where he was captain in charge of Base Hospital No. 122. He received his honorable discharge in December, 1918,

and later held the rank of major in the peace-time military establishment. For many years he has been actively associated with the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts movement as assistant scout commissioner of the city of Philadelphia. From time to time informative articles from his pen have appeared in various medical journals. In the order of Free Masons he has risen to the thirty-second degree in the Scottish Rite. His clubs include the Meridian Club, Medical Club, and City Club, all of Philadelphia. He is a member of the Fourth Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia.

Dr. Philip Samuel Stout married, June 8, 1918, Florence South Polis, daughter of Dr. George S. and Alice (Jones) Polis.



Packard

Seven generations in America of the finest of family traditions form the background for the Packard family. The men who made up this ancestral line were of the highest type and throughout the years, since the first of their name came to this country, they have stood steadfastly for the best and the right, a tradition which has ably been carried on by Charles Stuart Wood Packard, representing the eighth generation of this line.

Etymologists differ on the derivation of the surname, Packard. According to one authority, it is a corruption of Pickard, which is a baptismal form, standing for "the son of Picard or Richard." Another writer suggests the idea that this surname is derived from the French, signifying a native of Picardy.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) SAMUEL PACKARD, the American progenitor of this line, came to this country from Ipswich, England, in 1634, in the ship "Diligent." Although the name of his wife is not known, it is known that among their children was Zaccheus, of whom further.

(II) ZACCHEUS PACKARD, the son of Samuel Packard, lived in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He married Sarah Howard, and among their children was Solomon, of whom further.

(III) SOLOMON PACKARD, the son of Zaccheus and Sarah (Howard) Packard, also lived in Bridgewater, Massachusetts. He married Susanna Kingman, of the same town, and among their children was Jacob, of whom further.

(IV) JACOB PACKARD, the son of Solomon and Susanna (Kingman) Packard, married Dorothy Perkins. Among their children was Asa, of whom further.

(V) THE REV. ASA PACKARD, son of Jacob and Dorothy (Perkins) Packard, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1758, and died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, November 20, 1843.

During the Revolutionary War, he was among the men who fought to liberate their country. According to "The History of Lancaster, Massachusetts," p. 670, and "The Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. XI, p. 730, the Rev. Asa Packard was a private in the Massachusetts Militia in 1775 and later, during the fighting around New York City; he was wounded near Harlem Heights, New York, October 25, 1776.

The Rev. Asa Packard married Nancy Quincy, who was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, in 1763-64 and who died in Lancaster, Massachusetts, February 2, 1884. Among their children was Frederick A., of whom further.

(VI) FREDERICK A. PACKARD, the son of the Rev. Asa and Nancy (Quincy) Packard, was born in Marlboro, Massachusetts, September 26, 1794, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 11, 1867. He was graduated from Harvard with the class of 1814. He was a lawyer and later editor of more than 2,000 publications of the American Sunday School Union, besides writing on educational subjects.

Frederick A. Packard married, in Springfield, Massachusetts, May 15, 1822, Elizabeth Dwight Hooker, who was born in Springfield, February 16, 1798, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 15, 1862. Among their children was John Hooker, of whom further.

(VII) DR. JOHN HOOKER PACKARD, son of Frederick A., and Elizabeth Dwight (Hooker) Packard, was born in Philadelphia, August 15, 1832, and died in Atlantic City, New Jersey, May 21, 1907. His preparatory training was received at the Academy of the University of Pennsylvania while that school was under the principalship of S. W. Crawford. In 1846 he entered the college department of the university, from which he was graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1850. At once he entered the medical department and, after graduation in 1853, he established a practice in Philadelphia, where he continued with great success until his retirement in 1896. During the Civil War Dr. Packard was in the service of the United States Army, stationed as acting assistant surgeon at the Christian Street and Satterlee United States Army hospitals in Philadelphia, from 1861 to 1863, and as consulting surgeon to the army hospitals at Haddington, Pennsylvania, and at Beverly, New Jersey, from 1863 to 1865. In addition to the work of a large practice Dr. Packard, during his active professional life, gave much of his time to hospital service in Philadelphia. He was resident physician to the Pennsylvania Hospital in 1855-56; surgeon to the same institution from 1884-96; physician to the Foster Home from 1857 to 1873, and to St. Joseph's Hospital from 1863 to 1884; and surgeon to the Women's Hospital in 1876-77. He was actively associated with many medical and scientific societies, including the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia; the Pathological Society of Philadelphia, of which he was secretary in 1861 and president from 1867 to 1869; the College of Physicians of Philadelphia, of which he was secretary from 1862 to 1877 and vice-president in 1886; the Obstetrical Society of Philadelphia, of which he was president from 1877 to 1879; the Philadelphia County Medical Society, of which he was vice-president in 1879; the Pennsylvania State Medical Society; the Academy of Surgery of Philadelphia; the Medical Jurisprudence Society of Philadelphia; the Medico-Legal Society of New York; the American Philosophical Society; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; and the Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. He was for many years a director of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and among his clubs was the University Club.

Dr. John H. Packard married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 5, 1858, Elizabeth Wood, who was born in Philadelphia in 1835 and died in Devon, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1897. Among their children was Charles Stuart Wood, of whom further.



James Earl Ray

Engraving by J. C. ...

CSW Packard

(VIII) CHARLES STUART WOOD PACKARD, son of Dr. John Hooker and Elizabeth (Wood) Packard, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 2, 1860. Having received his preliminary education in public and private schools of his native city, he prepared for college at Rugby Academy. He next entered the University of Pennsylvania, which made him a Bachelor of Science at graduation in the class of 1880.

Mr. Packard commenced his business career in 1883 as secretary and treasurer of the Philadelphia Warehouse Company, filling the position for four years. In 1887 he was elected treasurer of the Washington Manufacturing Company and his services were retained in that capacity for five years. In 1892 he accepted the position of auditor of the Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities. His advance in this organization was rapid; in 1893 he was made treasurer and in 1899 he was elected president, which office he has since filled, being also a member of the board. Under his presidency, having lasted now (1933) more than thirty-four years, the company prospered, having attained a growth in volume of business and increase in prestige in keeping with its history and purpose.

Among other interests with which Mr. Packard is associated, are the following, in each of which he is a director: Insurance Company of North America, Philadelphia Savings Fund, Philadelphia Contributionship, Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia National Bank, Real Estate Land Title and Trust Company, Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, Westmoreland Coal Company, Alliance Insurance Company, Central Railroad of New Jersey, United Firemen's Insurance Company, and Catawissa Railroad. All of these corporations have benefited appreciably from his vested and advisory participation in their affairs. He is deeply interested in educational affairs. Charitable and welfare enterprises also engage his attention, and he is a manager of the Episcopal Hospital of Philadelphia. He gives his political allegiance to the Republican party, and his religious fellowship is with St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia. Among his social and recreational organizations are the Philadelphia Club, Racquet Club, Rittenhouse Club, and Philadelphia Country Club.

Charles Stuart Wood Packard married, April 12, 1882, Eliza Gilpin McLean, daughter of Samuel and Maria (Johnson) McLean, of Philadelphia. Their only child is John H. (3) Packard, who was born May 4, 1884, participated in the World War and was advanced to the rank of major in aviation; he married Mildred Benson, daughter of the late Edward North Benson, and they have a daughter, Mildred, born in 1911. Mrs. Charles Stuart Wood Packard passed away in July, 1915.

(Application blank, Pennsylvania Society, Sons of the Revolution. Chapin: "Old Springfield, Massachusetts," pp. 294-95. "Town Records of Lancaster, Massachusetts, 1643-1850," pp. 266, 394. T. L. Montgomery: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XV, pp. 125-26. Family data.)



Hickman

For eight generations the family of Hickman has been seated in Pennsylvania. During this time members of the line have proved themselves fine citizens and patriots, promoting the advancement of the State since its Colonial days.

(I) FRANCIS HICKMAN, founder of this line in Pennsylvania, purchased land there before November 27, 1685, the date of his will. He came to America, bringing his wife and children, including issue of her first marriage. After his death the family settled in Thornsburly Township, Pennsylvania, where his widow died in 1698.

Francis Hickman married, in England, Elizabeth, widow of a Mr. Chamberlin. Children of Francis and Elizabeth Hickman:

1. Joseph, lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.
2. Benjamin, of whom further.
3. Mary, married Joseph Edwards.
4. Hannah, married Robert Way.

(J. Smith Futhey and Gilbert Cope: "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 600. Gilbert Cope's Collection in possession of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. Hen-Hid, pp. 149-50. "Genealogical Notes," Vol. XII, p. 157, in the Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania.)

(II) BENJAMIN HICKMAN, son of Francis and Elizabeth Hickman, was born in England, June 4, 1677, and died in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 10-7-1742. After his marriage, he made his home in Westtown, Pennsylvania; an evergreen tree on the farm of the late William C. Hickman marks the site of Benjamin Hickman's first home.

He married, in 1701, Ann Buffington, daughter of Richard Buffington, of Bradford. She was born in Chester County and died there. Children:

1. Mary, born 3-9-1702; married Joseph Hunt.
2. Elizabeth, born 1-19-1704, died in 1788; married (first) Thomas Cheyney and (second) Jacob Vernon.
3. John, born 2-5-1706, died unmarried at the age of ninety-two years.
4. Francis, of whom further.
5. Benjamin, born 9-18-1710, died in 1760; married Hannah Trego.
6. Ann, married John Cheyney.
7. Hannah, married Joseph James.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) FRANCIS HICKMAN, son of Benjamin and Ann (Buffington) Hickman, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 5-27-1708, and died in 1760. In 1745 he and his wife were living in West Caln, Pennsylvania, but five years later they returned to Westtown.

Francis Hickman married, in Philadelphia, in 1737, Ann Marshall, who was born in 1719, daughter of Thomas and Hannah Marshall, of Concord. They had:

1. Sarah, born 9-20-1741; married Richard Strode.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. Hannah, married Caleb Strode.
4. William, married Hannah Chamberlin.
5. Moses, married Hannah Jefferis.
6. Benjamin, unmarried.
7. Ann, married Ezra Hoopes.
8. Francis, born 1-17-1760, died December 28, 1844; married, 4-25-1799, Alice Cheyney.
9. Mary, married Joseph James.

(*Ibid.* Colonial Society of Pennsylvania: "Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, Officers, Committees, Members, 1931.")

(IV) THOMAS HICKMAN, son of Francis and Ann (Marshall) Hickman, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1743 and died in Thornbury, Chester County, December 17, 1825. He and his wife made their home in Thornbury.

He married, in Chester County, Mary Jefferis, who was born in 1750 and died July 2, 1846, daughter of James and Ann (Cheyney) Jefferis. Their children were:

1. John, married Sarah Jefferis.
2. Ann, married Henry Myers.
3. Thomas, married Elizabeth Battin.
4. James, of whom further.
5. Emmor, married Susanna Sharpless.
6. Mary, married Benjamin Hickman.
7. Francis, married Hannah James.
8. Benjamin, married Susan James.
9. Martha, married Gibbons Gray.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) JAMES HICKMAN, son of Thomas and Mary (Jefferis) Hickman, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, 3-14-1776, and died there February 17, 1855.

He married (first) Hannah Grubb and (second) Elizabeth Cheyney, who was born in Chester County 10-17-1771, and died there, March 20, 1847. They had a son, James Madison, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) JAMES MADISON HICKMAN, son of James and Elizabeth (Cheyney) Hickman, was born in Chester County, February 10, 1814, and died there December 6, 1868. He is buried in the Cheyney Burial Ground.

James Madison Hickman married, in Chester County, January 23, 1835, Susan May Wise, who was born in Chester County, January 15, 1815, and died in West Chester, Pennsylvania, February 16, 1897. She also is buried in the Cheyney Burial Ground. They had a son, James Townsend, of whom further.

(Gilbert Cope's Collection in possession of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Vol. Hen-Hid, pp. 149-50. "Genealogical Notes," Vol. XII, p. 157, in the Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Colonial Society of Pennsylvania: "Charter, Constitution, By-Laws, Officers, Committees, Members, 1931.")

(VII) JAMES TOWNSEND HICKMAN, son of James Madison and Susan May (Wise) Hickman, was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1848, and died in Philadelphia, July 20, 1905.

He married, in Philadelphia, December 16, 1873, Mary Powell Crist, who was born there November 21, 1853, and died there December 26, 1912. They were the parents of Lawrence Crist, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(VIII) LAWRENCE CRIST HICKMAN, son of James Townsend and Mary Powell (Crist) Hickman, was born in Philadelphia June 18, 1877. Having received his education in his native city, including graduation from the Central High School in 1896 and from the School of Pedagogy in the class of 1898, he became a member of the editorial staff of Pepper and Lewis' "Digest of Pennsylvania Decisions" in 1899. He continued in this line of work until 1915, during which time he assisted the publishers in the compiling of many law books. From 1910 to 1915 he served as justice of the peace in Montgomery County. Admitted to the bar of Philadelphia County, he has since been practicing his profession in the city proper and is well known for his ability as an office counselor and a trial lawyer in the courts. Mr. Hickman is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution, having his immediate affiliation with the Philadelphia Chapter, in which he is a member of the board of managers. In politics he is a Republican, and his fraternal alliances include Hiram Lodge, Free and Accepted Masons; University Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Joppa Council, Royal and Select Masters; and Mary Commandery, Knights Templar. He is a member of the Ocean City Fishing Club, his recreations being principally fishing, golf and motoring. His religious fellowship is with the Presbyterian Church.

Lawrence Crist Hickman married, September 27, 1905, Florence Fawcett. Children:

1. Dorothy, born December 8, 1906.
2. Lawrence, Jr., born August 3, 1908, died September 19, 1910.
3. Elizabeth, born December 31, 1911.
4. Florence, born May 5, 1915.

(Ibid. Family data.)





Starkey

Starkey

In the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of William Paul Starkey, widely known steel expert, inventor and man of affairs, are a number of forebears who figured with importance in the activities of their time.

Having accompanied William the Conqueror to England at the time of the Norman invasion, the Starkey family was rewarded with grants of land. Sir Humphrey Starkey was Chief Baron of the Exchequer, having been appointed under patents dated in the reigns of Edward V and Richard III. Hugh Starkey was gentleman usher to Henry VIII, and Oliver Starkey was a Knight of Malta and afterward Grand Prior of the Order. Nicholas Starkey served in the Parliamentary Army in 1643 and, following the surrender of Preston, was ordered from that place to take Hoghton Tower, which he did. Other spellings of the surname are Starkie and Starky, but the form Starkey is the one most generally adopted in this country.

(I) The first of the English family of Starkey to come to Pennsylvania was Jacob Starkey, who settled in what afterwards became known as Bucks County. He was prominently identified with affairs in his section. His wife's name was Mary. They had children, among whom was Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS STARKEY, son of Jacob and Mary Starkey, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1798, and died May 24, 1891. He pursued the trade of coachmaker at Bustleton, Pennsylvania, until he became financially involved through the actions of a partner. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and he was the means of establishing a number of churches of that communion at Langhorne and Bustleton. Subsequently he carried on farming extensively in Philadelphia, the property having passed to his descendants.

(III) DANIEL STARKEY, son of Thomas and Achsa (Tudor) Starkey, was born in Oxford Valley, Bucks County, August 25, 1798, and died May 24, 1891. He pursued the trade of coachmaker at Bustleton, Pennsylvania, until he became financially involved through the actions of a partner. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and he was the means of establishing a number of churches of that communion at Langhorne and Bustleton. Subsequently he carried on farming extensively in Philadelphia, the property having passed to his descendants.

He married Jane Yerkes, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Banes) Yerkes, of the Yerkes family presumably of Holland-Dutch origin, members of which purchased land and settled in Warminster Township, Bucks County, about 1700. This family furnished a number of soldiers for the Revolutionary War. Jane (Yerkes) Starkey was born at Huntingdon Valley, Montgomery County, December 15, 1800, died in February, 1892. Of the children of Daniel and Jane (Yerkes) Starkey was Samuel Cox, of whom further.

STARKEY.

Arms—Barry of ten argent and gules, a stork sable, beaked and legged of the second, on a canton of the third a fleur-de-lis of the first.

Crest—A stork's head erased per pale argent and sable, in the beak a snake vert.

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(II) THOMAS STARKEY, son of Jacob and Mary Starkey, was born in Bucks County, October 8, 1768, and died August 4, 1849. He married, February 16, 1792, Achsa Tudor, born February 14, 1773, died March 14, 1833, daughter of George and Elizabeth Tudor and a descendant of the Scottish family of Tudor. Of their children was Daniel, of whom further.

(III) DANIEL STARKEY, son of Thomas and Achsa (Tudor) Starkey, was born in Oxford Valley, Bucks County, August 25, 1798, and died May 24, 1891. He pursued the trade of coachmaker at Bustleton, Pennsylvania, until he became financially involved through the actions of a partner. He was a devout member of the Methodist Episcopal denomination and he was the means of establishing a number of churches of that communion at Langhorne and Bustleton. Subsequently he carried on farming extensively in Philadelphia, the property having passed to his descendants.

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(IV) SAMUEL COX STARKEY, son of Daniel and Jane (Yerkes) Starkey, was born in Bustleton, April 28, 1834. Having received his education in the local schools, he learned the trade of coachmaking with Amos Gregg, and followed it as a journeyman for a time, afterwards engaging in agricultural pursuits, attaining marked success until his retirement in 1898. In politics he was a Democrat, but he never sought public office. He was a devout member of the Bustleton Methodist Episcopal Church, which had been founded by his father.

He married (first), February 22, 1872, Emma Jane Dungan, daughter of Jesse and Sarah Ann (Taylor) Dungan, of Philadelphia, and they were the parents of three children:

1. Samuel Herbert, of Bustleton.
2. Elizabeth Dungan, married William Humphreys Garrigues, of Germantown.
3. William Paul, of whom further.

Mrs. Starkey died April 20, 1892. Mr. Starkey married (second), August 15, 1894, at Bustleton, Virginia Byers, daughter of Joseph and Frances (Bartlette) Byers.

(V) WILLIAM PAUL STARKEY, son of Samuel Cox and Emma Jane (Dungan) Starkey, was born at Bustleton, Philadelphia, March 9, 1879. His preparatory course was taken at the Northeast Manual Training High School, Philadelphia, whence he entered Lehigh University, where he completed the course in mechanical engineering and took his degree of Mechanical Engineer, class of 1900. For six months following his graduation he was engaged in the electrical engineering department of the Boys' High School of Philadelphia, and then entered the service of the William Cramp and Sons Engine and Shipbuilding Company as draftsman, where he was located a short time. For about a year he was connected with the Pencoyd Iron Works and in all these associations he was fitting himself for the larger field of service which he was destined to enter.

In 1901 Mr. Starkey joined the staff of the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company in the State's capital city. His first position was that of draftsman, from which he was promoted on his merits and ability to chief draftsman, then successively to assistant general superintendent, general superintendent and director. He became a moving spirit in the concern and in 1912, two years after he had been made general superintendent and director, he perfected, in collaboration with two associates, a seamless light-weight tank, very safe to handle, which they produced by a scientific heat treatment of steel. This style of tank for use as gas container is in general use throughout the United States.

Due to the foresight of Mr. Starkey and his associates, the company began to furnish war supplies to the Allies as soon as the World War broke out in 1914. They executed contracts for the delivery of immense quantities of small projectiles to the British Government. A similar contract with the French Government was filled speedily and satisfactorily. They increased the plant output by more than fifty per cent. Under the operation of an expanded plant, the output reached a very high figure, and when the production limit was reached, the concern was doubling



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W. L. Starkey

the number of shells that was its original goal. The British, French and Belgian governments formally expressed their deep appreciation of the speed, quality and accuracy with which the concern had fulfilled its part of the respective contracts. During the period of the company's war work it filled on time or before the expiration of the contract's time five gigantic contracts for the United States Government. Of the three men who devoted their whole time and thought to the successful completion of the tasks they undertook, Mr. Starkey is the only survivor.

Since 1919, in which year the Harrisburg Pipe and Pipe Bending Company, under the general managership of Mr. Starkey, completed the last of the war contracts, the huge plant has been operating on a readjusted peace basis and is engaged in the manufacture of steel and steel products. In that year Mr. Starkey withdrew as general manager, but retained his office of director, having been actively associated with the company for eighteen years, five of which were the years filled with feverish activity in helping to win the war.

Mr. Starkey is a director of the Harrisburg Hotel Company, but the center of his principal activities is in the vicinity of the Quaker City, where he is a real estate operator and developer on a very extensive scale. He is president of the Starkey Farms Company, profit-returning farms of large area in Bucks County, the excellent quality of whose produce has brought it an enviable name in the markets.

An influential member of the Philadelphia, the Northeast Philadelphia and the Pennsylvania Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Starkey has always been deeply interested in the forward-looking programs of these bodies. He is prominently identified with the Masonic Order, affiliating with Lodge No. 610, Free and Accepted Masons; Harrisburg Consistory of the Scottish Rite; Pilgrim Commandery, Knights Templar; and Zembo Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine. Socially active, he belongs to the Union League and Huntingdon Valley Country Club. His religious fellowship is with the Methodist Episcopal Church of Germantown, where he is a strong supporting member and a trustee.

William Paul Starkey married, July 14, 1902, Gertrude C. Rankey, daughter of the late John and Emma Rankey, of South Bethlehem, Pennsylvania. Mrs. Starkey is prominent in women's organizations and in church work. Children:

1. Austin Clarence, born June 11, 1903.
2. William Paul, Jr., born August 27, 1904.
3. Samuel Arthur, born May 26, 1908, died September 21, 1927.



Chandler

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Mrs. Maria Louise (Chandler) Williams, well known leader in the social, civic, musical and political life of Philadelphia; and of Percy Milton Chandler, financier of Philadelphia, traces on the paternal side from one of the old Quaker families of Chester County, Pennsylvania, originally of Oare, County Wilts, England. Through their maternal lines, Mrs. Williams and Mr. Chandler descend from the same Taylor family as Bayard Taylor, of Kennett Square, famous Pennsylvanian, poet and traveler.

(The Chandler Line).

The surname Chandler was originally le Chaundeler. Chaundeler, afterwards contracted to Chandler, has, as a patronymic, nothing to do with the trade of "chandler," as is sometimes stated. The term was first applied to the court light bearer and arose in the same way as the other surnames, such as le Marshall and le Chancellor did, from official positions. In very ancient times this officer had no doubt been simply candle-bearer to a sovereign; but in the tenth or eleventh centuries he had become a recognized official of the royal or ducal household. In this way several families of le Chaundeler, might, and doubtless did arise, not in the least related. No connection, for instance, can be established between the le Chaundelers of Wilts and those of Norfolk, Suffolk, and the northern counties. It is assumed that the Wiltshire family was descended from one Nicholas le Chaundeler, who was of Norman descent, and probably the first of his line to live permanently in England. The name occurs frequently in Normandy, and from various disconnected references it may be assumed that the family came from l'Aigle. The records for the first fifteen generations given herein are obtained from the genealogical research as given by Thomas Allen Glenn, in "Chandler of Oare," printed for private distribution for Percy M. Chandler, of Philadelphia, pp. 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.

The early family in England may be outlined briefly as follows:

(1) NICHOLAS LE CHAUNDELER, mentioned in an inquisition in 1252. His history is as follows:

It was stated upon oath that the land of Tryenestone (Trehanston) (in Romney Marsh, in the county of Kent), which the brethren of the King's Hospital of Ospring have of the King's bailiwick, was, immediately after the Conquest of England, given to a certain knight named Tryan. Afterwards Alberic de Marinis held it at the pleasure of "our lord, the King Henry that now is" (Henry III). And . . . because the said Alberic ill-treated the tenants, the King took away from him the said land, and conferred it on Walter de Burgo; and, after Walter de Burgo, our lord the King gave it to Thomas de Normanvill, to hold during pleasure, and after the said Thomas, Nicholas de Chandeler held it, of the gift of our lord the King, during pleasure; and afterwards our lord the King conferred it upon Jordan de Monte Martini, to hold during pleasure; and after the said Jordan our lord the King conferred it on the brethren of his hospital of Ospring, who still hold it. The said land is worth yearly, in rents and other issues of land, 100 shillings.

Nicholas de (le) Chandeler, notwithstanding the re-grant of Trehanston, remained in favor with the crown. Perhaps the King rewarded him with other lands on the borders of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. At any rate we afterwards find him in this neighborhood. It seems probable that he was with Prince Edward at the battle of Evesham, at which Simon de Montfort

CHAUNDLER (CHANDLER)

Arms—Chequy argent and gules on a bend engrailed sable three lions passant or.

Crest—A pelican in her piety sable nest vert.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Chandler

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Mrs. Maria Louise (Chandler) Williams, well known leader in the social, civic, musical and political life of Philadelphia, and of Percy Milton Chandler, financier of Philadelphia, traces on the paternal side from one of the old Quaker families of Chester County, Pennsylvania, originally of Oare, County Wilts, England. Through their maternal lines, Mrs. Williams and Mr. Chandler descend from the same Taylor family as Bayard Taylor, of Knickerbocker Square, famous Pennsylvanian, poet and traveler.

(The Chandler Line).

The surname Chandler was originally le Chaundeler. Chaundeler, afterwards contracted to Chandler, has, as a patronymic, nothing to do with the trade of "chandler," as is sometimes stated. The term was first applied to the court light bearer and arose in the same way as the other surnames, such as le Marshall and le Chancellor did, from official positions. In very ancient times this officer had no more been simply candle-bearer to a sovereign; but in the tenth or eleventh century he had become a recognized official of the royal or ducal household. In this several families of le Chaundeler, might, and doubtless did arise, not in the least

No connection is traceable between the le Chaundeler families of those of Norfolk, Suffolk, and the northern counties. It is assumed that the Wiltshire family was descended from one Nicholas le Chaundeler, who was the first of his line to live permanently in England.

The family frequently in Normandy, and from various disconnected references it is assumed that the family came from l'Aigle. The records for the first generations given herein are obtained from the genealogical research as given by Thomas Allen Glenn, in "Chandler of Oare," printed for private distribution by M. Chandler, of Philadelphia, pp. 9, 10, 12, 13, 14.

The family in England may be outlined briefly as follows:
Nicholas de Oare was mentioned in an inquisition in 1252. His history is as follows:

Nicholas de Oare was with the king at the battle of Tewkesbury (Trehanston) (in Romney Marsh, in the county of Kent) in 1471. He was one of the King's Hospital of Ospring have of the King's household. He was with the king at the Conquest of England, given to a certain knight named Trege. The king held it at the pleasure of "our lord, the King Henry the first." Because the said Alberic ill-treated the tenants, the king took away the land from him and conferred it on Walter de Burgo; and, after Walter de Burgo was dead, the king gave it to Thomas de Normanvill, to hold during pleasure; and after the said Thomas de Normanvill held it, of the gift of our lord the king during pleasure; and afterwards the king conferred it on Jordan de Monte Maure, to hold during pleasure; and after Jordan de Monte Maure died, our lord the king conferred it on the brethren of his hospital of Ospring. The said land is worth yearly, in rents and other issues of land, 100 shillings.

Nicholas de (le) Chandler, now residing in the re-grant of Trehanston, remained in favor with the crown. Perhaps the king rewarded him with other lands on the borders of Wiltshire and Gloucestershire. At some time afterwards found him in this neighborhood. It seems probable that he was with King Edward at the battle of Evesham, at which Simon de Montfort



Chaundler
(Chandler)

was signally defeated, for 25 April, 1 Edward (1271-72), there is an order to the treasurer of the Exchequer to pay this Nicholas le Chaundeler for faithful services, an annuity for life by the hands of the Sheriff of Gloucester. (Close Roll, 1 Edward I.)

(II) RICHARD DE (LE) CHAUNDELER, a son, doubtless, of Nicholas, was seated in Stoudfold, or Stotfold, Hundred, Wilts, before 1280.

(III) RICHARD DE (LE) CHAUNDELER, son of Richard, is mentioned in an inquiry in 1280-81, in the reign of Edward I. The inquiry regarded the land which Richard le Chaundeler held as tenant to Richard le Blunt. The lands held included Oare. In 1302 Richard Chaundeler is mentioned as a juror in an inquisition taken by John de Hertrugg, Sheriff of Wilts. He is again mentioned as juror on May 3 and May 29, 1307, and still later in 1319. He is succeeded by:

(IV) ROGER, described as de Ryngesborn, who was dead before 1327-28, when Matilda, evidently his widow, and one Simon, are assessed as holding the Chandler lands in Echelhampton and neighborhood. (Lay Subsidy Roll, Wilts, 1 Edward III, Hundred of Swanborough, Echelhampton, No. 196,7, Public Record Office.)

(V) SIMON CHAUNDELER is next in line to be succeeded by:

(VI) JOHN CHAUNDELER, whose name appears on the Poll Tax Roll in the second year of Richard II, 1378-79. He is evidently the John Chandler who, in 17 Richard II (1393-94), preferred a request for protection in the matter of traveling abroad (in France) "in the service of the king," granted 7 May, of the same year. (Roll of France, 17 Richard II, memb. 6.) He was succeeded by:

(VII) ROBERT CHAUNDELER, who is found in the period of Henry VII. The next generation is probably:

(VIII) JOHN, for we find that on 27 August, 1465, the King (Edward IV) commissioned Thomas Yonge, John Butler, Knight, and others, to enquire into the case of John and Thomas Chaundeler, of Wilts, then prisoners in Gloucester Castle (Patent Roll, 5 Edward IV, memb. 22.) It is certain that the Chaundelers were partisans of the House of York, but the cause of their favor with the crown can only be surmised. Further light is thrown on the subject by a crown grant of 18 February, 1466, by which Thomas Chaundler, then "parson" of the parish church of Menestake (Meon-Stoke) in the diocese of Winchester (and not very far from Wilcot), is given a canonry in the King's free chapel of St. Stephen in the palace of Westminster and a prebend in that chapel. (Pat. Roll, 6 Edward IV, memb. 15.) Thomas being a priest, the line of descent would be through John, who, there can be no doubt, was father of John Chaundler, of Oare, living in 1524.

From the next generation the name appears to be interchangeably spelt Chaundeler, Chaundler, Chanderler and Chandler.

(IX) JOHN (I) CHANDLER, of Chanderler, Oare, County Wilts, England, was born probably about the year 1450 and was living in 1524, during the reign of Henry VIII, when, under the designation of John Chaundeler, he was assessed at ten pounds in the Lay Subsidy Rolls of County Wilts.

(X) JOHN (2) CHANDLER, born about 1480, was also assessed at ten pounds in the Lay Subsidy Rolls, in the year 1543.

(XI) JOHN (3) CHANDLER, whose birth may be set down approximately as in the year 1510, was assessed in the same Roll under his father, in Wylcote parish, at thirteen pounds. He had among others Edmund, who died without issue, and Nicholas, of whom further.

(XII) NICHOLAS CHANDLER, son of John (3) Chandler, was born about the year 1540 and was buried in Wilcot Church, November 15, 1604. He appears to have lived, subsequently to his marriage and until 1577, in Huish and Hilcot. He acquired the Oare lands, which his son Thomas later inherited by deed from Nicholas' elder brother Edmund, who died without issue.

He married, at Wilcot Church, February 2, 1568-69, Edyth Spratt, who was buried in Huish Churchyard, February 23, 1623. Children:

1. Thomas, of whom further.
2. John, "the elder," died about 1633-34; married at Wilcot Church, October 16, 1609, Dorothy Hellyer.
3. Edyth, buried December 24, 1596.
4. Dorothy, buried January 19, 1596-97.
5. Ann, baptized February 16, 1578-79.
6. Swithin, baptized June 1, 1583; married Florence.
7. Margaret, married, September 21, 1594, John Cheyney.
8. Alice, married, December 8, 1600, George Benger.
9. Martha, married, November 2, 1607, Richard Edmunds, of Oare, *alias* Lawrence.

(XIII) THOMAS CHANDLER, of Oare, son of Nicholas and Edyth (Spratt) Chandler, was born about 1570 and was buried in Wilcot Churchyard, June 20, 1629. He was church warden from 1619 to 1629.

He married (first), at Wilcot Church, July 19, 1602, Anne Downham, who was buried at Wilcot, June 25, 1620. He married (second) Martha who was living November 15, 1630. Children of first marriage:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Gabriel, who is mentioned in his father's will.

(XIV) JOHN CHANDLER, of Oare, son of Thomas and Anne (Downham) Chandler, was born at Oare and baptized in the parish church of Wilcot, February 23, 1602-03. He died in March, 1684, and was buried in Wilcot Churchyard, March 26. He was a man well esteemed in his neighborhood, and upon the death of his father, Thomas Chandler, was chosen as church warden, an office he held almost continuously from 1630 to 1684. As one of the principal freeholders of Wilcot, his name appears frequently on various minor records.

John Chandler married (first), about 1626, Ann, who was buried at Wilcot, April 8, 1633; he married (second) Winifred, who was buried at Wilcot, May 16, 1679. Children of first marriage:

1. John, died in the township of Chichester, Pennsylvania, without issue.
2. George, of whom further.

Children of second marriage:

3. Daniel, baptized July 19, 1635, buried October 30, 1635.
4. Walter, baptized January 20, 1636; married Ruth.

(The Family in America).

(XV) GEORGE CHANDLER, son of John and Ann Chandler, of Oare, was baptized at Wilcot, April 8, 1633. He left his home in Great Hodge, Wiltshire, England, for America in 1686, with his brother John, his wife Jane, and his children, but died on the voyage.

The date of their departure from England is fixed by a bond, dated 31st March, 1686, given by John Chandler, of Oare, in the parish of Wilcot, and George Chandler, of Great Hodge, both in the county of Wilts, to Robert Pyle, of Stanton Bernard; by which the said John and George are jointly bounded for the repayment of a certain sum of money advanced them by the said Robert Pyle for the purpose of their intended voyage and venture. The said money was to be collected in Pennsylvania by Robert Pyle, Jr., and Nicholas Pyle (sons of the said Robert), who were duly empowered for that purpose by letters of attorney to them directed and afterwards recorded in Pennsylvania. George acquired, after his marriage to Jane, a farm at Great Hodge in the adjoining parish of Pewsey, where he resided until 1686 and where one or more of his children were born.

After the death of her husband during the voyage to America, Jane Chandler was left with the care of her seven children. Upon her arrival at Philadelphia a temporary cave shelter on a bank of the Delaware River was prepared for her. These caves were much in use by some of the early settlers and were generally formed by digging into the ground near the river front, about three feet, making half the chamber above ground and half below. The roofs were formed of layers of limbs or split pieces of trees, overlaid with sod or bark and river rushes. The chimneys were of stone and pebbles mortared together with clay and grass or river reeds. The particular cave in which the Chandlers made their temporary home was built over the stump of a tree which served the purpose of a table.

Great sympathy was felt for the bereaved widow and her fatherless children, even among the Indians, and family tradition gratefully records their kindnesses. In later years, when the children had grown, they took many opportunities of befriending the Indians in return. They lived for a while in their cave home, but later a neighbor, perhaps John Chandler, who had built a house and planted some grain in preparation for bringing his family from England, offered Jane Chandler the use of this property until his return to Pennsylvania. Subsequently Jane and her family took up lands and formed a settlement on the Brandywine, near Centre Meeting House, about seven miles from Wilmington.

George Chandler married Jane. After his death, in 1686, she married (second) William Hawkes, who died in 1694. She married (third) James Bayliss. Children of George and Jane Chandler:

1. Jane.
2. George.
3. Swithin.
4. Thomas.
5. William, of whom further.

6. Charity.

7. Ann, married Samuel Robins.

(J. F. Watson: "Annals of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 53, 171-72. Family data.)

(XVI) WILLIAM CHANDLER, son of George and Jane Chandler, was born in England, probably at Great Hodge, in 1676 and died in London Grove, Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1746.

He married in Christ Church, Philadelphia, July 10, 1712, Ann Bowater, of Middletown township. Children:

1. Jane.
2. Lydia.
3. Samuel.
4. William, of whom further.
5. John.
6. Anne.
7. Thomas.
8. Moses.
9. Mary Ann.

(XVII) WILLIAM CHANDLER, son of William and Ann (Bowater) Chandler, was born in Pennsylvania in 1718 and died in London Grove, Chester County, in 1795.

He married, in 1756, Rebecca (Allen) Mode. Children:

1. Joseph.
2. Allen, of whom further.
3. Thomas.
4. William.
5. Rebecca.

(XVIII) ALLEN CHANDLER, son of William and Rebecca (Allen-Mode) Chandler, was born October 22, 1759, and died December 24, 1837.

He married in London Grove Meeting House, May 13, 1789, Sarah Pyle, born August 25, 1758, daughter of Joseph and Ann Pyle. Children:

1. Joseph, born October 1, 1790.
2. John, of whom further.
3. Hannah, born February 6, 1794; married Joseph Walton.
4. William, born March 27, 1796.
5. Allen, born July 16, 1798.
6. James, born December 17, 1800.

(XIX) JOHN CHANDLER, son of Allen and Sarah (Pyle) Chandler, was born December 24, 1791, and died September 2, 1857.

He married, May 11, 1826, Maria Jane Walter. (Walter IV.) Children:

1. Daniel Webster, born March 19, 1827; married, January 21, 1852, Emma G. Babb, daughter of John and Phoebe Babb, of West Chester, Pennsylvania; children: i. Pierson B. ii. Walter. iii. John. iv. Mary. v. Phoebe. vi. Frazier. vii. Maria Jane. viii. Laura Coates.
2. Sarah Walter, born March 10, 1829, died July 25, 1897; married, February 13, 1855, Kersey Coates; children: i. Laura. ii. J. Lindley. iii. Arthur. iv. Carrie M.
3. John Walter, of whom further.
4. William Allen, M. D., born September 10, 1834, died December 19, 1895; married, November 9, 1864, Louisa Stem; child: i. Charles Frederick.
5. Joseph James, born January 26, 1839, died January 25, 1844.

(XX) JOHN WALTER CHANDLER, son of John and Maria Jane (Walter) Chandler, was born at Doe Run, Chester County, Pennsylvania, January 29, 1832, and died in Lansdowne, Pennsylvania, April 25, 1903. He was educated in private schools and at West Grove and London Grove boarding schools.

He married, January 1, 1861, Almira Lewis Taylor. (Taylor IX.) Children:

1. Laurence T., born October 28, 1861, died September 3, 1862.
2. Frederick Taylor, born December 5, 1863, died May 17, 1918; married, October 27, 1886, Harriet Andrews; children: i. Eleanor Taylor, married Theodore Wiederseim, Jr.
ii. Marion Allison, married Frank Holt Galey. iii. Burton Binns, married Sarah Jones Wood. iv. Frederick Taylor, Jr., married Dorothy Brooks.
3. Maria Louise, of whom further.
4. Sarah T., born May 16, 1869, died January 27, 1870.
5. Percy Milton, of whom further.
6. Mary Stone, born March 7, 1879; married, October 20, 1903, Albert Russell Laughlin; children: i. Albert Russell, Jr. ii. Chandler Atcheson. iii. Mary Elizabeth.

(XXI-A) PERCY MILTON CHANDLER, son of John Walter and Almira L. (Taylor) Chandler, was born in Philadelphia, February 6, 1873. His education was received in public and private schools of his native city, and he was graduated from the Friends' Central School. Subsequently he took up the study of law and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia.

Instead of essaying a career in the profession of the law, Mr. Chandler gave heed to the stronger inclinations to enter the practice of finance and in 1899 he became a member of the firm of Chandler Brothers and Company, bankers. In December, 1913, he organized the present corporation of Chandler and Company, Incorporated, under the laws of the State of New York, with a paid-in capital of \$1,750,000, to take over the bond investment business of Chandler Brothers and Company. Mr. Chandler was elected president of the new corporation of Chandler and Company, Inc., which office he has ever since held, his principal activities being directed in the line of financing public utilities, chain stores and general industrial corporations throughout the United States and Canada.

Chandler and Company, Inc., is housed in sumptuously appointed quarters on the two upper floors of the twenty-two story bank building at 1500 Walnut Street, in Philadelphia, and their New York offices are at 120 Broadway, in the heart of the financial district.

Public utility securities constitute the special offerings of Chandler and Company, Inc., while they also handle municipal, industrial, dairy and food securities. The house of Chandler, in addition, is actively associated with the management of public utilities in many parts of the country and has successfully financed, among others, the Norfolk and Portsmouth Traction Company (later merged with the Virginia Railway and Power Company), Fairmont and Clarksburg Traction Company (merged with the Monongahela Valley Traction Company), Pennsylvania Lighting Company, Kentucky Securities Corporation, Kentucky Traction and Terminal Company, Lexington Utilities Company, Securities Corporation General, Sheffield Farms Company, American Stores Company, Otto Eisenlohr and Brothers, Inc., Abbotts Alderney Dairies, Colonial Ice Cream Company, United States Dairy Products Corporation, Philadelphia Dairy Products Company, International Utilities Corporation, etc.

In addition to his occupying the offices of president and director of Chandler and Company, Inc., Mr. Chandler holds similar positions in P. M. Chandler and Company, Securities Corporation General (originated by Chandler and Company, Inc.), International Utilities Corporation, Ohio River Railway and Power Company, Wiltshire Realty Company, Brandywine Farms Corporation, Pennsbury Farms Corporation, and International Public Utilities Corporation. He is chairman of the board of the United States Dairy Products Corporation, Philadelphia Dairy Products Company, United States Stores Corporation, and National Food Products Corporation, and is a director of numerous other corporations, among them American Commonwealths Power Company, P. H. Butler Company, Richmond Ice Company, Inc., American Equities Company, Woodlawn Farm Dairy Company, and Dominion Gas and Electric Corporation.

A lifelong member of the Republican party, Mr. Chandler served his Pennsylvania State organization as delegate-at-large at the Republican National Convention held in Chicago in 1920. He is always to be relied upon for his support of every movement having as its main objective the welfare and progress of the Quaker City and the Keystone State. During the World War period he served as chairman of the Liberty Loan committee for the department and chain stores in the Philadelphia District, also on the executive committee of the Philadelphia War Chest's \$20,000,000 drive. He has accepted office as trustee of Temple University, Philadelphia, and is a member of the American Museum of Natural History, the Geographical Society of Philadelphia, the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Historical Society of Chester County, the Valley Forge Historical Society of Valley Forge, and the Metropolitan Museum of Art.

Tennis, golf and riding, among the outdoor recreational sports, command Mr. Chandler's most ardent enthusiasm. In Philadelphia he belongs to the Union League, Philadelphia Country Club, Art Club and Racquet Club. He is also a member of the Whitemarsh Valley Country Club, Pickering Hunt, Sunnybrook Golf Club, Seaview Golf Club, Kennett Square Golf and Country Club; Congressional Country Club of Washington, District of Columbia; Vicmead Hunt Club of Wilmington, Delaware; the Recess Club, Cloud Club, and Bankers' Club, of New York City; the Sands Point Golf Club, and the Aviation Country Club of Long Island; the Everglades Club and the Boco Raton Club of Florida.

Percy Milton Chandler married (first), October 20, 1896, Emma B. Mendenhall, who died July 5, 1916. He married (second), November 1, 1917, Nancy Krebs, and they have one son, Arthur Bayard, born in Philadelphia, March 9, 1919; on October 7, 1926, he married (third) Mrs. William N. Langtry, who had two daughters, Marie Louise, born June 19, 1918, and Eleanor Ann, born November 4, 1920, whom he adopted at the time of his third marriage. Mr. and Mrs. Chandler also have one daughter, Mariana, born May 19, 1931. Mr. Chandler resides with his family at 280 Park Avenue, New York City. Their country place, "Brandywine Lodge," at Pocopson, Chester County, Pennsylvania, is one of the finest estates in that section, including dairy farms of more than 1,000 acres.

Mr. Chandler is a man of versatile interests and tastes, diligent in business, earnest in whatever service he lends his hand, and eager withal in the pursuit of cultural

activities. His career has been signally punctuated with success, from whatever angle it may be viewed, and it can truly be said that he is one of the most useful citizens that his native city of Philadelphia has produced in a generation.

(XXI-B) MARIA LOUISE CHANDLER WILLIAMS, daughter of John Walter and Almira L. (Taylor) Chandler, was born at Hamorton, Chester County, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1867, and now resides in Philadelphia, where she is a well-known leader in the social, civic, musical and political life of Philadelphia. Mrs. Williams completed her academic course at the Friends' Central School. Her religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends and she is a member of the Old Merion Meeting.

Mrs. Williams is a member of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Civic Club of Philadelphia, Sedgely Club, Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, committee of 1926, English Speaking Union, Fairmount Park Art Association, Friends Historical Society, Plays and Players, National Geographic Society, Matinee Musical Club and the Republican Women of Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Williams is one of the most enthusiastic and effective workers in women's political circles in Philadelphia, affiliating with the Women's Republican Club of Pennsylvania.

Maria Louise Chandler married Wallace Coates Williams. (Williams—American Line—VI.)

(Family data.)

(The Taylor Line).

Taylor as a surname originated in the occupation of an early member of the family. Because of its derivation, Taylor is one of the four most widely spread English family names, and appears in great numbers in early records. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273, we find Henry le Taluir, Cecil le Tayllour, Roger le Taylur, and Richard le Taylor.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN TAYLOR, earliest known ancestor of the line, was born about 1550 and died in 1627. The will of John Taylor, husbandman, of Clatterwich within Little Leigh, dated March 16, 1625, and proved April 9, 1627, directed his burial in Great Budworth Church and provided that all debts, funeral expenses and legacies should be paid out of his personal estate, "but should said estate be insufficient, same to be made up from my living which I have alreadye assigned for the purpose and of the overplus if any, fortie shillings to son Richard and the rest to Ales my now wife."

John Taylor married (first), July 18, 1575, Joan Gatlife, who was buried November 22, 1586. He married (second), December 11, 1586, Ellen Massey; and (third), December 7, 1611, Alice Passey, who died December 14, 1631. His three marriages are recorded in the archives of Great Budworth Parish Church. Children of first marriage:

1. Richard, baptized September 4, 1580, buried April 8, 1627.
2. Ellen, baptized October 21, 1582.
3. Humphrey, baptized March 6, 1582-83.
4. Lawrence, baptized February 16, 1583-84.

Children of second marriage:

5. Katherine, baptized February 9, 1587-88.
6. Thomas, of whom further.

(A. R. Justice: "Descendants of Robert Taylor," pp. 9-10.)

(II) THOMAS TAYLOR, son of John and Ellen (Massey) Taylor, was baptized in Great Budworth Parish Church, October 9, 1594, and was buried February 1, 1669-70, as Thomas Taylor, of Clatterwich in Little Leigh. He married at Whitegate, September 21, 1630, Mary Barrow, of Davenham Parish, spinster. Children:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Mary, baptized May 27, 1638.
3. Thomas, died young.
4. Richard, baptized October 29, 1643.
5. John, baptized January 12, 1644-45, buried August 3, 1660.
6. Thomas, born about 1649, died May 27, 1708; married Hannah Marbury.

(*Ibid.*, p. 11.)

(III) ROBERT TAYLOR, son of Thomas and Mary (Barrow) Taylor, was baptized at Great Budworth Church, Little Leigh, England, December 15, 1633, and died in Springfield, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania, in 1695, between April 24, the date of his will, and May 16 when it was probated. His original will is still in existence.

At a rather early age he severed his connections with the church of his forefathers and became a member of the Society of Friends. Continued unjust persecution of members of this sect because of their religious views drove many of them to seek a new home in America. Robert Taylor was one of the Quakers who decided to join the Colony founded in Pennsylvania by William Penn, and in anticipation of this new settlement acquired a grant of one thousand acres of land, allotted to him on his arrival in Pennsylvania in two surveys; one in the neighborhood of what is now the village of Bromall, Delaware County, and the other south of the Springfield Water Basin; the first in 1682, the other in 1683.

Robert Taylor married in England, about 1663, Mary Hayes, sister of Jonathan Hayes. Mary (Hayes) Taylor married (second), March 31, 1701, Joseph Selby, and died April 11, 1728. Children, except Jacob, recorded in the Friends' Register of Cheshire, England:

1. Rachel, born January 15, 1664-65.
2. Isaac, of whom further.
3. Josiah, born January 3, 1668.
4. Phebe, born August 15, 1670.
5. Thomas, born December 8, 1672, died in England, March 1, 1672-73.
6. Mary, born March 14, 1673-74.
7. Thomas, born April 7, 1677.
8. Jonathan, born August 24, 1678.
9. Martha, born January 3, 1680-81.
10. Jacob, born in Pennsylvania, about 1684, died in October, 1742.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 4, 5, 12, 14.)

(IV) ISAAC TAYLOR, son of Robert and Mary (Hayes) Taylor, was born in Clatterwich, Cheshire, England, August 1, 1666, and died intestate in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in 1717. By deed of August 20, 1689, Robert Taylor conveyed to his son Isaac three hundred acres of land, part of the Penn Grant of one thousand acres, adjoining Bartholomew Coppock. This land was conveyed, November 18, 1729, after Isaac's death, by his widow and children to Thomas Williams. Isaac Taylor was a prominent man, both among the Friends and the larger community of settlers. Letters of administration were granted on his estate at Chester, Pennsylvania, April 15, 1717, to his widow Sarah and his son Isaac.

Isaac Taylor married at Chester, Pennsylvania, Friends' Meeting, Sarah Brodwell, born about 1669, died about November 1, 1748, daughter of Richard and Mary (Freeman) Brodwell, who were married at Ashelworth, Gloucestershire, England, May 24, 1663. Children:

1. Isaac, born August 26, 1690, died about August 1, 1756; he married (first) Sarah Smith, and (second) Jane Jones, a widow.
2. John, born November 27, 1692; married Elizabeth Eachus.
3. Joseph, born January 11, 1694, died in 1791; married Mary Maris.
4. Mary, born December 21, 1697; married Job Thomas.
5. Benjamin, born September 18, 1700.
6. Sarah, born March 9, 1703; married Thomas Massey.
7. Elizabeth, born June 9, 1705; married James Sharpless, Jr.
8. Josiah, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 18, 21, 22.)

(V) JOSIAH TAYLOR, son of Isaac and Sarah (Brodwell) Taylor, was born June 17, 1708, and died in March, 1765.

He married at Bradford Meeting, May 14, 1730, Jane Stewart, born in August, 1709, daughter of Alexander and Mary (Baily) Stewart, of Kennett Square. Children:

1. Abraham, of whom further.
2. John.
3. Rebecca.
4. Sarah.
5. Mary.
6. Caleb.
7. Jehu.
8. Israel.
9. Jane.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 31-32.)

(VI) ABRAHAM TAYLOR, son of Josiah and Jane (Stewart) Taylor, was born January 21, 1732, and died October 14, 1816. He married Rebecca Way. Children:

1. Jacob, born February 13, 1760.
2. John, born September 10, 1762; married Ann Bucher, and they were the grandparents of Bayard Taylor, the poet, traveler and diplomat of Kennett Square.
3. Benjamin, born May 18, 1767.
4. Ann, born February 13, 1770.
5. Joshua, of whom further.
6. Joseph, born April 24, 1776.

(*Ibid.*, p. 36.)

(VII) JOSHUA TAYLOR, son of Abraham and Rebecca (Way) Taylor, was born July 4, 1771, and died August 7, 1827. He married Ann Buffington, and they had a son Milton, of whom further.

(Family data. *Ibid.*, p. 36.)

(VIII) MILTON TAYLOR, son of Joshua and Ann (Buffington) Taylor, married Sarah Sharp. (Sharp IV.) Children:

1. Phoebe Ann, born October 8, 1834, died May 14, 1917; married, in January, 1861, Joseph G. Taylor, who died June 14, 1903; Children: i. Rebecca. ii. Harry. iii. Richard B. iv. Caroline C.
2. Maria Louisa, born April 23, 1836, died August 12, 1862; married, in 1856, Louis Agnew, son of John and Lydia Agnew; children: i. Mary Louisa. ii. Ellen Taylor. iii. Thomas.
3. Almira Lewis, of whom further.
4. Laurence P., born August 31, 1840, died June 27, 1862.
5. Mary Ann, born June 2, 1842; married, October 26, 1869, Major William Stone, United States Army, son of Rev. Thomas T. and Laura (Poor) Stone, of Bolton, Massachusetts; children: i. Herbert Lawrence. ii. Alfred Worthington. iii. Edgar Earl.
6. Adelaide Amelia, born May 9, 1844; married, November 18, 1868, Nathan Dallas Lancaster; children: i. Joseph. ii. Harry Milton. iii. Sarah Gertrude. iv. Albert Corbin. v. George Worthington.
7. Carolina, born May 31, 1846, died August 22, 1876; married, in 1867, Major David T. Corbin; children: i. Lawrence. ii. Royal.
8. Eber Worthington, born October 25, 1849, unmarried.
9. George Sharp, born May 25, 1854, died May 17, 1931; married, in 1884, Mary Cox; Child: i. Ruth, died in childhood.

(Family data.)

(IX) ALMIRA LEWIS TAYLOR, daughter of Milton and Sarah (Sharp) Taylor, was born December 9, 1838. She married John Walter Chandler. (Chandler XX.)

(Family data.)

(The Sharp Line).

The surname Sharp was derived as a complimentary nickname alluding to the quickness or keenness of the person so called. As early as 1273, Alexander Scharp was living in County Bucks, John Scharp in County Sussex and William Scharpe in County Lincoln. In 1589 there is a record of the baptism of Anne, daughter of Edward Sharpe.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN SHARP, first of his line recorded, married Ann Bryan, and they had a son George, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) GEORGE SHARP, son of John and Ann (Bryan) Sharp, lived in New Garden, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he died in 1781. The name of his first wife is not known, but he married (second), Sarah (Chambers) Gregg, daughter of Richard and Eleanor Chambers and widow of Aaron Gregg. Children:

1. Abiah.
2. Eli (twin), born 5-2-1779.
3. Jesse (twin), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JESSE SHARP, son of George and Sarah (Chambers-Gregg) Sharp, was born 5-2-1779. He married Phœbe Walter, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Gregg) Walter, of Kennett township, who died about 1811. Children:

1. Sarah, of whom further.
2. Louisa, born June 18, 1814, died April 1, 1873; married, about 1840, Stephen Baker.
3. George Brinton, born October 16, 1816, died August 6, 1891.
4. Eber Worthington, born October 29, 1818, died August 13, 1872.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) SARAH SHARP, daughter of Jesse and Phœbe (Walter) Sharp, was born June 1, 1812, and died April 11, 1893. She married Milton Taylor. (Taylor VIII.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Walter Line).

Walter as a patronymic is one of the oldest and most distinguished in all England, bearers of the name having been especially identified with the picturesque time of pre-colonization days. The surname is of Teutonic origin, being introduced into England soon after the Conquest.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) GODWIN WALTER, the progenitor of our family, came to America on the ship "Unicorne," Thomas Cooper commander, arriving on the 16th, 10th month, 1685. His home in England was probably in the neighborhood of Devizes, a town on the road from London to Bath, eighty-five miles from London, or else near Bedwin Magna, which is seventy miles from London; for, in 1681, before emigrating he was a witness to a conveyance between Samuel Noyes of Devizes and Thomas Martin of Bedwin Magna for land in Pennsylvania. On September 27, 1686, he purchased from George Strode one hundred acres of land in Concord township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. March 13, 1694, he was appointed constable for that township, and again in 1701-02. On May 28, 1706, he was a member of the "pettie" jury, and on August 26, 1707, he again served in that capacity.

Godwin Walter married Elizabeth Sanghurst. The intentions were announced at the Monthly Meeting of Friends, 12-8mo-1696; on 9-9mo-1696, at Nicholas Newlin's, they appeared a second time; and no obstruction appearing they were given liberty to proceed in marriage. Elizabeth Sanghurst was an overseer of the Concord Meeting in 1724. Children:

1. John, born 7-2-1697, died in 1732; married, 3-21-1724, Martha Musgrove.
2. Mary, born 10-5-1698, died in 1753; married, 2, 15-1724, Caleb Peirce.
3. Sarah, born 1-25-1701, died 3-25-1753; married (first), 9-26-1719, Gaiher Peirce; (second), 3-25-1749, William Eachus.
4. Ann, born 9-7-1704.
5. William, born 4-8-1707, died 9-20-1781; married Rachel Newlin.
6. Joseph, of whom further.
7. Elizabeth, born 7-29-1714; married, 2-23-1735, Aaron Musgrove.
8. Lydia, married, 9-25-1747, Eliakim Garretson.
9. James, married Lydia Vernon.

(Gilbert Cope: "Records of the Concord Monthly Meeting," p. 427. Gilbert Cope: "Family Data," Vol. Waltham, p. 145, and inserted pages. Ann H. Cresson and Francis K. Walter: "Descendants of Godwin Walter," in "American Genealogist," p. 66.)

(II) JOSEPH WALTER, son of Godwin and Elizabeth (Sanghurst) Walter, was born 12-28-1711, and buried 5-28-1794. He married, June 6, 1738, Jane Brinton. They had a son William, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(III) WILLIAM WALTER, son of Joseph and Jane (Brinton) Walter, married, 5-11-1803, Sarah Taylor, daughter of John and Margaret Taylor. She was one of fourteen children; her father, John, died 8-7-1813, and was buried in Sadsbury, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Sarah (Taylor) Walter married (second), James Crosson, and had two children who died in infancy. Children of William and Sarah (Taylor) Walter:

1. Maria Jane, of whom further.
2. Joseph Washington, born 2-27-1806, died young.
3. Phebe Woodrow, born 8-8-1807; married Joel Pennell.
4. Lydia G., born 8-13-1809, died 1-6-1830.

(Family data.)

(IV) MARIA JANE WALTER, daughter of William and Sarah (Taylor) Walter, was born 3-21-1804, and died 8-30-1879. She married John Chandler. (Chandler XIX.)

(Family data.)

(The Williams Line).

The surname Williams, designating son of William, has been the source of many patronymics, some of the derivatives being Williamson, MacWilliams, and Willyams. For nearly eight centuries the name Williams has been among the most popular, being found as early as 1379, under the forms Willelmi and Williamson.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) ANDREW WILLIAMS, of the parish of St. Mewan, County Cornwall, England, was born about 1665 and died in 1730-31, being buried in the church of St. Mewan, March 7, 1730-31, beside his wife, Elizabeth as requested in his will. A copy of his will made from the original at the Registry Court of Bodwin, follows:

March ye 5th, 1730-1. In the name of God, Amen. I, Andrew Williams of the Parish of S. Mewan in the County of Cornwall, millkeeper, being sick of body and remembrance, the uncertainty of death and the uncertainty of its coming do with humble and hearty sorrow for my sins do command my soul to God trusting for Salvation by and through the merits of the Death and passion of my Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ, and as touching my worldly goods and Chattels I do hereby make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following:

Imprimus: First I will that my body be laid in St. Mewan Church as nigh as can be to my late wife.

Item: I will that my daughters Margaret Parnall, Mary Colmer, and Eliza Gaved shall have given the tenement that was Walter Viant, or sixty pounds to be paid in twenty pounds a year as they shall like of it one year after my death.

Item: I give unto Andrew, the son of John Williams, Ten pounds when he comes of age to put him to a trade.

Item: I give unto Joan the daughter of John Williams, to be paid her, her marriage day, five pounds.

Item: I give unto John Williams and Thomas Williams, my sons, Gover Tenement and the mills to discharge all my debts and make them executors of my goods and chattels.

Item: I give unto all my grandchildren half a crown apiece. I do acknowledge this to be my last will and testament and do utterly frustrate, make void all former wills by me made either by word or writing, and Do acknowledge this to be my last will.

In witness whereof I have hereunto sett my hand and seale this day and year above written, Anno Dom., 1730-31.

Signed, Sealed and Published in presents of us: John Langherne. The sign X of Joan Mann.

ANDREW WILLIAMS (S)

An inventory of Andrew Williams' will, probated March 15, 1730-31, showed his estate to be worth two hundred and twelve pounds, fifteen shillings and sixpence. He owned in fee two mills and tenements in Gover (meaning stream). These tenements and mills were located on what is now the Trevarrick Estate. These properties were situated between the parishes of St. Austell and St. Mewan, adjoining parishes in County Cornwall. This would account for the children of Andrew being baptized at either one or the other of these places.

Andrew Williams and his wife were members of the Established Church and were both of good standing in the community in which they lived. The fact that both were buried within the church would show this to be true. A descendant of Andrew has placed a memorial window and also a tablet to him in the church of St. Mewan.

Andrew Williams married Elizabeth, who died in 1729-30 and was buried within the church of St. Mewan, the 5th of March. They were the parents of:

1. Margaret, baptized at St. Austell, February 28, 1692-93; married, at St. Mewan, May 15, 1714, William Parnall, then of the latter place.
2. Thomas (1), of whom further.
3. John, baptized at St. Austell, January 6, 1695; married, at St. Mewan, January 13, 1720, Joan Best; they had a daughter Joane, baptized at St. Mewan, January 6, 1722-23.
4. Elizabeth, baptized at St. Austell, October 1, 1699; married, at St. Mewan, April 4, 1725, Ralph Gaved, then of St. Mewan; they had a son Andrew, baptized at St. Mewan, January 15, 1727-28.
5. Mary, baptized at St. Mewan, August 16, 1702, died there October 21, 1702.
6. Mary, baptized at St. Mewan, February 2, 1703-04; married Michael Colmer; they had a son, John, baptized April 23, 1728.

(The Family in America).

(1) THOMAS (1) WILLIAMS, progenitor of the family in America, son of Andrew and Elizabeth Williams, was baptized at St. Austell, England, August 22, 1697, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 11-5-1734, about a year after arriving in that town. He was baptized as a member of the Established Church (the Church of England), but he was married as a Quaker, and he died a member of the Religious Society of Friends. He left England with his wife and children and, being Quakers, they naturally headed for the Quaker Colony of Pennsylvania. They arrived in Philadelphia from Cornwall, England, November 19, 1733, having sailed by way of Bristol.

Thomas (1) Williams married, at St. Austell, England, 5-2-1722, Mary Reed, who was baptized at Menheniot, near Liskeard, Cornwall, March 27, 1694, and died in Philadelphia, 9-10-1767, daughter of John and Melior Reed of Menheniot. The marriage is recorded in Tregangeeves, in the St. Austell Friends' Meeting Book, as follows: "Thomas Williams of Austell, sergemaker, son of Andrew of Mewan

parish, and Mary Reed, daughter of John Reed of Menhennitt, at St. Austell, 1722, 5th mo. 2nd." The original certificate is still in possession of descendants.

Thomas (1) and Mary (Reed) Williams had the following children:

1. Elizabeth, born at St. Austell, 2-4-1723, died there 5-29-1725, buried at Tregangeeves.
2. Thomas (2), of whom further.
3. Joseph, born at St. Austell, 9-14-1726, died there 5-13-1727, buried at Tregangeeves.
4. Joseph, born at St. Austell, 3-14-1728, died in Philadelphia; unmarried.
5. Samuel, born at St. Austell, 11-23-1729, died in Philadelphia, 2-29-1808; married, at Philadelphia Meeting, 6-24-1762, Ann Thomas, born 7-12-1735, died in Philadelphia, 6-7-1809, daughter of Rees Thomas, Jr., and Elizabeth (Jones) Thomas, of Merion, Pennsylvania, and granddaughter of Dr. Edward and Mary (Wynne) Jones. Mary Wynne was the daughter of Dr. Thomas Wynne, physician, friend, and companion of William Penn on the ship "Welcome."
6. Andrew (twin), born at St. Austell, 7-28-1732, died in Philadelphia, 6-4-1734.
7. Edward (twin), born at St. Austell, 7-28-32, and died there, 4th month, 1733, buried at Tregangeeves.

(II) THOMAS (2) WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, son of Thomas (1) and Mary (Reed) Williams, of St. Austell, England, was born near St. Austell, 10-17-1724, and died in Philadelphia, 6-24-1783, aged fifty-nine years. He came to Philadelphia with his parents and brothers, Joseph, Samuel, and Andrew, November 19, 1733.

He married, at Merion Meeting, Pennsylvania, 10-14-1750, Rachel Warner, who died in Philadelphia, 4-20-1776, aged forty-four years, daughter of John Warner of Blockley Township, Philadelphia County. Their children were:

1. Mary, born December 28, 1751.
2. Sarah, born June 4, 1754.
3. Rachel, born February 9, 1756, died August 2, 1766.
4. Elizabeth, born March 19, 1757, died December 31, 1760.
5. Thomas, born January 22, 1759, died December 5, 1762.
6. Samuel, born January 10, 1761, died June 8, 1763.
7. Esther, born September 22, 1763.
8. Matilda, born August 28, 1766.
9. Hannah, born November 13, 1768, died February 4, 1769.
10. Joseph, born April 6, 1770, died May 13, 1776.
11. Thomas (3), of whom further.
12. Benjamin, born October 27, 1774.

(III) THOMAS (3) WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, son of Thomas (2) and Rachel (Warner) Williams, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 16, 1771, died near Pennsville, Pennsylvania, August 25, 1850, and was buried at Wrightstown. He was an extensive tanner, being at one time the largest in Philadelphia, owning several tanneries, the principal one being at the corner of Front and Poplar streets.

He married, in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1801, Rachel DuBré, who died in Philadelphia in July, 1823, aged forty-three years, eight months, and sixteen days, daughter of James and Sarah (Lacey) DuBré. Sarah Lacey was the daughter of Joseph and Esther (Warner) Lacey, who were married in 1749. Joseph Lacey's parents were John and Rachel (Heston) Lacey, married February 22, 1718. John Lacey was the son of the pioneer, William Lacey, who came from the Isle of Wight and settled near Wrightstown, Pennsylvania. John Lacey's wife,

Rachel Heston, born September 29, 1699, died March 13, 1761, was the daughter of Zebulon and Dorothea Heston. Zebulon Heston came from Heston parish in England in 1684 and established himself in Philadelphia, where he bought land in that part of the colony called Hestonville. He died in Wrightstown, Pennsylvania, about 1725. Thomas and Rachel (DuBré) Williams had the following children:

1. Warner.
2. Sarah P.
3. Samuel.
4. Charles Benjamin, of whom further.
5. Esther.
6. Thomas.
7. James L.
8. Matilda.
9. Joseph.
10. William E., born in 1818, died in 1897, buried at Wrightstown Meeting near his father; a stone was placed on his grave by a nephew in 1903.

(IV) CHARLES BENJAMIN WILLIAMS, of Philadelphia, son of Thomas (3) and Rachel (DuBré) Williams, was born in Philadelphia in 1803 and died there November 15, 1870, being buried in his wife's family burial plot in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Philadelphia. He received a good English education in private schools of Philadelphia and afterwards entered his father's establishment, where he acquired a thorough knowledge of the art of tanning. In 1823, when his father failed, he was thrown upon his own resources. Undismayed by this misfortune, he began to work as a journeyman, continuing to do so in the various tanneries of Philadelphia for about ten years. Though his wages were small, he succeeded by economy in saving sufficient money to enable him, in 1833, to enter into partnership with Dr. Benjamin Burton in the tanning trade, at the corner of Otter Street and Germantown Road. Here he continued until 1836, when he rented a place from George Laws, at the corner of Seventh and Willow streets, remaining there until 1851, when he purchased ground on Fifth Street, below Columbia Avenue, where, by merit, he built up a large business. Descended from a long line of Quakers, he exemplified in his career their best traditions.

Charles Benjamin Williams married, May 19, 1831, Sarah Coates (or Coats), who was born in 1804 and died in Philadelphia in 1855, aged fifty-one years, daughter of Isaac and Rebecca (Norris) Coates of Philadelphia. They had the following children:

1. Wallace C., born in 1832, died the same year.
2. Isaac C., born in 1833.
3. Rebecca C., born in 1835, died in 1837.
4. Thomas, born November 3, 1837, died March 18, 1914; married, October 22, 1863, Anna Baeder, born August 31, 1845, daughter of Charles and Rachel Ann (Good) Baeder, of Fulwood, Pennsylvania. Children: a. Rachel Ann. b. Charles Baeder, deceased.
5. Anna, born in 1839, died in 1840.
6. Abram C., of whom further.

(V) ABRAM C. WILLIAMS, son of Charles Benjamin and Sarah (Coates or Coats) Williams, was born in 1841. He married, in Philadelphia, in 1862, Emily W. Dillman. Among their children was a son, Wallace Coates, of whom further.

(VI) WALLACE COATES WILLIAMS, son of Abram C. and Emily W. (Dillman) Williams, died in 1929. He married, October 17, 1889, Maria Louise Chandler. (Chandler XXI-B.) Child:

1. Almira Chandler, of whom further.

(VII) ALMIRA CHANDLER WILLIAMS, only child of Wallace Coates and Maria Louise (Chandler) Williams, was born in Philadelphia, October 17, 1891. She attended the Friends' Central School, and was graduated from Miss Hill's School in Philadelphia. Her religious affiliations are with the Society of Friends, she and her husband being identified with the Old Merion Meeting. Like her mother, she is keenly interested in women's political doings and is a member of the Republican Women of Pennsylvania, Modern Club and Matinee Musical Club.

Almira Chandler Williams married, in Philadelphia, October 1, 1910, Thaddeus Rich, son of William Shipman and Susan Rich. Mr. Rich is a well-known musical artist of Philadelphia. Children:

1. Louise Chandler, of whom further.
2. Thaddeus, Jr., of whom further.

(VIII-A) LOUISE CHANDLER RICH, daughter of Thaddeus and Almira Chandler (Williams) Rich, was born June 22, 1912. Miss Rich was graduated from the Agnes Irwin School in Philadelphia, and is a member of the Junior League. She married, at St. James' Church, Philadelphia, June 28, 1932, Blanchard W. Means, son of Rev. Oliver W. and Mrs. Means.

(VIII-B) THADDEUS RICH, JR., son of Thaddeus and Almira Chandler (Williams) Rich, was born April 26, 1917.

(Family data.)



Riter

Both paternally and maternally Frank M. Riter, widely known for many years for his able public service to the city and State, is a descendant of Pennsylvania families early founded in the Colony.

(I) GEORGE REITER (or RITER) and his wife, Elizabeth, are buried at St. Michael's Lutheran Church, Mount Airy, Philadelphia. The inscriptions on their tombstones are as follows: "George Reiter, born January 22, 1727, died October 22, 1794," and "Elizabeth Reiter, born February 25, 1733, died December 26, 1792." The will of George Reiter is dated August 29, 1794, and was probated November 22, 1794. His name is there spelled Reiter. The transition in the spelling from Reiter to Riter is perfectly traceable in the will of George Reiter. The body of the will is written in English and in a very legible hand, distinctly that of a scrivener. It begins with a statement: "Be it known that I, George Riter, of Germantown . . . do make this my last will and testament," but the signature of the testator is in German characters and reads: "Görg Reiter." This accounts for the change in the spelling of the name from Reiter to Riter. His sons adopted the English form of spelling the name. George Reiter (or Riter) was a large landholder, bequeathing a tract of thirty acres in Germantown to his son George and a tract of land of over one hundred acres in Marlborough Township, Montgomery County, to his son Michael. As he was born in 1727, he was beyond the age of active service in the Revolutionary War. He was, however, enrolled as a private in 1778, in Captain James Irvine's company of the Upper District of Germantown Township, 2d Battalion of Philadelphia County Militia. He doubtless was a member of the "Associated Company" of this district in 1775 and 1776, but the rolls of these early companies are not known to be in existence. Being over fifty years of age in 1778, his name appears in the 8th Class, but he probably saw service of a local nature, as all the classes of militia were called out on special occasions. Associated with him in the Germantown company were several members of the Rex family, who were his neighbors and into which family two of his daughters married. His other children were Margaret Eve, Elizabeth, Susanna, Catharine and Hannah, all of whose baptisms appear of record at St. Michael's Lutheran Church at Mount Airy between 1760 and 1775. Many of these facts were obtained from his will on file in Philadelphia.

(II) MICHAEL RITER, son of George Reiter (or Riter), and named in the will above referred to, was born June 7, 1772, baptized at St. Michael's, May 4, 1775, and died June 25, 1845. He married Catharine E. Wunder, who died March 11, 1844, in her seventieth year and consequently must have been born in 1774 or 1775. They both lie buried in Leverington Cemetery, Roxborough. He took an active interest in the affairs of his locality, owned the stage route from Germantown to Philadelphia for some time, and also was at different times the proprietor of

both the India Queen and the King of Prussia taverns. He was regarded most highly by all who knew him.

(III) GEORGE W. RITER, son of Michael and Catharine E. (Wunder) Riter, was born March 8, 1795, and baptized September 4, 1795, at St. Michael's, Mount Airy. He was a man of very considerable prominence and of attractive personality. He was a practicing physician for a number of years in Philadelphia and a member of the Constitutional Convention of the State of Pennsylvania in 1837. He was a recorder of deeds for Philadelphia County from 1824 to 1830. President Van Buren appointed him surveyor for the district and collector of revenue of the port of Philadelphia for four years from 1838. He died May 4, 1841. He married (first) Susannah Levering. She was born May 6, 1797, and died aged twenty-seven years, nine months and eight days. She was a descendant of Wigard Levering, and her genealogy is fully set forth in several editions of "The Levering Family." George W. Riter married (second) Matilda Gilbert. By each marriage he had a large number of children. Children of the first marriage:

1. William, died in early youth.
2. George, died unmarried.
3. Nathan, died unmarried.
4. Michael Miller, of whom further.
5. Catharine, married John Sidney Jones.
6. Sarah, married Thomas Fitzgerald.

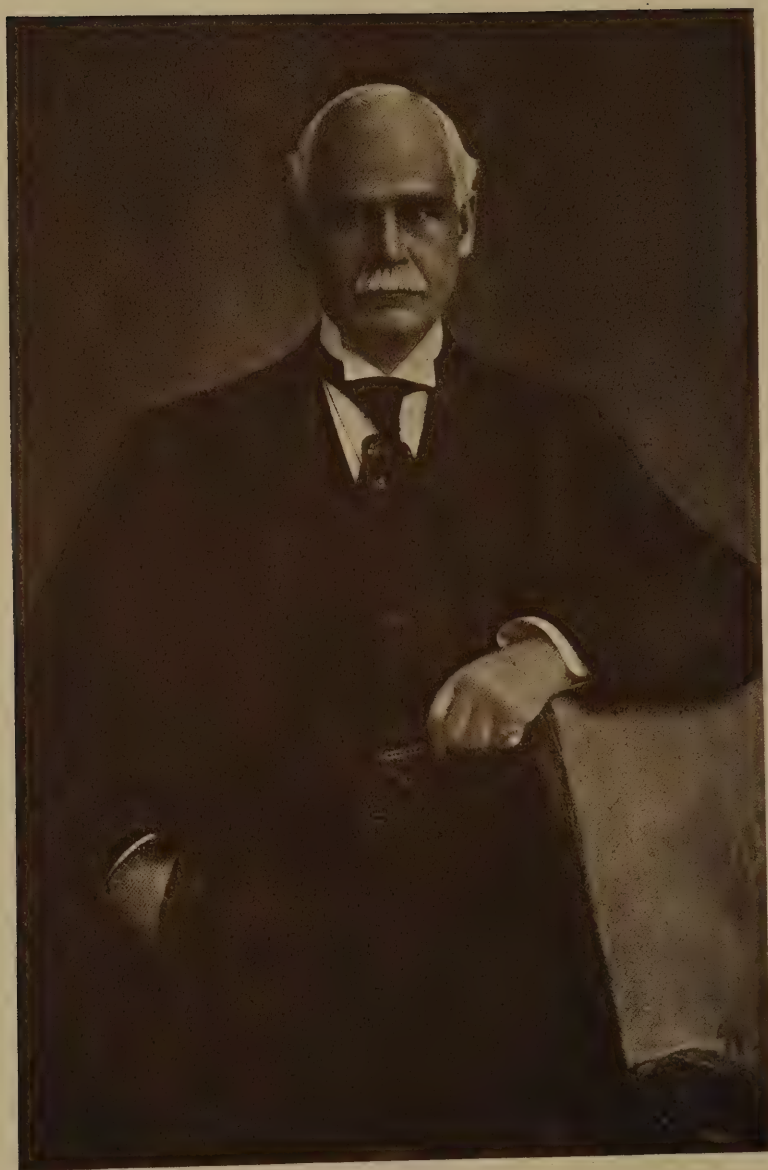
Children of the second marriage:

7. Frederick, married Sallie Peacock.
8. Henry, married Harriet Davis.
9. Gilbert, married Fannie Yarrow.
10. Emily, married George Henderson.
11. Mary, married John Durburrow.
12. Matilda, married Jacob E. Knorr.
13. Ellen, married Henry Nassau.

(IV) MICHAEL MILLER RITER, son of George W. and Susannah (Levering) Riter, was born February 5, 1823. He was a man of marked power and of influence among his friends. He entered business when he was a lad of sixteen years of age, amassing a fair competency for this time and inspiring the confidence of those who knew him and the deepest affection of all his family. He died at his residence, No. 127 North Tenth Street, Philadelphia, December 23, 1904, in the eighty-second year of his age and was buried in Monument Cemetery, Philadelphia.

Michael M. Riter was married by the Rev. P. F. Meyer in Philadelphia, January 14, 1846, to Elizabeth Georgiana Caldwell. (Caldwell IV.) Children, all born in Philadelphia:

1. James Caldwell, born October 29, 1846, died January 15, 18—.
2. William G., born July 29, 1850.
3. Annie Elkinton, born December 5, 1852; married, March 30, 1882, David Rupp, of York, Pennsylvania.
4. Frank Miller, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth Georgianna, born November 5, 1858, died May 13, 1859.
6. Charles Jones, born December 29, 1859; married, December 6, 1888, Clara M. Hovey.
7. Michael Miller, Jr., born August 5, 1864; married, February 10, 1909, Elizabeth Harrison Bains.



Frank M. Riter

(V) FRANK MILLER RITER, son of Michael Miller and Elizabeth Georgiana (Caldwell) Riter, was born at Philadelphia, May 20, 1855. Mr. Riter was educated at Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. He studied law in the office of E. Coppee Mitchel and was graduated from the law department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1878 with the degree of Bachelor of Laws. Mr. Riter was elected a member of the Common Council in Philadelphia in 1883-85. Appointed assistant city solicitor by Hon. Charles E. Warwick, April 7, 1884, he continued as such until December 31, 1888, when he resigned to take his seat in the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, in January, 1889. Subsequently he was reelected for the terms of 1891-93-95. Each was a two-year term and the election was biennial. He was active in opposing the election of M. S. Quay to the United States Senate. Mr. Riter was appointed director of public safety by Hon. Charles F. Warwick, mayor of Philadelphia, February 17, 1896, and served until the end of Mr. Warwick's term, April 3, 1899. He had the restoration of Independence Hall under his supervision and control. He was appointed secretary to the civil service board by Hon. John Weaver, mayor of Philadelphia, June 14, 1905, and served until March 14, 1906, and upon the Legislature creating a civil service commission for Philadelphia, Mayor Weaver appointed him president of it, March 15, 1906, and he served until March 15, 1907.

Mr. Riter was chairman of the Independent Republican Committee, having in charge the successful campaign for the election of the Hon. Rudolph Blankenburg to the mayoralty of Philadelphia, in November, 1911. Mayor Blankenburg appointed Mr. Riter president of the civil service commission for the city of Philadelphia, December 6, 1911, which position he held until January 7, 1916. Muhlenberg College conferred upon Mr. Riter the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws in 1914.

Mr. Riter attended the first military instruction camp under the auspices of the War Department of the United States at Plattsburg, New York, in August, 1915. He was a member of Company F, Captain Reagan commanding. These camps each lasted a month. They were under the direction of General Leonard Wood, commander of the Eastern Division. He was appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania upon one of the draft boards, but his service was interrupted by reason of his acting as a volunteer secretary, in November and December of 1917, in the Young Men's Christian Association, at Camp Meade, Maryland.

In the summer of 1918 the National Lutheran Commission for Soldiers' and Sailors' Welfare appointed Mr. Riter a member of the commission, consisting of the Rev. Charles J. Smith, D. D., of New York, and himself, to visit the Lutheran Church in France. They sailed to France, September 18, 1918, on the "Rochambeau," arriving at Bordeaux on the evening of September 28. Mr. Riter remained in France until the latter part of January, 1919, arriving in New York early in February, 1919. During his visit he was associated with the French Lutheran Church, comprising the diocese of Paris and of Montbeliard. He also visited Alsace. Mr. Riter did much to bring about a cordial and sympathetic relationship between the Lutheran Church in France and in the United States. While in Paris, he corresponded with and helped, whenever possible, chaplains who were Lutherans

and entertained many of them, as well as officers and privates of the American Army, during his stay in Paris. Through the commissioners' efforts, there was established the "Soldiers' Rest" in the parish house of the Lutheran Church of St. Jean, at No. 147 Rue de Grenelle, Paris, France, at which place many soldiers of the American Army, as well as those of our Allies, were entertained. In all these matters he was generously helped by the French Lutheran clergy and laity, both men and women. The "Soldiers' Rest" was kept open until about July 1, 1919.

Mr. Riter visited the battle front in the early part of November, 1918, in the southeastern part of France and unintentionally was under fire at Thann on November 9. Within two weeks after the Armistice, he visited the battlefields of Chateau-Thierry, Saint Mihiel, and of the Argonne Forest. He searched for the grave of his nephew, Captain David Rupp, 3d, and while he did not locate it, it afterwards was located by Lieutenant Roland Smith, who was with Captain Rupp when he was killed, September 29, 1918, and the grave was properly marked. Captain Rupp is now interred in the Meuse-Argonne (American) Cemetery. Mr. Riter also visited Verdun and Metz. Again, in January, 1919, he made a most unusually thorough visit to the field of the battle of the Argonne Forest with his nephew, First Lieutenant Michael M. Riter of the 313th Regiment. A little later he spent nearly a week in Strassburg, where he studied conditions existing there.

In September, 1919, Mr. Riter was appointed chairman of a committee to receive and entertain the delegates from the French Lutheran Church. He accompanied them throughout the country during their visit. This occupied him from October 11 to December 20, 1919. Mr. Riter was appointed a member of the Registration Commission, July 11, 1923, and chosen as its chairman. He resigned from the commission, January 9, 1926. Mr. Riter is unmarried.

(The Caldwell Line).

(1) JAMES CALDWELL, the earliest paternal ancestor of Elizabeth Georgiana (Caldwell) Riter of whom we have any record, came from Newton-Stewart, parish of Ardshaw, County Tyrone, Ireland, bringing with him to Pennsylvania, in 1736, a passport or church certificate, dated June 10, 1736, signed by the minister and church wardens of Ardshaw parish, and countersigned by a city magistrate, William Colhoun, Esq., of that parish. A photograph of this curious passport is now in the possession of Hon. Frank Miller Riter, a lineal descendant of the bearer.

James Caldwell settled in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, being among the earliest settlers of that section, most of whom were emigrants from the North of Ireland. His name appears of record in various activities in that section, principally pertaining to the founding and support of the Presbyterian Church of Little Britain. He was probably of too advanced an age to take any active part in the War of the Revolution, in which four of his sons participated, John, the eldest, holding a captain's commission in the Lancaster County Militia; James and Oliver rendering active service in the ranks; and Andrew (q. v.). John and Oliver are named as executors of their father's will, dated August 15, 1783, and probated April 14, 1785, in which he devises his home plantation, called "Slate Hill," and other lands to Oliver, subject to certain privileges to his wife, Mary. To his other sons, John, William, James and Andrew, he leaves only ten shillings

each, with the statement that he had already liberally provided for them. Legacies are also given to his daughters: Mary, wife of William Money, and Agnes, wife of John Atchison.

Mary, the wife of James Caldwell (maiden name unknown, but by tradition known as Calhoun) survived her husband fifteen years. Her will, dated September 7, 1799, and probated February 26, 1800, gives small legacies to all the children mentioned in her husband's will and to a daughter-in-law, Alice Caldwell. Oliver, the son, who had inherited the homestead, died there in 1813, devising it and other estate to his son, James.

(II) ANDREW CALDWELL, one of the younger sons of James and Mary Caldwell, was born in Little Britain Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1760. At the age of sixteen years, on February 20, 1776, he enlisted in the first artillery company raised in Pennsylvania for the Continental service, authorized by resolve of Congress as a "Company of Matrosses," in January, 1776, of which Bernard Roman was appointed captain by the Pennsylvania Council of Safety, February 8, 1776. The company was raised for service in the proposed expedition against Canada, in which it participated. Andrew Caldwell was appointed corporal and sergeant on his enlistment, and when the company was encamped on the River Sorrell, on the frontiers of Canada, Captain Roman appointed him conductor of the company.

During the year of trying service in the wilderness, Andrew Caldwell was promoted to the rank of lieutenant and he was evidently in command of the company in February, 1777, at Ticonderoga, when the remnant of the 2d and 4th Battalions were directed to return with Colonel Anthony Wayne to Philadelphia to be disbanded, their term having expired.

The company returned to Philadelphia, most of its members badly broken in health from the hardships endured, and on April 1, 1777, Lieutenant Caldwell was commissioned second lieutenant of Captain Coren's Independent Company of Artillery, Pennsylvania Line, commanded by "the Honorable Brigadier General Henry Knox." This company was chiefly employed for the next two years in the laboratory in fixing, manufacturing and repairing ammunition and arms for the Continental Army. On April 5, 1779, on petition of Captain Coren, it was considered as part of Pennsylvania's quota and placed on the regular pay roll as such. Captain Coren, however, refused to act under the authority of Colonel Flower, of the Ordnance Department, and asked that his company be sent into active service, which was refused for the reason that a large number of the members were invalids from the hardships endured at the time of their service in the 1st Artillery Company. The remnant of the company was, in 1781, incorporated into Colonel Thomas Proctor's artillery regiment. Long ere this, however, on July 23, 1779, Lieutenant Caldwell resigned to seek more active service. He entered the Hospital Department and, becoming proficient therein, was commissioned surgeon's mate for the Continental Army, in June, 1780, and filled that position until the close of the war.

After the close of the Revolutionary War, Andrew Caldwell located in New York, where he carried on the drug business at Pearl and Wall streets, and is referred to as "Dr. Andrew Caldwell." A letter written by him from Philadelphia

to his brother, Oliver Caldwell, under date of December 23, 1789, states that he was married in September of that year to Elizabeth Barker, of Philadelphia.

He, however, could not have been permanently away from New York, for the date of the birth of his second son, William, as given in the family Bible record, states that his son was born in New York and gives the date of his birth as May 12, 1794. A letter from the widow to the brother of her deceased husband, Oliver Caldwell, at Peach Bottom Ferry, Lancaster County, dated Philadelphia, June 3, 1797, announced the death of her husband as "on the second day of March last," *i. e.*, 1797, and refers to her two sons, James S. and William, aged five and three years, respectively.

The account books of Dr. Andrew Caldwell, while conducting the drug store on Wall Street, New York, during the period succeeding the Revolutionary War, are in possession of his great-grandson, Frank M. Riter. They are models of care and precision, peculiar to that day, and show sales of drugs, etc., to Alexander Hamilton, Aaron Burr, and a number of other persons, prominently associated with the patriotic cause during the Revolution.

Elizabeth (Barker) Caldwell, the widow, married (second), at the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, November 29, 1798, John Delameter. She died February 1, 1824, aged sixty-five years, and her second husband died December 7, 1829.

Dr. Andrew and Elizabeth (Barker) Caldwell had two sons:

1. James St. Clair, of whom further.
2. William Caldwell, born in New York, May 12, 1794.

(III) DR. JAMES ST. CLAIR CALDWELL, eldest son of Dr. Andrew and Elizabeth (Barker) Caldwell, was born in Philadelphia, December 11, 1791. He studied medicine, but did not practice his profession. He lived during his early life at the old Springettsbury Manor, in Philadelphia County, which had been purchased by his father, but later removed to No. 164 North Ninth Street, in the city, where he died January 30, 1853.

Dr. Caldwell married, May 13, 1818, Maria Howell, who was born at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1798, and died at No. 164 North Ninth Street, Philadelphia, June 29, 1865. She was a daughter of Amos and Martha (Jones) Howell, of Morrisville, formerly of New Jersey, and a descendant of Edward Howell, founder of Southampton, Long Island, in 1640, and one of the most eminent men of his day in the Province of New York. He came to Lynn, Massachusetts, from the manor of Westbury, in the parish of Marsh Gibbon, Buckinghamshire, England, and was the leader of the Lynn Company that colonized Long Island in 1640.

Westbury Manor, Buckinghamshire, has been held by the Howell family since its purchase in 1536 by Edward Howell's ancestor, William Howell, who was descended from Howell, Prince of Caerborn-upon-Uske, about 1250 A. D., and bore that prince's arms: Gules, three towers triple towered, argent. Martha Jones, the mother of Maria (Howell) Caldwell, died at Morrisville, Pennsylvania, December 19, 1821, aged sixty-eight years, and belonged to one of the prominent early families of Trenton, New Jersey.

Dr. James St. Clair and Maria (Howell) Caldwell had five children, the two eldest of whom died young; those who survived were:

1. Elizabeth Georgiana, of whom further.
2. William Gustavus, born March 18, 1829, died February 25, 1873; married, May 14, 1868, Mary A. Donnelly, of Philadelphia; they had no children.
3. Francis Marinus, born November 6, 1831, at the North Ninth Street house, died at No. 4814 Chester Avenue, Philadelphia, December 1, 1908; he was a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati and vice-president of the General Society, having succeeded to membership in the Pennsylvania Society on the death of his brother without male issue in 1873; he was also, like his brother, an officer of the State Society. He married (first), in 1854, Elvira Comfort, daughter of Aaron Comfort, of Philadelphia. They had one daughter, Annie E. Caldwell, who died February 19, 1880, when twenty-five years of age, unmarried. Her mother had died a number of years before. Francis M. Caldwell, after the death of his first wife, married (second) Elizabeth Haines Van Horn, by whom he had two sons: Harry S. Caldwell, born September 20, 1868, died June 29, 1877, and Francis Gustavus Caldwell, born August 2, 1862.

(IV) ELIZABETH GEORGIANA CALDWELL, daughter of Dr. James St. Clair and Maria (Howell) Caldwell, was born at Springettsbury, Philadelphia, January 2, 1825. She married Michael Miller Riter. (Riter IV.)



Warner

CHARLES WARNER, of Wilmington, Delaware, has the proud ancestry of a family which has done its share in the history of this country, dating back to early Colonial days and through the Revolutionary ones. The family originally came from Draycott, Worcestershire, England, and lived within sight of the old Church of St. Peter and St. Paul. This church was established by the bishops of Worcester as a monastery upon a grant from Burred, King of Mercia, in 825. The grant was confirmed by charter by King Edgar in 1086. Under this old church were found some two thousand skulls when excavating for an extension. The church records, as well as tombstones in the nearby cemetery, contain many Warner names. The origin of the name was from two sources, one official and one baptismal. The former was derived from the office of the Warrener or Keeper of a warren (a preserve for rabbits, hares, and fish); the second is derived from the Warner, Warnerius or Warerius, to be found in the Domesday Book.

The earliest reference to the name is in the Hundred Rolls of 1273, wherein the name of Richard le Warner is listed. The name Draycott signifies "secluded spot" or "peaceful retreat." The family property in Draycott is still in possession of one of its members, who retains the land for his voting right.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Family records.)

(I) RICHARD WARNER was of Draycott, parish of Blockley, Worcestershire, England, and was born in 1550. He married Margaret, and had a son John, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(II) JOHN WARNER, son of Richard Warner, was undoubtedly identical with the John Warner, son of Richard and Margaret Warner, who was baptized at the Parish Church of Blockley, April 22, 1582, for though it was not recorded who his mother was, yet he was of the same age, so there is little doubt. He married Margaret. Children (recorded in Blockley Parish Church):

1. Jane, baptized November 29, 1612.
2. Mary, baptized November 29, 1613.
3. Thomas, baptized October 30, 1616.
4. Richard, baptized January 20, 1621.
5. Robert, baptized March 1, 1624.
6. William, of whom further.
7. Edward, baptized November 3, 1629.
8. John, baptized July 26, 1632.
9. Anthony, baptized January 1, 1634.
10. Isaac, baptized August 22, 1636.
11. Isaac, baptized June 24, 1638.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 226. Family records.)

(III) WILLIAM WARNER, son of John and Margaret Warner, was born at Draycott, Blockley Parish, England, and baptized in the Parish Church there, July 8, 1627. Though it is not definitely known when he sailed for America, it seems probable that he and his family arrived at the Delaware River plantations during the summer or autumn of 1675, for his son owned land in West Jersey in 1677, and no boat came from England to that section between 1675 and 1677. William Warner was granted one hundred acres of land in 1678, and in 1679-80 was granted two hundred more. The estate which he called Blockley was part of a large purchase made by him and others direct from the Indians. His share in this was only one hundred acres. He was granted a patent for his entire three hundred acres in 1702. He was deputy sheriff of the county of Upland in 1679 and 1680. In 1681 he was one of the nine members chosen to help William Markham administer the affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania. He was also a member of the second Provincial Assembly which met at Philadelphia, March 10, 1683-84. His will was dated September 8, 1703, and proved at Philadelphia, October 18, 1706. In this will William Warner left a life-interest in half the Blockley estate to his wife, Anne, and the other half-interest to his son, Isaac. He mentioned all his children, giving land and personal property. There is a family tradition that William Warner was a captain under Oliver Cromwell and had to leave his native land when the Protector died, in 1658. This is thought not unlikely, but the truth cannot be ascertained.

William Warner married Anne Dide. Children:

1. John, born in 1649, died in 1717; married Anne Campden; had William and Isaac, to whom he left his lands.
2. William (2), of whom further.
3. Mary, married James Kite.
4. Robert.
5. Isaac, born in 1662, died in 1727; married Anne Craven.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 227-33. Family records.)

(IV) WILLIAM (2) WARNER, son of William Warner, and probably of Anne Dide, though possibly of an earlier wife, was born in England before 1656 and came to America with his father. As early as April 1, 1677, he was a landowner in West Jersey; in 1683 he settled in Red Bank, New Jersey. He was a member of the Provincial Assembly from the Fourth Tenth, May and November, 1685; high sheriff of Gloucester County, May, 1697; and justice, May, 1700, and May, 1701. He died about February 16, 1713-14, at which date the inventory of his estate was taken. His will was proved June 18, 1714. He married Christina, or Christian, as she is called in the will. She was probably the daughter of Lieutenant Swen Schute, who emigrated to New Sweden with one of the first five Swedish expeditions. In recognition of his services to the crown, he was granted lands by Queen Christina, August 20, 1653. Children:

1. Swen, born in 1688; married Esther Warner, daughter of John and Anne (Campden) Warner.
2. Isaac.
3. Hannah.
4. Jacob.
5. William (3), of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 233-39. Family records.)

(V) WILLIAM (3) WARNER, son of William (2) and Christina Warner, was born in 1709, and died in 1764. He lived at Gloucester, New Jersey, and in 1732 went to Wilmington, Delaware, to live. He married Mary Welton (or Wilton). They had Joseph, of whom further.

(Family records.)

(VI) JOSEPH WARNER, son of William (3) and Mary (Welton or Wilton) Warner, was born in 1742 and died in 1800. He was one of the founders of the Bank of Delaware in 1795. With his sons he operated a line of boats between Wilmington and Philadelphia. Later, he became an extensive trader along the coast and the West Indies. In 1781, March 1, he was a sergeant in the 1st Regiment. He married Mary Yarnall, born in 1744, died in 1823. Children:

1. John, a United States Consul to Havana in 1820.
2. William (4), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) WILLIAM (4) WARNER, son of Joseph and Mary (Yarnall) Warner, was born in 1774, and died at Wilmington, Delaware, in 1845. He married Esther Tatnall, born in 1779, died in 1860. Children:

1. Edward Tatnall, born in 1806, died in 1871.
2. Charles, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VIII) CHARLES WARNER, son of William (4) and Esther (Tatnall) Warner, was born in 1816, and died in Wilmington, Delaware, in 1891. He married, in 1843, Mary R. Richardson. Children:

1. Alfred du Pont, of whom further.
2. Margaret, died in 1906; married Dr. Linton Smith.

(*Ibid.*)

(IX) ALFRED DU PONT WARNER, son of Charles and Mary R. (Richardson) Warner, was born September 10, 1847, and died December 6, 1915. He was a leading business man of Delaware for many years, and was president of the board of trustees and one of the founders of Associated Charities, and president and trustee of the Children's Home. He was also director of the Ferris School. He married Emalea Pusey, daughter of Lea and Anne (Kersey) Pusey, of Auburn, now Yorklyn, Delaware. Children:

1. Florence, died in infancy.
2. Charles (2), of whom further.
3. Alfred du Pont, Jr., born October 10, 1878; married, April 30, 1902, Eleanor Betts, daughter of William and Alice (Brown) Betts; he is director, vice-president and treasurer of the Warner Company; vice-president of the American Stone and Lime Company; and director of the Security Trust Company of Wilmington, Delaware; is a member of the Sons of the American Revolution; graduate of Cornell University, class of 1900; children: i. Mary Tatnall. ii. Alice. iii. Alfred du Pont, 3d.
4. Lea Pusey, born at Wilmington, Delaware, July 21, 1880; married (first), January 19, 1906, Edith E. Gausler, daughter of Augustus and Clara Gausler, of Camden, New Jersey, and had one child of this marriage, Lea Pusey, Jr.; married (second), in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 25, 1925, Helen M. Schrank, daughter of George C. and Margaret M. Schrank, and has one child of this marriage, William Wayne, born in June, 1928; he is connected with the Atlantic Refinery Company of Philadelphia; he received his degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University in 1903.

5. Irving, born in Wilmington, Delaware, December 23, 1882; married, January 28, 1908, Marian E. Tallman, daughter of Frank G. and Annie Dickie Tallman; was first lieutenant in the Engineers Corps during the World War, commanding officer of the Cement Mills, Company No. 8, in France under army service; is the production manager of Warner Company; received his degree of Mechanical Engineer from Cornell University in 1904; children: i. Anne Dickie. ii. Irving, Jr. iii. Emalea Pusey. iv. Marian. v. John

(*Ibid.*)

(X) CHARLES (2) WARNER, son of Alfred du Pont and Emalea (Pusey) Warner, was born in Wilmington, Delaware, April 22, 1877. His early education was received in the Friends School in Wilmington, from where he graduated. This course he supplemented with special studies in engineering at Stevens Institute, Hoboken, New Jersey, and at Drexel Institute, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Thus equipped, he began his life work, which has developed principally in the allied industries of lime and stone. He first set himself to the task of properly handling the engineering and manufacturing departments of the family's business enterprises. He is now (1933) president of the Warner Company, a corporation which is the outcome of the merger, in 1929, of the Charles Warner Company and The Van Sciver Corporation, with general offices in Philadelphia. He is a director of the Warner Company, the American Lime and Stone Company, the North American Cement Corporation, and the Atlas Powder Company.

The Charles Warner Company, which furnished a part of the foundation of the merger now known as the Warner Company, had its origin in the partnership of John and William Warner, brothers, soon after the close of the Revolutionary War, in 1794. For many years it was engaged in the business of transportation between Wilmington and Philadelphia, and Wilmington and the West Indies. In 1885, it was incorporated as Charles Warner & Company by Charles Warner, son of William, and grandfather of the present Charles Warner. In more recent year its principal activity has been the manufacture of lime products and the production of sand and gravel for building purposes. It owned quarries and lime-burning plants at Cedar Hollow and McCoy, Pennsylvania, and owned and operated sand and gravel dredges, tugboats, and a fleet of barges. Prior to the merger with the Van Sciver interest the company had built a large sand and gravel plant, near Tullytown, Pennsylvania. It also purchased the Penn Sand and Gravel Company, whose plants adjoin the new plant just completed. The total capacity of these operations was in excess of one and one-half million tons of sand and gravel annually.

One of the most important moves of its career occurred when the Charles Warner Company took an interest in and assumed the management control of the American Lime and Stone Company. Mr. Warner was elected president of this latter corporation, which with the Charles Warner Company and several smaller companies made up what was known as the Warner-American industries. The American Lime and Stone Company owns and operates quarries and plants near Bellefonte and Union Furnace, Pennsylvania. An unusual feature, which is said to be unique, of the American Company's plant at Bellefonte is that the stone for burning is taken from underground by mining operations, the result being an exceptionally pure lime. The combined output of lime products of the Warner and American companies is said to be greater than that of any other company in the

United States. The Warner-Van Sciver merger, in 1929, into the Warner Company, practically controlling a greater part of the output of lime, sand and gravel in this part of the country, advanced the Warner family and associates to an important position in these industries.

Apart from his private and corporate business interests, Mr. Warner devotes a large volume of time and energy to work along patriotic and civic lines. During the World War period he assisted the United States Government as Federal State Director of the Public Service Reserve and the Boys' Working Reserve of the United States Department of Labor, and also as chairman of the District Exemption Board for the State of Delaware. Of the Labor Commission of Delaware he has acted as chairman. He was also president of the Wilmington Board of Harbor Commissioners and with his colleagues was instrumental in building the new harbor at Wilmington into which ocean-going vessels can enter, thus adding to the prosperity of the city. He participated in the formation of various civic bodies, such as the General Service Board of Delaware and the Service Citizens of Delaware, and subsequently assumed the presidency of the Taxpayers' Research League of Delaware to further the purpose of an enlightened citizenship. He helped to organize the National Lime Association, and from 1919 to 1923 he was its president. He also has served as a member of the executive committee and as chairman of the advisory committee of this association. His corporate interests have thrown him into active touch for years in the development of the manufacture of lime products for use in the building, chemical and agricultural trades. Mr. Warner also serves on the board of trustees of The Jacob Tome Institute at Port Deposit, Maryland.

Having always taken an active interest in politics, Mr. Warner served as chairman of the Delaware Republican State Committee during the Harding presidential campaign. Two years later, he acted as chairman of the Finance Committee and treasurer of the State Committee. Still later, he was appointed one of the original directors of the Federal Home Loan Bank of the Third District. He is affiliated with the Delaware Society Sons of the American Revolution, Engineers' Club of Philadelphia, Wilmington Society of Fine Arts, Penn Athletic Club of Philadelphia, Wilmington Club, and Social Service Club of Wilmington.

Charles (2) Warner married, at Wilmington, Delaware, January 4, 1900, Ethel Eden Bach, daughter of Frederick Eden and Anne Elizabeth (Cootsman) Bach, of that city. Mrs. Warner is actively interested in civic affairs. Of special interest to her are child conservation and general problems of public health. Children:

1. Dorothy, born October 30, 1900, died May 4, 1925; married, June 18, 1921, Edward M. Kenworthy; children: i. Marion Adele, born March 5, 1922. ii. Edward Marshall, Jr., born July 11, 1923. iii. Charles Warner, born April 20, 1925.
2. Charles, Jr., born May 2, 1902; married, June 23, 1928, Alice Dunn Hynson, daughter of Richard Dunn and Emma Agnes (Gilpin) Hynson; child: i. Charles, born September 16, 1931.
3. Frederick, born September 26, 1905; married, in May, 1927, Margaret Louise Hoagland; child: i. Julia Comley, born August 22, 1931.

In carrying forward the tradition of a leading family line and in heading these corporate interests, Charles Warner is performing a service of value to his day and generation. He has been largely credited with bringing his companies into their merged form where they function the more effectually.



Garrett

GARRETT.

Arms—Ermine on a fesse azure a lion passant or.

Crest—A lion passant langued gules resting the sinister paw on a trefoil.

Motto—*Semper fidelis.* (Burke: "General Armory.")

Garrett

In the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Arthur Sellers Garrett, Philadelphia business executive, there is much of interest, as the following indicates:

(I) WILLIAM GARAT (as the family name was originally used), son of John and Mary Garat, lived in Harby, County Leicester, England, from 1672 to 1684. In 1684 this William Garat purchased, in association with Samuel Levis, one thousand acres of land in Pennsylvania and in that year also he and his associate came to the Province. They had been granted a certificate of membership in the Friends' Society at Darby. William Garat settled in Upper Darby and was made a member of the Assembly in 1706 and 1707. After the death (or burial) of his wife, February 7, 1721, he removed to Philadelphia, where he died in 1724.

He married, February 19, 1668, Ann Kirke. Of his children was a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL GARRATT (note that the son slightly changed the spelling of the surname from the original), son of William and Ann (Kirke) Garat, was born in Harby, England, May 7, 1672, and died January 4, 1744. He lived on the homestead in Upper Darby and was a member of the Assembly in 1714, 1715, and 1717.

He married Jane Pennell, who died June 27, 1736, daughter of Robert and Hannah Pennell, of Middletown, Pennsylvania. They had a son, Nathan, of whom further.

(III) NATHAN GARRETT (here the surname began to be spelled in the form as accepted at the present time), son of Samuel and Jane (Pennell) Garratt, was born in Darby, December 13, 1711, and died September 16, 1802. In 1764 he owned two hundred acres of land in Upper Darby.

He married Ann Knowles, who died April 2, 1787, daughter of John and Ann (Paul) Knowles, of Oxford Township, Philadelphia County. They had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) THOMAS GARRETT, son of Nathan and Ann (Knowles) Garrett, was born January 9, 1749, and died in 1839.

He married (first) Margaret Levis, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Thompson) Levis, of Springfield. She died and he married (second) Sarah Price, daughter of Philip and Hannah (Bonsall) Price, of Kingsessing. She died May 30, 1839, and was survived by her husband only three months. Thomas Garrett, by this second wife, had a son, Edward, of whom further.

(V) EDWARD GARRETT, youngest son of Thomas and Sarah (Price) Garrett, was born December 17, 1800, and died September 16, 1863. He operated the farm on the homestead. He was a member of the Society of Friends.

He married Abigail Sellers, who died June 25 1890, daughter of George and Ann Evans (Ash) Sellers, of Upper Darby. They had a son, George Sellers, of whom further.

(VI) GEORGE SELLERS GARRETT, son of Edward and Abigail (Sellers) Garrett, was born in Upper Darby Township, Delaware County, December 20, 1838, and died January 16, 1899. He finished his education at the Friends' Boarding School, Westtown, Chester County, having been prevented from taking a college course owing to a severe illness. Instead he returned to assist his father in the management of the one hundred and ninety-three acre farmstead, a part of the original tract purchased from William Penn by one Ferne, who sold it to a member of the Garrett family. The original deed from Penn to Ferne is cherished as an heirloom by the Garrett family.

Following the death of his father, the attention of George Sellers Garrett was directed first to mercantile pursuits and then to banking. He was engaged in the administration of a number of important trusts. He was one of the organizers of the Thomson-Houston Electric Company, which became one of the leading concerns of its kind in its time. He was a director of the First National Bank of Darby and on the day that he was reelected for his sixth term, he was fatally stricken. He was secretary of the Upper Darby Building and Loan Association from 1881 until his death, having been the successor of Nathan Garrett in that office. He was a director of the Media Title and Trust Company from the time of its organization until his passing. For a number of years he was supervisor of Upper Darby and was elected auditor of Delaware County, but declined to serve. He was a member of the board of managers of the Elwyn Training School for Feeble-minded Children and was a trustee of the Haverford College for a time. He was a birthright member of the Society of Friends.

George Sellers Garrett married, October 3, 1866, at Chester Meeting, Pennsylvania, Mary West Maris, born September 1, 1835, in Upland, died May 20, 1897, in Upper Darby, daughter of Jesse J. and Mary (West) Maris, of Chester. Her father, at his death, had been president of the Bank of Delaware County for nineteen years. Children of Mr. and Mrs. Garrett:

1. Mary M., born January 24, 1870.
2. Edward J., born April 24, 1872, died in April, 1896.
3. Arthur Sellers, of whom further.
4. George S., born November 2, 1880, died October 28, 1907.

(VII) ARTHUR SELLERS GARRETT, third child and only surviving son of George Sellers and Mary West (Maris) Garrett, was born in Drexel Hill, a suburb of Philadelphia, November 24, 1873. From the public schools of Delaware County he passed to the Friends Boarding School at Westtown, where he completed his preparation for entering Cornell University, from which he was graduated in the class of 1897 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer.

After five years of occupancy of various positions, Mr. Garrett, in 1902, organized the American Water Softener Company, in collaboration with Thomas Scattergood and J. T. Tierney. Five years later, Mr. Garrett was elected president, J. Henry Scattergood, vice-president, and A. C. Tomlinson, treasurer. The company ever since its organization has had its works and offices in Philadelphia and it has attained a high reputation for the efficacy of its service and systems. It has installed its water purification system in Baltimore, Maryland; Tampa, Florida;

and on the Isthmus of Panama (three systems) ; and has performed a large amount of work for American railroads and industries.

Mr. Garrett has valued official relations with a number of important financial institutions. He was one of the founders and is a director and vice-president of the Drexel Hill Title and Trust Company and he is a director of the Media Title and Trust Company and the Lansdowne Building and Loan Association. He was elected president of the Upper Darby Township school board in 1921 and he has been retained in that office ever since because of the confidence of the citizens in his ability for the promotion of the cause of education in that place. He is president of the Pennsylvania Training School for the Feeble-minded, of which he has been a director also since 1908. His social organizations are the Engineers and the Cornell Club of New York and the Union League of Philadelphia. He belongs to the Society of Friends, with which the family of Garrett has been identified from its earliest years.

Arthur Sellers Garrett married, June 1, 1906, Hannah W. Ogden, born in Swarthmore, daughter of Charles G. and Anna M. (Taylor) Ogden, and they have had five children :

1. George Sellers, born July 15, 1907.
2. Margaret Ogden, born July 25, 1911.
3. Charles Spencer, born December 19, 1912, died February 18, 1925.
4. Mary Frances, born April 15, 1915.
5. Elizabeth Maris, born February 25, 1917.



Blakeley

Closely allied with families of proven patriotism, the Blakeley line, among whose representatives of today is Alice Nannette (Blakeley) Chandlee, since its initial appearance in America, has played an important part in Pennsylvania development in times of war and peace. Through Mrs. Chandlee's mother's ancestry, the King, Gardiner, Lucas, Martin, and other lines given herein, there is added an enviable record of service of high standing at crucial periods in the Nation's history. In direct line are to be found heroes high in courage and patriotism, who served well in Colonial, Revolutionary and Civil wars.

(I) ABRAHAM (1) BLAKELEY is the earliest known ancestor of this line. According to family records, however, the name Blakeley is found from 1300 to 1600 in the parish register of Manchester Cathedral. Abraham Blakeley was born in Yorkshire, England, February 12, 1766, and died in Lancashire, England, December 14, 1846. Abraham (1) Blakeley married, March 29, 1796, Nancy Turner, who was born February 5, 1766, and died October 13, 1860. They had a son, Abraham (2), of whom further, and ten other children, several of whom came to America.

(II) ABRAHAM (2) BLAKELEY, son of Abraham (1) and Nancy (Turner) Blakeley, was born in Dewsbury, Yorkshire, England, July 5, 1806, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, May 10, 1886. He came to America May 29, 1828. In 1846 he founded his own mills at Knowlton, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and in 1853 moved his mills to Chester, Pennsylvania, where they have been continuously in operation ever since, known as Arasapha Mills, and now a division of Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company. His homestead adjoined the mills and was previously the home of Bishop Potter, of whose heirs he purchased the property. He was a public-spirited and progressive man of powerful physique, a devout Methodist. During the Civil War he was an ardent supporter of the Union cause; at the age of fifty-nine years he enlisted in the Pennsylvania Militia and served in the Gettysburg campaign.

Abraham (2) Blakeley married (first), at St. George's Church, Philadelphia, in 1836, Betsey Walker. They had one child, Benjamin, who married Emily Wetherill. Abraham (2) Blakeley married (second), August 2, 1838, Maria Ann Miles, who was born August 8, 1815, and died November 22, 1872. Tombstones mark their graves in Chester, Pennsylvania. She was a daughter of James P. and Sarah (Pinkerton) Miles. (Pinkerton IV.) Abraham (2) and Maria Ann (Miles) Blakeley had the following children:

- i. Eliza, born June 14, 1841, died November 17, 1928; married Rev. Henry Gilroy. Children:
 - i. Emily Blakeley Gilroy, married October 9, 1894, Albert Forster Damon, Jr.
 - ii. Alice Blakeley Gilroy, married Colonel Howard C. Price, U. S. A.

CHANDLEE.

Arms—Argent, two garbs vert in a chief azure, a sword lying fesseways point to the dexter proper, pommel and hilt or.

Crest—Upon a wreath of the colors a dexter hand couped at the wrist proper, holding a sword in bend sinister argent, pommel and hilt or the wrist charged with a garb vert.

Motto—Pax et copia.

(Fox-Davies: "Armorial Families." Arms in possession of the family.)

BLAKELEY.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant gules semée of trefoils or, within a bordure dove-tailed of the second.

Crest—A unicorn passant azure guttée d'or, and ducally gorged argent, resting the dexter paw on an escutcheon or, charged with a pale vair.

Motto—*Allons Dieu ayde.*

(Arms in possession of the family.)

Blakeley

(1) ABRAHAM (1) BLAKELEY is the earliest known ancestor of this line. According to family records, however, the name Blakeley is found from 1300 to 1600 in the parish register of Manchester Cathedral. Abraham Blakeley was born in Yorkshire, England, February 12, 1700, and died in Lancashire, England, December 10, 1766. He was married to Mary, daughter of John and Mary (nee) TAYLOR, on February 5, 1726, and had 10 children: 1. John, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 2. Mary, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 3. Elizabeth, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 4. Thomas, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 5. William, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 6. James, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 7. Robert, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 8. Anne, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 9. Sarah, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766. 10. David, born February 10, 1727, died December 10, 1766.



Chandlee



Blakeley

2. Sophia du Pont, married John Norton Wilson. Children: i. Maria Blakeley Wilson, married Dr. Henry von Hoff Stoeber, Pasadena, California; living in California. ii. Edith Norton Wilson, married Rev. James Malcolm McLeod; living in New York City.
3. Sarah, married D. Reese Esrey; no children; both deceased.
4. Mary Elizabeth, born June 21, 1848; married John Thompson Graham, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania, later Denver, Colorado. Children: i. Eliza Blakeley Graham, born March 4, 1873; married (first) Hugh Hiram Price, son of Congressman William Price, of Wisconsin; married (second) Judge Charles F. Ainsworth, of Phoenix, Arizona; living in Phoenix, Arizona. ii. Thomas Graham, married Ida Marsh, of Lewisburg, Pennsylvania; living in Swarthmore, Pennsylvania.
5. Anna, married William Lister; no children; both deceased.
6. Alice, died unmarried.
7. William Sample, of whom further.
8. Gustavus English, married Amanda Kirby.

(III) WILLIAM SAMPLE BLAKELEY, son of Abraham (2) and Maria Ann (Miles) Blakeley, was born March 22, 1853, and died July 20, 1914. He was graduated from Pennsylvania Military College, class of 1872. He entered business with his father thereafter and became president of the Arasapha Manufacturing Company. He was a director of the Chester (Pennsylvania) National Bank, the Cambridge Trust Company, the Chester Street Railway Company, and the Argo Mills, and a member of Union League of Philadelphia; Penn Club, Chester; Springhaven Country.

William Sample Blakeley married, in Philadelphia, April 18, 1883, Mae Ashburn King. (King IV.) Children:

1. Alice Nannette, of whom further.
2. William Sample, Jr., born June 7, 1887; graduated Haverford School 1906, University of Pennsylvania 1910, U. S. S. M. A. 1918. Second Lieutenant, R. M. A.; A. S., S. C., 117th Aero Squadron, World War, and now first lieutenant, Reserve Corps. Member Union League, Rose Tree Hunt, Corinthian Yacht and Springhaven clubs. Title and trust officer, Chester-Cambridge Bank and Trust Company. Director, Aberfoyle Manufacturing Company; Chester Street Railway Company. Resides in Chester, Pennsylvania. William Sample Blakeley, Jr., married, June 28, 1925, Marie Richards Cummings, daughter of J. Howell Cummings and Annie Richards Cummings, of Philadelphia, direct descendant of Colonel Peter Richards, of Revolutionary War fame. Children: i. Anne Cummings, born June 11, 1926. ii. William Sample, 3d, born September 8, 1929.
3. Marjorie Ashburn, born November 29, 1889; married, April 6, 1916, Albert Charles Hoy. He died January 30, 1925. Children: i. Nannette Blakeley Hoy, born February 23, 1917. ii. Louise Harris Hoy, born January 5, 1921. Marjorie A. (Blakeley) Hoy married (second), December 31, 1928, Albert Daniel Beers. They live in Plainfield, New Jersey.
4. James Lyndon, born December 22, 1891, unmarried.

(IV) ALICE NANNETTE BLAKELEY, daughter of William Sample and Mae Ashburn (King) Blakeley, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 9, 1885. She was graduated from Miss Wright's School, Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania, in 1904. Her interests are numerous; she is a member of the social service committee of the Babies' Hospital of Pennsylvania, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, and the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. In religion she is an Episcopalian; in politics a Republican. She is a member of the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America, and is regent of the Delaware County Chapter of the Daughters of the Revolution.

Alice Nannette Blakely married Edward Earl Chandlee. (Chandlee—American Line—VII.)

(Application for Membership in the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Family data assembled from Bible records. Ashmead: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania.")

(The King Line).

(I) JOSHUA KING lived in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Lancaster County Militia in 1798. He was wounded at the battle of Cowpens and King's Mountain during the Revolutionary War. Joshua King married Lydia Grubb, daughter of Henry and Barbara Grubb and granddaughter of Henry and Catherine Grubb.

(II) REV. HENRY GRUBB KING, son of Joshua and Lydia (Grubb) King, was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, March 9, 1792, and was baptized there in St. James Church, June 29 of that year. He died May 11, 1859, leaving a will in Media, Pennsylvania. Rev. Henry Grubb King married (first) a Miss McMasters, and (second), May 3, 1831, Nannette (Martin) Brown. (Martin V.) Children:

1. Henry, became city solicitor of Philadelphia.
 2. Samuel Chase, of whom further.
- And five others.

(III) DR. SAMUEL CHASE KING, son of Rev. Henry Grubb and Nannette (Martin-Brown) King, was born in 1838 and died in 1870; a tombstone marks his grave in Mount Hope Cemetery. He attended Jefferson Medical School and at the age of twenty-four years, January 16, 1862, enrolled as assistant surgeon in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry, achieving the rank of major. Dr. Samuel Chase King married in Philadelphia, June 15, 1857, Sarah Elizabeth Brown. (Brown VII.) Children:

1. Nannette Twiggs King; married C. Harry Showaker and had: i. Elizabeth, died unmarried. ii. Nella Mae; married Robert LeRoy Bartholomew and had: a. Robert LeRoy, born September 28, 1908. b. Henry Showaker, born October, 1910. iii. Sarah Nannette, married Henry Ayres. iv. Sidney, married Frederick Sloan.
2. Mae Ashburn, of whom further.

(IV) MAE ASHBURN KING, daughter of Dr. Samuel Chase and Sarah Elizabeth (Brown) King, was born March 25, 1862. She married William Sample Blakeley. (Blakeley III.)

(Family records assembled from Circuit Court records, Denton, Maryland, and family Bible records.)

(The Brown Line).

(I) RICHARD BROWNE lived in Puddington, near Wellingboro, Northamptonshire, England, and died October 28, 1662. He married Mary, and they were the parents of Abraham, of whom further.

(II) ABRAHAM BROWNE, son of Richard and Mary Browne, died in New Jersey, July 29, 1692. He married Leah Clayton, and their son was James, of whom further.

(III) JAMES BROWNE, son of Abraham and Leah (Clayton) Browne, died in the neighborhood of Burlington, New Jersey, November 8, 1760. He married, January 25, 1737, Sarah Lyndon, who was born in 1716, and died March 26, 1777, sister of William Lyndon, of Mount Holly, New Jersey; they were members of the Rhode Island family of Lyndons.

(IV) LYNDON BROWN, son of James and Sarah (Lyndon) Browne, was born in Burlington County, New Jersey, February 4, 1739, and died April 14, 1790. Lyndon Brown had three brothers, who died at the battle of Morristown in 1777-1778. He married (first) Margaret, who died March 3, 1762. He married (second), April 8, 1764, Ruth Garwood, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Antrim) Garwood. He married (third) Sarah Hood. A child of the second marriage was Benajah, of whom further.

(V) BENAJAH BROWN, son of Lyndon and Ruth (Garwood) Brown, was born in Wrightstown, New Jersey, about 1770. He married Sally Britton, of Natural Bridge, Virginia, daughter of "Captain Britton, a Revolutionary soldier." Very little is known of Benajah Brown, or of his wife's family, except that he lived on a farm, inherited from his great-uncle, William Lyndon, at Wrightstown, New Jersey, and had many children.

(VI) WILLIAM BROWN, son of Benajah and Sally (Britton) Brown, was born August 16, 1808, and died January 9, 1884; a tombstone marks his grave in the Mount Holly, New Jersey, Cemetery. He was a merchant in Philadelphia. Two portraits of William Brown are now in the possession of Mrs. William S. Blakeley, of Chester, Pennsylvania. William Brown married, July 23, 1839, Elizabeth Thomas. (Thomas IV.)

(VII) SARAH ELIZABETH BROWN, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Thomas) Brown, was born in Philadelphia, July 20, 1841, and was baptized there in St. George's Church, February 26, 1844. She married (first) Dr. Samuel Chase King. (King III.) She married (second) a Mr. Evans.

(Family records assembled from "New Jersey Wills," Book X, p. 168; "Index to New Jersey Wills," 11326-C, Book XXXII, p. 96; "New Jersey Administration Records," Book X, p. 476; "Letters of Administration, Burlington, New Jersey"; "Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. V, p. 332; and family data.)

(The Thomas Line).

(I) DAVID THOMAS, earliest known ancestor of this line, died December 19, 1770. He married in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, October 27, 1746, Margaret Lucas. (Lucas III.)

(II) TIMOTHY THOMAS, son of David and Margaret (Lucas) Thomas, was born December 18, 1747, and died April 23, 1832. He is buried in the Baptist Cemetery in Burlington, New Jersey. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. Timothy Thomas married in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, August 18, 1774, Bathsheba Gardiner. (Gardiner V.) They had Thomas Gardiner, of whom further.

(III) THOMAS GARDINER THOMAS, son of Timothy and Bathsheba (Gardiner) Thomas, was born February 6, 1791, and died March 29, 1826. He married, about 1816, Elizabeth Taylor. (Taylor III.)

(IV) ELIZABETH THOMAS, daughter of Thomas Gardiner and Elizabeth (Taylor) Thomas, was born May 13, 1819, and died December 2, 1842; a tombstone in the Mount Holly, New Jersey, Cemetery, honors her memory. She married William Brown. (Brown VI.)

(Family records assembled from "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 394; "Records of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey," p. 63; "Administration Book N," p. 93, No. 101, in the office of the New Jersey Register of Wills.)

(The Taylor Line).

(I) CAPTAIN JAMES TAYLOR, mariner, who died November 22, 1773, was an ensign of the Philadelphia Regiment, April 9, 1756, and saw service in the French and Indian Wars. ("Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. I, p. 49.) In 1763 he was a member of the Fort St. David's Fishing Club. Captain Taylor was a mariner and the first record is of his "Frigate Grafton" arriving in Philadelphia on May 29, 1746, from Newery and Liverpool. He owned many ships on record in the Register of the Port of Philadelphia. He appears to have had family connections with other Philadelphia Taylors. Ritter's "Merchants of Philadelphia" shows a picture of Taylor's Dock, south of Callowhill Street, Northern Liberties. James Taylor married (first) at Christ Church, November 29, 1753, Mary Naglee, and (second) at St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia, December 11, 1760, Rachel House, a Quaker. (House III.) Captain Taylor's will and inventory are on file in Philadelphia ("Philadelphia Wills," 1774; "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, p. 444). His eldest son, George, was baptized in Christ Church, Philadelphia, in September, 1763. Another son was Francis, of whom further. He also had a daughter, Elizabeth, who never married.

(II) FRANCIS TAYLOR, son of Captain James and Rachel (House) Taylor, was born in 1767 and died August 29, 1795. He married at St. Michael and Zion Church, Philadelphia, Maria Schneider, who was born August 8, 1770, and died April 18, 1834, daughter of Henry and Barbara Schneider.

(III) ELIZABETH TAYLOR, daughter of Francis and Maria (Schneider) Taylor, was born March 15, 1792, and was baptized at St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. She died January 26, 1824, and is buried in the graveyard of the Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia. Elizabeth Taylor married Thomas Gardiner Thomas and became a member of the Baptist Church. (Thomas III.)

(Family records assembled from "Philadelphia Wills," No. 546, p. 381; "Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. I, p. 49; "St. Michael and Zion Church Marriages," Vol. II, p. 381; "Letters of Administration," Book H, Folio 214, in the Register's Office, Philadelphia; "Records of the Philadelphia Board of Health," 1814-25, pp. 1182.)

(The House Line).

(I) FRANCIS HOUSE died in 1692, leaving a son, George, of whom further. His will was probated in Philadelphia. This House family came from New England. Most of the men were mariners and merchants.

(II) **GEORGE HOUSE**, son of Francis House, was a great friend of Benjamin Franklin and a member of the Common Council of Philadelphia from 1733 to 1754. He died April 26, 1754. George House married, at the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends, in 1722, Esther Warner, who was born in 1694 and died December 26, 1754, daughter of Isaac and Katherine Warner, of New Castle, Delaware.

Isaac Warner, according to the "Delaware County Patent Atlas," obtained a patent, August 8, 1683, for four hundred acres of land at what is now the southwest corner of Foulk Road and Naaman's Creek Road, Bethel Township. Over two-thirds of this acreage is in the State of Delaware. In "Pennsylvania Archives," Series 2, Vol. XIX, Minute Book E, p. 72, we find: "At a meeting of the commissions of ye 7th mo. 1691, Isaac Warner requesting to be made Ranger for the County of Philadelphia, he was referred to Samuel Jennings, the Receiver Gen'l to be commissioned by him." His name appears a number of times in the court records of Chester County before 1699, in which year he was drowned. His body was found off Tinicum Island and his name appears in a list of burials for October 9, 1698, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting. Letters of administration were granted to his widow "Katherine, formerly wife of Isaac Warner, now the wife of Samuel Chandler. Sealed and signed 1701." One paper reads: "To sundrys is Dr. as followeth, vis. . . . etc.: To maintaining his three children named Edward, Hester and John Warner. Edward and Hester 4½ years and John 1½ years at 10£ per annum each." This Hester, later Esther, married George House. Children of George and Esther (Warner) House:

1. Joseph, married in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, in October, 1746, Elizabeth Fitzwater.
2. Samuel, married, April 12, 1785, at St. Paul's Church, Sarah Course.
3. Anne, married at Christ Church, August 14, 1759, Francis Hammit.
4. Mary, married at Christ Church, December 23, 1749, William Morris Morgan.
5. Esther, married at Christ Church, September 29, 1761, Archibald McWattie.
6. Rachel, of whom further.

(III) **RACHEL HOUSE**, daughter of George and Esther (Warner) House, died November 21, 1798. She was turned out of meeting, when she married Captain James Taylor. (Taylor I.)

(Family records assembled from the "Minutes of the Common Council of Philadelphia, 1704-76," pp. 331, 333, 335, 357, 359, 366, 416, 418, 421, 426. Application for Membership in the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.)

(The Gardiner Line).

(I) **THOMAS (I) GARDINER**, son of Thomas and Jane Gardiner, was baptized in Warminster, Wiltshire, England, in 1633. He came to Burlington, in West New Jersey, and was a signer of the Concessions and Agreements of the Proprietors, Freeholders and Inhabitants, March 3, 1676. The first yearly meeting of the Society of Friends of New Jersey was held at his home in Burlington, 6mo. 28, 1681. He was held in high esteem in the community. "It was from ye house of Thomas Gardiner that ye horn was blown which convened ye Town Meetings." In 1682 he was judge of the court, and in 1683, treasurer of the Province. His will was proved November 24, 1694.

Thomas (1) Gardiner married Elizabeth, and they were the parents of Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS (2) GARDINER, son of Thomas (1) and Elizabeth Gardiner, was baptized in Warminster, Wiltshire, England, 7mo. 7, 1658, and died, in all probability in New Jersey, in 1712. His parents removed to West New Jersey before he was an adult.

He married, 4mo. 25, 1684, Hannah Matthews, who was born in 1664 and died in 1700, only child of Thomas Matthews. Their son was Matthews, of whom further.

(III) MATTHEWS GARDINER, son of Thomas (2) and Hannah (Matthews) Gardiner, was born in 1698, and died May 28, 1731. He married, in 1720, Sarah, who married (second), in 1733, Abraham Perkins.

(IV) THOMAS (3) GARDINER, son of Matthews and Sarah Gardiner, was born in 1722 and died in 1780. He married in St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, Susanna Elton. (Elton IV.)

(V) BATHSHEBA GARDINER, daughter of Thomas (3) and Susanna (Elton) Gardiner, was born April 16, 1749. She married Timothy Thomas. (Thomas II.)

(Application for Membership in the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Family records assembled from "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 153. A. Leaming and J. Spicer: "Grants, Concessions and Original Constitutions of New Jersey," pp. 436, 440-42, 491, 500.)

(The Elton Line).

(I) ANTHONY (1) ELTON was born in Wiltshire, England, probably before 1640. Letters of administration were granted on his estate in 1686. He was a Proprietor of West New Jersey and settled in Northampton Township, Burlington County. He was road commissioner in 1685.

Anthony (1) Elton married Susannah, who was living in 1687. They had Anthony (2), of whom further.

(II) ANTHONY (2) ELTON, son of Anthony (1) and Susannah Elton, died in 1704. He married, 2mo. 20, 1688, Elizabeth Revel, who was born in 1658 and died in 1707.

(III) ANTHONY (3) ELTON, son of Anthony (2) and Elizabeth (Revel) Elton, was born in 1699 and died in 1774. He married Bathsheba Tonkins, who was born in 1699 and died in 1731, daughter of John and Susanna Tonkins.

(IV) SUSANNA ELTON, daughter of Anthony (3) and Bathsheba (Tonkins) Elton, was born in 1728 and died in 1810. Her tombstone is in St. Mary's Graveyard, Burlington. She married Thomas (3) Gardiner. (Gardiner IV.)

(Family records assembled from "New Jersey Archives, Calendar of Wills," p. 153. William F. Cregar: "Ancestry of the Children of James William White, M. D." Application for Membership in the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America. Bible records.)

(The Lucas Line).

(I) ROBERT (1) LUCAS, son of Thomas Lucas, of Hitchins, Herfordshire, England, died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 2mo. 2, 1688. His will was proved in Philadelphia in 1703.

The Lucas chart, tracing the Lucas family back to Sir Thomas Fitz Lucas, of Saxham, Suffol, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir John Keymes, of Rogland, in 1460, is in the possession of Nannette B. Chandlee.

Robert (1) Lucas arrived in America in "The Elizabeth and Mary," from Weymouth, England, April 4, 1679. He spent his first year in the Colonies in Chester, where he was a justice of the first court at Upland in 1680. Later, when his wife and children arrived, he settled in Bucks County. He was an active member of the Society of Friends, as were all his children. He was a member of the Assembly from Bucks County in 1682-83 and in 1687-88. He signed the Great Seal of Rights at Philadelphia in 1683. In 1688 he was justice of the peace.

Robert (1) Lucas married Elizabeth. Children:

1. John, born in England, February 11, 1664.
2. Robert (2), of whom further.
3. Edward, married Bridget Scott. Their daughter, Margaret, married Abraham Margerum, son of Henry Margerum. (Margerum I, List of Children.)
4. Gyles.

Three daughters.

(II) ROBERT (2) LUCAS, son of Robert (1) and Elizabeth Lucas, died leaving a will which was probated April 18, 1740. He lived in Wellingboro, New Jersey. He married, at the Burlington, New Jersey, Monthly Meeting of Friends, 6mo. 4, 1703, Elizabeth Scott. (Scott II.)

(III) MARGARET LUCAS, daughter of Robert (2) and Elizabeth (Scott) Lucas, was born May 16, 1719, and died April 21, 1782. She married David Thomas. (Thomas I.)

(Family records assembled from "Burlington and Mount Holly Monthly Meetings, 1678-1872," p. 27. "New Jersey Archives, Calendar of Wills, 1730-50," First Series, Vol. XXII, p. 394; Vol. XXIII, p. 408; Vol. XXX, p. 309. "Records of St. Mary's Church, Burlington." William F. Cregar: "Ancestry of the Children of James William White, M. D." A. Leaming and J. Spicer: "Grants, Concessions and Original Constitutions of New Jersey," pp. 139, 409.)

(The Scott Line).

(I) BENJAMIN SCOTT, with six other men, was sent out by a company of Friends as joint commissioners to satisfy the claims of the Indians in New Jersey. They arrived on the "Kent" with 230 others, landing at New Castle August 16, 1677.

Apparently Benjamin returned to England, because his daughter Elizabeth, a child of Margaret, his first wife, was born on board the ship "Henry and Anne" at Gravesend, County Kent, England, 5-7-1681. In the English Friends Records, Supplementary Registers, Vol. II, the births of Benjamin and Margaret's older children are recorded. They lived at Weedenton or Weedington, Thaxton.

Benjamin Scott was a Commissioner of the Province of West New Jersey, 1681; Justice of Burlington in May, 1682; Land Commissioner, May, 1682; Member of the Assembly, 1684; and a Signer of Concessions and Agreements, 1676. He left

no will, but letters of administration of his estate were granted his second wife, Hannah Scott, in 1688. The inventory was made April 3, 1685, near Burlington, New Jersey, and Samuel Jennings and Robert Duisdale were appointed trustees for the children.

(II) ELIZABETH SCOTT, daughter of Benjamin and Margaret Scott, married Robert (2) Lucas. (Lucas II.)

(Family records assembled from "Burlington and Mount Holly Monthly Meetings, 1678-1872," p. 27. A. Leaming and J. Spicer: "Grants, Concessions and Original Constitutions of New Jersey.")

(The Martin Line).

(I) THOMAS MARTIN, of Kilquhanity, Scotland, married, in 1704, Janet Edgar, also of Kilquhanity. They had a son, James, of whom further.

(II) COLONEL JAMES MARTIN, son of Thomas and Janet (Edgar) Martin, settled in Maryland, where he achieved a position of high dignity. His will was dated December 12, 1747, and probated May 3, 1747-48. He was justice of Somerset County, Maryland, from 1730 to 1742; high sheriff of Worcester County, 1742 to 1745, and judge of the Court of Oyer and Terminer from 1745 to 1747. Colonel James Martin married Mary, widow of Robert Martin.

(III) CAPTAIN THOMAS MARTIN, son of Colonel James and Mary Martin, married, before 1747, Sarah Selby, daughter of William Selby and granddaughter of Daniel and Mary (Parker) Selby. They had a son, George, of whom further.

(IV) GEORGE MARTIN, son of Captain Thomas and Sarah (Selby) Martin, died January 7, 1834; his will was proved in Denton, Maryland. He was a Revolutionary War soldier and was enrolled in Caroline County, Maryland, for service by Lieutenant Levin Handy; he was reviewed and passed by William Hopewell, August 4, 1776.

George Martin married, November 19, 1789, Elizabeth Nicols, daughter of Charles and Mary (Smith) Nicols, of Tuckahoe Neck, Maryland, who were married in St. John's Parish, Caroline County, July 23, 1754, and granddaughter of Rev. Henry Nicols, of Easton, Maryland, born in Wales, April 1, 1678, and died in Talbot County, Maryland, February 12, 1748, who married Elizabeth Gatchel. His tomb is in the old Episcopal Church at St. Michaels, Maryland. The tomb is under the new floor in front of the pulpit. The inscription ordered by himself, translated from the Latin, reads: "Here lies the remains of Henry Nicols, A. M., formerly a fellow of Jesus College, Oxford, and a pastor of this church for 14 years. Most unworthy. Born April 1st, 1678 and died February 12, 1748. Save his soul O Christ, for thy own merits. He lived seventy years. Tread upon salt without savor."

(V) NANNETTE MARTIN, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Nicols) Martin, was born in Denton, Maryland, in 1799 and died October 20, 1889; a tombstone marks her grave in Mount Hope, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. Nannette

Martin married (first) John Brown, and (second) Rev. Henry Grubb King. (King II.)

(Family records assembled from "Maryland Archives, Original Commission Book, 1726-1786," pp. 14, 17, 26, 28, 33, 43, 51, 59, 65, 67, 78; Vol. VII, p. 99; Vol. XVIII, p. 69. "Will Book," No. XXV, Folio 242, in Land Office at Annapolis, Maryland. "Will Book," No. XXXI, Folio 647, and "Account Book," No. LIII, Folio 263, both on file in Maryland Land Office. "Marriage Licenses of Caroline County, Maryland," p. 20. Application for Membership in the Pennsylvania Society of the Colonial Dames of America.)

(The Pinkerton Line).

(I) WILLIAM PINKERTON was born in 1728 in Londonderry, Ireland, came to America about 1750, and died in 1814-15. He was first in New Hampshire and connected by marriage with General Andrew Porter and Major John Pinkerton. He married (first) Mary Torbet, daughter of John and Jean Torbet. John Torbet died in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1762. Mary (Torbet) Pinkerton died prior to 1770. William married (second) Isabel Guy. She survived her husband and is mentioned in his will, dated 1812, proved in 1815, No. 6108.

("Chester County Wills," Vol. IV, p. 329, "Cope's Collections.")

A child of the first marriage was James, of whom further.

(II) JAMES PINKERTON was born in 1754 and died in 1814 in West Fallowfield Township, Chester, Pennsylvania. His wife, Sarah Hayes, died in 1792. They were married, September 14, 1775, in St. James Church, Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (W. H. Egle: "Notes and Queries," p. 26.) A tombstone marks their graves in the old Taggs Manor Presbyterian Church Cemetery.

(James Pinkerton's will, in "Chester County Wills," No. 6064, Vol. IV, p. 319, "Cope's Collection.")

Sarah (Hayes) Pinkerton was the granddaughter of Henry Hayes, who was justice of the peace of Chester County for six years from 1715 until 1721 and member of the Assembly in 1716, 1728 and 1730.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. IX, pp. 677-78, 686.)

James and Sarah (Hayes) Pinkerton had several children. Their eldest daughter was Sarah, of whom further.

(III) SARAH PINKERTON, daughter of James and Sarah (Hayes) Pinkerton, married James P. Miles. James P. and Sarah (Pinkerton) Miles lived near the Brandywine with Sarah Hayes' relatives, and both died very young, leaving three children, Sarah Anne, William Sample, and Maria Ann, of whom further. A portrait of William Sample Miles is in the possession of William S. Blakeley, Jr. Sarah (Pinkerton) Miles' Bible is in the possession of Alice Nannette (Blakeley) Chandlee.

(IV) MARIA ANN MILES, daughter of James P. and Sarah (Pinkerton) Miles, married Abraham (2) Blakeley. (Blakeley II.)

(Family data.)

Chandlee

With his family's history dating back to the time of Oliver Cromwell, Edward Earl Chandlee has a rich heritage, one in which members of his line may well take pride. From the first of the line its members have been closely associated with the churches in their respective communities in both the Old World and the New.

(I) WILLIAM (1) CHANDLEE, the elder, was born about 1591 and died at the home of his son, William (2), in Kilmore, County Kildare, Ireland, January 14, 1694, at the great age of one hundred and three years. He was buried at Edenderry and was a member of the Society of Friends, his death being recorded in the "Proceedings of the Mountmellich Monthly Meeting." William (1) Chandlee, who was of French descent, went to Ireland under appointment from Oliver Cromwell. He remained there and had a son, William (2), of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM (2) CHANDLEE, son of William (1) Chandlee, the elder, lived at Kilmore, County Kildare, Ireland. He died November 26, 1711, and was buried three days later in Edenderry. William (2) Chandlee married Joanna, who died November 26, 1723, and is also buried in Edenderry. They were the parents of Benjamin, of whom further.

(The Family in America).

(I) BENJAMIN CHANDLEE, son of William (2) and Joanna Chandlee, was born in Kilmore, County Kildare, Ireland, in 1685 and died in the New World, 9mo. 18, 1745, according to records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. A certificate for Benjamin Chandlee appears in Albert Cook Myer's "Irish Quakers." He emigrated to Philadelphia from Kilmore and, in Pennsylvania, learned the trade of clock and watch maker with Abel Cottey, his father-in-law. Mr. Chandlee settled on a tract of four hundred acres in Nottingham, Pennsylvania. There he made brass cowbells, clocks and compasses. In 1741 he sold his property and removed to Wilmington, Delaware. Benjamin Chandlee married, in Arch Street, Monthly Meeting, Philadelphia, 3m. 25, 1710, Sarah Cottey, also a member of a family of Friends. Her father, born 3mo. 29, 1679, died 7mo. 30, 1711, was a member of the Tiverton, East Division, Monthly Meeting in Devonshire, England, and Arch Street Meeting, Philadelphia. Her mother, Mary, was a member of the Nottingham, Pennsylvania, Monthly Meeting when she died, 3mo. 3, 1714. Sarah Cottey's parents were married in England (presumably). Edward Earl Chandlee has one of Benjamin Chandlee's clocks (made in 1734).

(II) BENJAMIN CHANDLEE, JR., son of Benjamin and Sarah (Cottey) Chandlee, was born 1mo. 22, 1723, and died 9mo. 18, 1794, and is buried in East Nottingham, Pennsylvania. He was associated with the Nottingham and Chester County Meetings of the Society of Friends. He continued his father's work of clock-

making, and one of his clocks is in the possession of his great-great-grandson, Edward Earl Chandlee. Benjamin Chandlee, Jr., married, January 24, 1749, Mary Folwell, daughter of Edward Goldsmith Folwell, of Wilmington, Delaware ("Nottingham Monthly Meeting Records"). She was born in 1729 and died 10mo. 6, 1806. She also was a member of the Nottingham Monthly Meeting of the Society of Friends. They had a son, Ellis, of whom further.

(III) ELLIS CHANDLEE, son of Benjamin Chandlee, Jr., and Mary (Folwell) Chandlee, was born February 2, 1755, and died 6mo. 28, 1816. He, too, was an expert clock-maker, and one of his clocks also is in the possession of Edward Earl Chandlee. Ellis Chandlee married, 1mo. 4, 1792, Elizabeth Gyles Oldham, born 7mo. 31, 1774, died February 21, 1843, daughter of Nathan and Elizabeth Oldham, of the Oldham family of Perryville, Maryland. She married (second), January 10, 1822, James Trimble.

(IV) DR. EVAN CHANDLEE, son of Ellis and Elizabeth Gyles (Oldham) Chandlee, was born March 4, 1796, and died January 7, 1867, or 1869. He was a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School. He resided in Oxford, Pennsylvania. Dr. Evan Chandlee married Lydia Reynolds, believed to have been of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. (Reynolds IV.)

(V) ISAAC GOLDSMITH CHANDLEE, son of Dr. Evan and Lydia (Reynolds) Chandlee, was born February 17, 1819, and died November 25, 1889. He made his home in Bridesburg and Hopewell, Pennsylvania. Isaac Goldsmith Chandlee married, before 1848, Susan Jane Thomas, of Lower Oxford, Chester County, Pennsylvania, who died February 5, 1898, daughter of Evan and Mary Ann (Ashe) Thomas. Evan Thomas' father and grandfather, David Thomas and Thomas Thomas, were Covenanters and came to Lancaster, Chester County, Pennsylvania, from Wales. Isaac Goldsmith Chandlee and Susan Jane Thomas were married by the Rev. Mr. Dickey, of the Oxford or West Chester Church. They had a son, Evan Goldsmith, of whom further, and two daughters, of whom one is living, Susan Chandlee, who married Elwin Thacher, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

(VI) EVAN GOLDSMITH CHANDLEE, son of Isaac Goldsmith and Susan Jane (Thomas) Chandlee, was born May 30, 1851, and died June 26, 1928. He was an elder in the Overbrook Presbyterian Church, a member of the Union League, and vice-president and treasurer of Edw. K. Tryon Company. He married, in Philadelphia, in 1876, Elizabeth Burke. (Burke IV.) Children:

1. Dr. Gertrude Jackson, living at No. 100 West Fifty-ninth Street, New York City.
2. Bessie, married F. Morse Archer, living in Haddonfield, New Jersey. Children: i. F. Morse Archer, Jr., married Joy Reeves; has two children; lives in Moorestown, New Jersey. ii. Elizabeth Chandlee Archer, married, June 16, 1932, Henry Guthrie; living in New York City. iii. Gertrude Chandlee Archer, married, 4mo., 1932, Richard Fitzwater; living in Haddonfield, New Jersey. iv. Evan Chandlee Archer, student in Princeton University.
3. Evan Goldsmith, Jr., born in 1882, died in January, 1906; was graduated from Princeton in 1905.
4. Edward Earl, of whom further.
5. Charles Wadsworth, married Marie Kirby, and has three children.

(VII) EDWARD EARL CHANDLEE, son of Evan Goldsmith and Elizabeth (Burke) Chandlee, was born in Philadelphia, October 1, 1884, and makes his home in Moylan, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. He was graduated from William Penn Charter School in 1903 and from Princeton University in 1907. He is a member of the Cap and Gown Club of Princeton University, the Union League, Right Angle Club, Penn Athletic Club, Princeton Club, Springhaven Country Club, and the Bay Head Yacht Club. His summer home is in Bay Head, New Jersey. Mr. Chandlee is affiliated with Christ Church, Media, Pennsylvania. He is vice-president and treasurer of Edw. K. Tryon Company, sporting goods and hardware, one of Philadelphia's centenary firms, the business having been founded in 1811. He is a worthy representative of a long and highly-respected line.

Edward Earl Chandlee married, in Chester, Pennsylvania, at "Braewood," the home of his wife's parents, October 21, 1908, Alice Nannette Blakeley. (Blakeley IV.) Children:

1. William Blakeley, born July 31, 1909.
2. Evan Goldsmith, 3d, born June 28, 1911.
3. May King, born May 1, 1915.
4. Edward Earl, Jr., born June 4, 1921.

(Family records assembled from "Proceedings of the Mountmellich Monthly Meeting." "History of Chester County, Pennsylvania." "Birth, Death, and Marriage Records of the Monthly Meetings of the Society of Friends in Devonshire, England, and in Nottingham, Oxford and Philadelphia, Pennsylvania." Family data.)

(The Burke Line).

(I) ALEXANDER (1) BURKE, earliest definitely known ancestor of this family, was a private in the Revolutionary War, serving with the Continental Army. March 1, 1777, he was listed in the roll of Company A under Captain Robert Gray. In 1780 he was with Captain Boukson's company and in the following year saw service with the 2d Pennsylvania Regiment, Continental Line. Alexander (1) Burke married Jane. Their son was Alexander (2), of whom further.

(II) ALEXANDER (2) BURKE, son of Alexander (1) and Jane Burke, was born October 9, 1792. He was a teacher and taught school in Pensauken and Burlington, New Jersey, and in Holmesburg, Pennsylvania. Alexander (2) Burke married, May 8, 1828, Mary Robinson, who was born October 6, 1805, and died November 21, 1846, daughter of Captain John Robinson, of Swedish descent, and of his wife, Betsey Mayberry, of Dutch descent.

(III) EDMUND PRATT BURKE, son of Alexander (2) and Mary (Robinson) Burke, was born April 4 or April 27, 1836, and died in 1916. Edmund Pratt Burke married, January 21, 1857, Martha Jane Margerum. (Margerum VI.)

(IV) ELIZABETH BURKE, daughter of Edmund Pratt and Martha Jane (Margerum) Burke, died September 23, 1896. She married Evan Goldsmith Chandlee. (Chandlee—American Line—VI.)

(Family records assembled from "Pennsylvania Archives," Series Five, Vol. II, pp. 543-44, 834, 866. Josiah G. Leach: "Chronicle of the Yerkes Family." Family data.)

(The Margerum Line).

(I) HENRY MARGERUM, who is supposed to have come to America with William Penn, and who is known to have come before 1700, died before August 24, 1724, at which time his will was proved. He was an ardent Quaker and active in the affairs of the Bucks County Monthly Meeting of Friends. He married Jane Riggs, a widow, who was probably his second wife. Children:

1. Abraham, married at the Falls Meeting of Friends, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 8mo. 27, 1731, Margaret Lucas, daughter of Edward and Bridget (Scott) Lucas. (Lucas I, List of Children.)
2. Richard, of whom further.

(II) RICHARD MARGERUM, son of Henry and Jane (Riggs) Margerum, left a will, which was proved in Bucks County, September 12, 1786. He was survived by his wife, Hannah, and eight sons, including John, of whom further.

(III) JOHN MARGERUM, whose will was probated January 23, 1793, had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(IV) THOMAS MARGERUM married, March 24, 1794, Rachel Willard or Woolard. They were married by J. Frederick Schmidt, minister of the gospel. The marriage certificate is owned by Anna Johnson Wright, Southampton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Their son was Benjamin, of whom further.

(V) BENJAMIN MARGERUM, who was born September 4, 1805, and died October 13, 1876, married, January 18, 1827, Mary Anne Yerkes. (Yerkes VI.) Their tombstone is in the William Penn Cemetery in Summerton, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. They were the parents of Martha Jane, of whom further.

(VI) MARTHA JANE MARGERUM, born August 23, 1833, and died July 24, 1914, married Edmund Pratt Burke. (Burke III.)

(Family records.)

(The Yerkes Line).

(I) ANTHONY YERKES, the pioneer ancestor of the Yerkes family, came from Holland about 1700, accompanied by his wife Margaret and his two sons, Herman and Adolphus. The first record of him in the New World is in 1702, when he was a burgess of Germantown, Pennsylvania, a position which he held for three years. In 1709, he purchased a plantation in the "Manor of Moorland," Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. His wife, Margaret, died and he married (second) Sarah (Eaton) Watts, a native of Radnorshire, Wales, and a sister of the Rev. Joseph Eaton. She was the widow of the Rev. John Watts (Watts IV), first pastor of the Pennypack Baptist Church. She died June 27, 1723.

(II) HERMAN YERKES, son of Anthony and Margaret Yerkes, was born in Holland in 1689 and died in Moorland, in March, 1751. He married, in Christ Church, Philadelphia, 2-8-1711, Elizabeth Watts. (Watts V.) They had Anthony (2), of whom further.

(III) ANTHONY (2) YERKES, son of Herman and Elizabeth (Watts) Yerkes, was born November 28, 1712, and died March 9, 1790. He was a soldier in the Revolutionary War and served in the 3rd Company of the Philadelphia Militia under Captain Andrew Bushkirk. Anthony (2) Yerkes married Jane, who died May 12, 1783. They were the parents of Anthony (3), of whom further.

(IV) ANTHONY (3) YERKES, son of Anthony (2) and Jane Yerkes, was born in 1745 and died in 1804. He married (license issued March 7, 1772) Mary Harper, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Buzby) Harper. They were the parents of Robert, of whom further.

(V) ROBERT YERKES, son of Anthony (3) and Mary (Harper) Yerkes, was born in Bustleton, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1774, and died April 19, 1849. He married Mary Wright, who was born October 5, 1778, and died March 2, 1848, daughter of Joseph Wright, who was a soldier in the Battalion of Riflemen under Captain Farrier in May, 1780.

(VI) MARY ANNE YERKES, daughter of Robert and Mary (Wright) Yerkes, was born November 12, 1803, and died May 1, 1874. She married Benjamin Margerum. (Margerum V.)

(Family records assembled from J. G. Leach's "Chronicle of the Yerkes Family"; "Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. II, p. 29; Vol. VI, p. 486; Sixth Series, Vol. I, p. 646, and other sources.)

(The Watts Line).

(I) SIR JOHN WATTS was High Sheriff of London in 1596 and Lord Mayor of London in 1604.

(II) GREGORY WATTS, son of Sir John Watts, died in 1654, and was buried at Leeds, England. He married Margaret.

(III) HENRY WATTS, son of Gregory Watts, was born in 1615. He married Elizabeth Duck, only daughter of John and Eleanor Duck, and they had John, of whom further.

(IV) REV. JOHN WATTS, son of Henry and Elizabeth (Duck) Watts, was born November 3, 1661, and died August 27, 1702. He was the first Baptist minister in America and the founder of the Pennypack Church in 1690. His tomb is in the Mount Moriah Cemetery. He married Sarah Eaton, of Radnorshire, Wales, who, after his death, married (second) Anthony Yerkes. (Yerkes I.)

(V) ELIZABETH WATTS, daughter of the Rev. John and Sarah (Eaton) Watts, was born in 1689 and died in 1716. She married Herman Yerkes (Yerkes II), son of her mother's second husband.

(Family records.)

(The Reynolds Line).

(I) HENRY REYNOLDS, son of William and Margaret (Exton) Reynolds, was born in England in 1655 and died in Chester County, Pennsylvania, August 7, 1724. He married, November 10, 1679, Prudence Clayton, daughter of William Clayton,

who with his family arrived in America in the ship "Kent," in company with certain commissioners sent out by the Proprietors of New Jersey to purchase lands from the Indians in 1678-79. He was a member of Governor Markham's Council, served as justice of the court at Upland; and presided at the first court held in Pennsylvania under the Proprietary Government. He died in 1689, leaving a widow, Prudence, and a daughter, Prudence, who married Henry Reynolds. They were the parents of Henry, Jr., of whom further.

(II) HENRY REYNOLDS, JR., son of Henry and Prudence (Clayton) Reynolds, was born August 16, 1693, and died December 17, 1779. He married, in 1717, Hannah Browne, born October 31, 1701, died December 12, 1731, daughter of William and Catherine (Williams) Browne. They had a son, Henry, 3d, of whom further.

(III) HENRY REYNOLDS, 3d, son of Henry Reynolds, Jr., and Hannah (Browne) Reynolds, was born in 1725 and died in 1809. He married, February 29, 1747, Mary Haines, daughter of Jacob Haines. They were the parents of Joshua, of whom further.

(IV) JOSHUA REYNOLDS, son of Henry Reynolds, 3d, and Mary (Haines) Reynolds, was born February 28, 1766, and died in 1841. He married, April 7, 1791, Margaret Job. (Job IV.) They were the parents of Lydia, of whom further.

(V) LYDIA REYNOLDS, daughter of Joshua and Margaret (Job) Reynolds, married Dr. Evan Chandlee. (Chandlee IV.)

(The Reynolds Family Association Records of Chester Monthly Meetings. Family records.)

(The Job Line).

(I) ANDREW JOB was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1650, soon after the arrival of his parents. ("Colonial Record," Vol. II, p. 34.) He married Elizabeth Vernon in the Chester Monthly Meeting, September 7, 1692. He was a member of the Assembly and sheriff of Chester County, 1692-1701, and clerk of Chester Monthly Meeting. In 1704 he sold his one hundred acres in Chester Township to William Pusey by deed, April 27, 1709. ("Chester County Deeds," Book C, Vol. III, p. 83.) He died in Nottingham, Chester County, in 1722. Andrew Job married in Chester Monthly Meeting, September 7, 1692, Elizabeth Vernon, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Vernon. Robert, Thomas and Randal Vernon arrived in America very early. Robert received a patent from William Penn of 625 acres in Pennsylvania, "in such place as agreed upon now in possession under lease dated March 6, 1681." This patent is recorded in "Chester County Deeds," Book A, Vol. I, p. 40, and therefore presumably covered the property in Chester, now Delaware County. This patent was one of William Penn's earliest patents and recites deed of King Charles II to William Penn in the thirty-third year of the reign of Charles II. The consideration was one shilling for each one hundred acres. Thomas Vernon and his wife, Elizabeth, arrived in this country

in 1682. It was their daughter, Elizabeth, who married Andrew Job, and became the mother of Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS JOB, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (Vernon) Job, was born January 15, 1695. He was an ardent member of the Society of Friends. He married, August 28, 1725, in New Garden Monthly Meeting, Elizabeth Maxwell, daughter of Elizabeth (Defoe) Maxwell, sister of Daniel Defoe. Elizabeth Job and her husband, Thomas, are buried in the graveyard of the Brick Meeting House (Calvert, Maryland). Elizabeth Job inherited money and furniture from her uncle, Daniel Defoe, including two chairs from her Flemish ancestors who sought refuge under Queen Elizabeth, to escape the tyranny of King Phillip.

Thomas Job died in 1780, and his wife, Elizabeth, died in 1782. They had a son, Archibald, of whom further.

(III) ARCHIBALD JOB, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Maxwell) Job, lived in Cecil County, Maryland, and died in 1810. He married Margaret Reece and they had Margaret, of whom further.

(IV) MARGARET JOB, daughter of Archibald and Margaret (Reece) Job, married Joshua Reynolds. (Reynolds IV.)

(Family records.)



Dechert

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Robert Dechert, of Philadelphia, traces back to first settlers of Berks County and to pioneers who earlier settled portions of the Schuylkill Valley.

(I) PETER DECHERT, great-great-great-grandfather of Robert Dechert, was born at Hesse-Darmstadt, Germany, August 29, 1736, and died in Cumru Township, Berks County, Pennsylvania, December 6, 1783. Coming from the German Palatinate in the ship "Neptune," commanded by Captain Ware, he and his wife, Elizabeth, arrived at Philadelphia, September 30, 1754. Eventually he settled in Reading, Berks County. His zeal and ability thrust him into the height of the colonies' struggle for independence, in which he proved himself a conspicuously gallant officer. He served first in 1776 as captain of the 8th Company, Berks County, Pennsylvania, Battalion of the "Flying Camp," under Colonel Henry Haller. He was captain in the 5th Pennsylvania Battalion under Colonel Robert Magaw, January 5, 1776. He participated in the disastrous campaign on Long Island and at Fort Washington and he was among the prisoners taken by the British. He was finally paroled. He resigned from the service and later was made a major of the Berks County Militia. He and his wife, Elizabeth, were the parents of seven children, among them John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN DECHERT, son of Major Peter and Elizabeth Dechert, made his home in Cumru Township, Berks County, where he was engaged in farming. He married Deborah Davis, daughter of James Davis, of Heidelberg Township, Berks County. A son of theirs was Elijah, of whom further.

(III) ELIJAH DECHERT, son of John and Deborah (Davis) Dechert, was born in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, October 15, 1799, and died in Philadelphia, June 14, 1854. He was chief clerk in the prothonotary's office in Reading and later was admitted to the Berks County bar. He was one of the founders and for many years an elder of the First Presbyterian Church of Reading, and he served long as superintendent of its Sunday school. Mr. Dechert was a pronounced temperance advocate and an early sponsor of the public school system. All worthy local reforms found in him a warm adherent.

Elijah Dechert married, at Reading, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1824, Mary Williams Porter, born in Philadelphia and died there January 15, 1872, daughter of the Hon. Robert Porter, then president-judge of the judicial district of which Berks County formed a part, and granddaughter of the noted General Andrew Porter, scholar, scientist, Revolutionary soldier and State official. Elijah and Mary Williams (Porter) Dechert were the parents of seven children among whom was Henry Martyn, of whom further.

(IV) HENRY MARTYN DECHERT, son of Elijah and Mary Williams (Porter) Dechert, was born in Reading, Berks County, Pennsylvania, March 11, 1832. After his graduation from Yale in 1850, he taught school for two years and studied law in his father's office in Reading. When the family moved to Philadelphia, he pursued his studies in that city in the office of Charles B. Penrose, until he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia in 1854. He served on the school board and was for a time assistant city solicitor. In 1860 he became the Democratic nominee for city solicitor and in 1870 he was nominated for a judgeship of the Court of Common Pleas. At the outbreak of the Civil War he enlisted in the 40th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, and served during the most trying period of the great struggle.

After the war he became one of the most prominent members of the bar, engaged in corporation and real estate practice. When the Commonwealth, Title and Insurance Company was organized, he was chosen its first president, serving from 1886 to May, 1906, when he declined reelection. He was then made chairman of the board of directors and of the executive committee. The growth and development of this company into one of the strongest financial institutions of its day owed much to Mr. Dechert, who was long the central figure of its activities. From 1891 to 1894 Mr. Dechert was a member of the State commission to select a site and to erect the State asylum for the chronic insane in Pennsylvania. This was evidently located at South Mountain, near Wernersville, Berks County, and in 1894 he was chosen president of the board of trustees.

Henry Martyn Dechert married in Philadelphia, September 15, 1857, Esther Servoss Taylor, born in Philadelphia, in 1837, and died there November 1, 1890, daughter of Thomas S. and Mary (McKenzie) Taylor, of Philadelphia. They were the parents of four children, among whom was Henry Taylor, of whom further.

(V) HENRY TAYLOR DECHERT, son of Henry Martyn and Esther Servoss (Taylor) Dechert, was born in Philadelphia, February 2, 1859, and died at Philadelphia, October 14, 1915. He married, at Holmesburg, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1895, Virginia Louise Howard, born at Ellisdale, New Jersey, November 24, 1871, daughter of Edward W. and Mary (Ellis) Howard. Children:

1. Robert, of whom further.
2. Philip, born June 16, 1906.

(VI) ROBERT DECHERT, son of Henry Taylor and Virginia Louise (Howard) Dechert, was born in Philadelphia, November 29, 1895. Mr. Dechert was for some time an official in the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company. He withdrew from that post in 1930 to devote himself to private legal practice as head of the law firm of Dechert and Bok, in Philadelphia.

(Membership Application, No. 2015, Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.)





Metherrall
(Metherill)

2341

WETHERALL (WETHERILL).

Arms—Argent, two lions passant in pale sable on a chief indented of the last three covered cups or.

Crest—A demi-lion rampant sable holding a covered cup or.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Wetherill

The Wetherill family of Ireland is not an original Irish family. It is an ancient one in the north of England, the name being variously spelled Weatherill, Wetherill, Wetherel, Wetherall, and originally Witherhold. A John Witherhold was bailiff of Newcastle-on-Tyne in 1259 A. D. The family derived its name from the place where we first find it settled, "Wetherhold," later Wetherall, near Carlisle, in the County of Cumberland, near the Scottish border. The name originated from a "hold" or keep to which cattle and sheep were driven for safety during the times of border raids and Scottish invasions.

The family of County Cumberland spread into Northumberland and York counties and later to Durham and Lincoln counties and London, in all of which localities the name was found by 1650. Some branches of the family settled in Ireland, where they received grants of land. The Wetherills, Wetherels and Wetheralls are listed as Anglo-Irish families, whose genealogy is on record in Ireland not earlier than the latter part of the sixteenth century.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Sir Bernard Burke: "A Genealogical and Heraldic History of the Landed Gentry of Great Britain and Ireland," Vol. II, pp. 2181-82. George W. Marshall: "Records, English and Colonial of the Wetherill Family," arranged and the Colonial records added by Charles Wetherill and W. Bleddyn Powell, pp. 4-6. John O'Hart: "Irish and Anglo-Irish Families," Vol. II, p. 757.)

(I) WILLIAM WETHEREL, of Mulladry, County Armagh, was born about 1750 and died January 8, 1804, aged fifty-four. He was buried at Rich Hill, County Armagh, Ireland.

William Wetherel married at Rullyhagan, November 29, 1787, Hannah Cruth, of Tullamore, Armagh. She was probably the Hannah Wetherel who died December 27, 1818.

Children:

1. Richard, of whom further.
2. Sarah, born April 25, 1790; married at Rich Hill, County Armagh, August 29, 1816, Jacob Allen.
3. William, born April 22, 1792.
4. Joseph, born October 20, 1794.
5. George, born October 4, 1796, died October 15, 1843; married at Lurgan, Armagh, January 12, 1830, Hannah Haydock.

("Records of the Society of Friends," Dublin, Ireland.)

(II) RICHARD WETHERILL (as the name is now spelled), son of William and Hannah (Cruth) Wetherel was born in Rich Hill, County Armagh, Ireland, October 9, 1788, and died in Chester Township, Pennsylvania, October 23, 1869, aged eighty-one years.

According to his own statements at the time of making application for citizenship in the United States, he was born in Armagh, in September, 1791, and at the time (1814) was about twenty-three years old. Another record gives the date of

his birth as April 12, 1788, and the record of his death states that he was eighty-one years old. These last two records confirm the year as shown in the birth record of the Society of Friends in Dublin, although the month and date differ.

Richard Wetherill left Ireland and arrived in New York "on or about the fourteenth day of June, A. D. 1812." He went to Pennsylvania, where he settled at Green Mills on Green Creek in Concord Township, Delaware County. These mills were later known as Hannum Mills. Here he engaged in the manufacture of worsted cloth. Within twelve years, Richard Wetherill was sufficiently established in his new home and work to be able to lease from George Lewis, in 1822, the Wallingford Paper Mills on Crum Creek, Springfield Township, Delaware County. For six years he continued here until 1828, when he removed to Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania. All of these mills were successfully operated; his principal productions were felt, woolens and satinette.

Richard Wetherill retired in 1840, giving the business to his two sons, Robert and Isaac. Five years later, however, he purchased from Thomas Y. Hutton, on September 1, 1845, a gristmill on Ridley Creek, in Nether Providence. He operated this mill for only two years and then sold it to Robert Boyd, who changed it to a turning mill and sand paper factory. In 1847, Richard Wetherill retired to a farm which he had purchased in Chester Township, Pennsylvania. He lived on this farm until his death, giving all his time to its management.

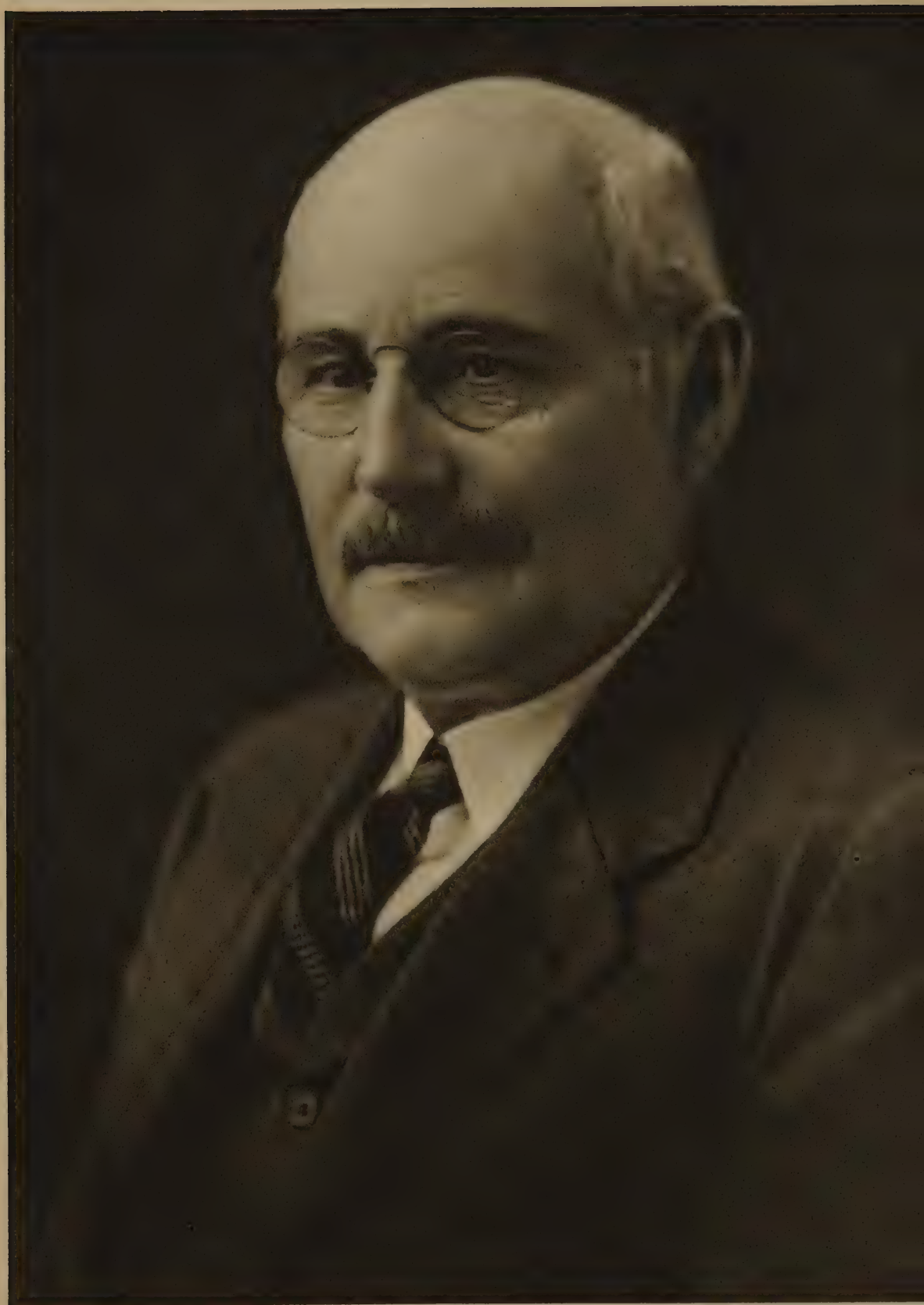
Richard Wetherill married (first), in 1814, Ann Hennis. (Hennis IV.) He married (second) Ann Magill.

Children:

1. Deborah, born June 7, 1815.
2. William, born June 22, 1816.
3. Robert, of whom further.
4. Isaac, born December 16, 1818.
5. Hannah, born August 23, 1820.
6. Mary, born March 4, 1822.
7. Joseph, born July 5, 1823.
8. Sarah, born November 3, 1824.
9. Mary Ann, born December 23, 1826.
10. Richard, born November 5, 1828.
11. George, born October 1, 1831.
12. Benjamin, born December 24, 1832; died November, 1898. When he was twenty-one years of age he went to Wisconsin and later to Iowa. He married, in May, 1856, at the Friends' Meetinghouse at Iowa Falls, Marion Tompkins. In 1859 they moved to Leavenworth, Kansas; in 1879 they located in the Mancos Valley, Montezuma County, Colorado, homesteading the Alamo Ranch, now considered one of the most beautiful country homes in Colorado.

("Records of the Society of Friends," Dublin, Ireland. Family records. H. G. Ashmead, compiler: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phœbe Ann (Delany) Wetherill," pp. 60, 61. H. G. Ashmead: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," pp. 491, 658. Family data.)

(III) ROBERT (I) WETHERILL, son of Richard and Ann (Hennis) Wetherill, was born in Concord Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, August 20 or 26, 1817, and died in Philadelphia, August 25, 1861. He became the head of the Wetherill mills on his father's retirement in 1840, and eventually became the sole owner of



Robert Methcull

the three Wetherill woolen mills at Manayunk. Robert (1) Wetherill had been well trained by his father in the textile business, and the mills prospered under his direction. With the coming of the Mexican War his fortune increased, but in the succeeding years, the panic of 1857 reduced his fortune and the mills finally failed.

Robert (1) Wetherill married, October 31, 1843, Phoebe Ann Delany. (Delany IV.)

Children:

1. William Delany, born in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, December 16, 1845, died in Philadelphia, February 18, 1887. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, June 30, 1868, where he was a successful lawyer. William D. Wetherill married Louise Stratton, daughter of John Stratton, of Mount Holly, New Jersey. They had two children: i. John Stratton. ii. Maud W.
2. Robert (2), of whom further.
3. Richard, of whom further.
4. Phoebe Delany, born in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, February 29, 1852; married, October 17, 1875, T. Harmon, of Minneapolis, Minnesota. They had: i. Etta. ii. Robert Wetherill. iii. Arra.
5. Mary Price, born in Lower Merion Township, May 9, 1849. She married Dr. Samuel Price Seese, September 17, 1874, and resides in Lansdale, Pennsylvania. They had: i. Mary Delany. ii. Richard Wetherill. iii. Gertrude.

(H. G. Ashmead, compiler: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill," pp. 61-67. Family data.)

(IV-A) ROBERT (2) WETHERILL, son of Robert (1) and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill, was born in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1847. At that time his father owned and operated the three Wetherill woolen mills at Manayunk, which prior to the great and disastrous panic were among the best profit-returning units in the woolen industry in this State. He received his early education in the public schools of Philadelphia and later was a student at the Upland State Normal School, in Delaware County, Pennsylvania. From the latter school he went to Chester and there bound himself for four years as an apprentice to Miller and Allen in the machinery trade. So manifest was his ability in support of his character that his employers, after he had been with them two years, advanced him to a position in the drafting department, where he completed his apprenticeship. During this period he had shown marked ingenuity in mechanics and won the implicit confidence of the firm. He remained an important factor in the success of the business, superintending the plant and having charge of the designing and construction until January 1, 1872.

On the date last mentioned, he and his brother, Richard Wetherill, as associates, established the business of Robert Wetherill and Company, manufacturers of Corliss engines, boilers and machinery. By close and intelligent application to the conduct of the enterprise they developed one of the largest engineering works in America. The original meager capital greatly increased and the works enlarged to vast proportions, until the industry became one of the most important in its lines in the United States. Its products were distributed to every State in the Union and were sold to customers in Canada, Cuba, Mexico, and even China. In 1886, Robert (2) Wetherill was elected president and manager of the Standard Steel Casting Company, at Thurlow, Pennsylvania, which was recognized as the largest plant in this country for the production of open-hearth steel castings. It made all the most

important castings for the principal Government battleships, cruisers and ordnance work, as well as other important work for the trade generally. With his brother, Richard, he held vested interests in a number of electric railways and industrial enterprises in other cities and towns.

During the World War the Wetherills sold their business to interests representing the Sun Shipbuilding Company, which company still operates the plant for building Diesel engines. Robert (2) Wetherill also had large and various interests in other important industrial enterprises, such as the American Water Works and Electric Company, American Pipe and Construction Company, New York and Pennsylvania Company, General Refractories Company, etc., etc.

Robert (2) Wetherill married, February 27, 1879, Mary Bullock Gray. (Gray V.)

Children:

1. Mary Gray, was born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 19, 1880. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and of the Dames of the Loyal Legion. She married Thomas Woodward Trainer. (Trainer V.)
2. Anne Rulon, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 9, 1881; married James Renwick Kerr. (Kerr IV.)
3. Phœbe Delany, born in Chester, October 23, 1883; married Carl H. Notting, of Richmond, Virginia. She died April 15, 1932.
4. Louise Stratton, born July 20, 1885; married, October 19, 1911, J. Phillip van Keuren, born October 19, 1882. Children: i. Mary Gray, born January 7, 1913. ii. Louise Wetherill, born June 8, 1925.
5. Mildred Robert, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 6, 1890; married, October 14, 1914, Gideon Millar Stull, son of George W. and Edith (Chant) Stull. Children: i. Mildred Wetherill, born September 10, 1916. ii. Kathleen Eyre, born April 30, 1925. iii. Roxy Trainer, born November 4, 1930.
6. Kathleen Eyre, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 26, 1892; married Arthur Edward Copeland, born October 30, 1892. Children: i. Arthur Edward, Jr., born April 7, 1924. ii. Robert Wetherill, born December 17, 1925.
7. Robert, Jr., born in Chester, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1895. He attended the Tome School, Port Deposit, Maryland. He is a member of the Union League. Robert Wetherill, Jr., married, November 9, 1916, Barbara Carr Bispham, born in Claymont, Delaware, August 26, 1894, daughter of Captain Harrison Augustus and Barbara Carr (Graff) Bispham. Her mother, Barbara Carr Graff, was born February 4, 1864, and died January 16, 1900. Her maternal grandparents were Frank and Ravanna Barbara (Carr) Graff; her maternal great-grandparents, Joseph and Barbara Carr. Her paternal grandparents were Samuel Augustus and Cornelia (Koons) Bispham. Barbara Carr (Bispham) Wetherill was educated at the Misses Hebbs' School in Wilmington, Delaware, and at the Dwight School, Englewood, New Jersey. Children of Robert Wetherill, Jr., and Barbara Carr (Bispham) Wetherill: i. Robert, 3d, born September 8, 1917. ii. Harrison Bispham, born September 4, 1918. iii. William Gray, born April 25, 1921. iv. Richard, 2d, born April 25, 1923. v. Edward Bispham, born January 13, 1925. vi. Rulon Eyre, born November 15, 1930.

(Family data.)

(IV-B) RICHARD WETHERILL, son of Robert (1) and Phœbe Ann (Delany) Wetherill, was born in Lower Merion Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 28, 1850. He attended public schools in Philadelphia and upon the death of his father, in the late summer of 1861, he removed with his mother and the rest of the family to Delaware County, and at the Chester Academy completed his education. His career in the business world began in his youth, when he became a junior clerk in a drug store. He later accepted a clerical position in the office of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway Company, being stationed for

a part of the time in Wilmington, Delaware. On January 1, 1872, soon after attaining his majority, he joined his brother, Robert (2) Wetherill, in forming a partnership for the purpose of carrying forward the building of Corliss engines and boilers and the operation of the foundry business. Still young to accept such heavy responsibility, he assumed the management of the financial affairs of Robert Wetherill and Company, and from the inception of the business he was a contributing factor to the highly satisfactory results from their operations.

Richard Wetherill's financial ability came to be well recognized outside the Wetherill business interests. He is one of the group of substantial men who organized the Chester National Bank. He was a member of the original board of directors and has been annually reëlected to this position. He has also been a director of the Chester Street Railway Company, treasurer and vice-president of the Standard Steel Castings Company, and was president of the Chester Gas Company until that corporation was taken over by the Philadelphia Suburban Gas Company. Of several of the successful textile industries of Chester he has been a director and he has served on the board of trustees of the Pennsylvania Military College.

Richard Wetherill married, December 3, 1878, Ella Larkin, born March 20, 1856, daughter of the late Hon. John Larkin, who enjoyed the distinction of having been the first mayor of Chester. Mrs. Wetherill also traces her line of descent from well-known families who were among the early settlers of that section of Pennsylvania. They were active, too, in large affairs in their day, and it is through several of these ancestors that Mrs. Wetherill is a member of the Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Children:

1. Robert, Jr., born in Chester, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1881. He attended Pennsylvania Military College, in Chester, Pennsylvania, where he received his degree of Civil Engineer. He was employed as an engineer in the Wellman Engineering Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, having first held a similar position with Robert Wetherill and Company, Inc., of Chester, Pennsylvania. He is a member of the Cleveland Athletic Club, of Cleveland, Ohio; Masonic Lodges, and the Cleveland Consistory. In politics he is a Republican.
2. Florence Delany, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, June 9, 1882. She attended Miss Baldwin's School, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania. During the World War she was a member of the Red Cross, doing canteen service as well. She is on the board of managers of the Chester Hospital and is ex-Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and ex-head of the Sacristy Chapter of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, which she served for twelve years. She is a member of the Art Alliance of Philadelphia, Colonial Dames, Daughters of the American Revolution, and the Springhaven Club, of Delaware County, Pennsylvania. In politics she is a Republican. Florence Delany Wetherill married, at the Collegiate Church of the City of New York, July 22, 1905, Bennett Young Wilson, son of William J. Wilson, of Louisville, Kentucky. Children: i. Richard Wetherill, born May 6, 1906. ii. Eleanor Delany, born September 9, 1908.
3. John Larkin, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 14, 1886. John Larkin Wetherill was educated at Pennsylvania Military College, where he received the degree of Mechanical Engineer in 1905, and at Cornell University, where in 1907 he received the degree of Civil Engineer. From 1907 until 1916 he was employed as an engineer in the firm of Robert Wetherill and Company, Inc., in Chester, Pennsylvania. In 1916 he entered business as an automobile dealer and has continued successfully in that line to this time. John Larkin Wetherill served overseas in the World War. He was commissioned first lieutenant, Engineer Officers' Reserve Corps, October 3, 1917; served in France from December 12, 1917, until March 15, 1919; served with following regiments of engineers: 35th Engineers, 446th Engineers, 469th Engineers,

and 19th Engineers. He was promoted to captain, Transportation Corps, American Expeditionary Forces, February 14, 1919, and honorably discharged from service March 27, 1919. His clubs are: Union League Club, of Philadelphia; Chester Club, Chester, Pennsylvania; Spring Haven Country Club, Wallingford, Pennsylvania; and American Legion, Post No. 190. John Larkin Wetherill married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, April 3, 1926, Naomi Barrie, daughter of John and Mary G. Barrie.

4. Nella L. Wetherill, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, October 18, 1888. She attended the Swarthmore Preparatory School, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania; Miss Baldwin's School, of Bryn Mawr, Pennsylvania; and Mount Vernon Seminary, of Washington, District of Columbia. During the World War she was a Red Cross worker. She is a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and the Springhaven Club, Delaware County, Pennsylvania. In politics she is a Republican. Nella L. Wetherill married, in Chester, Pennsylvania, January 28, 1925, Thomas MacKenzie Allen, son of William Linton and Mary (MacKenzie) Allen. Children: i. Thomas Mackenzie, Jr., born December 24, 1925, died January 11, 1926. ii. William Thomas, born June 9, 1928.

(Family data.)

(The Trainer Line).

The origin of the surname Trainor or Trainer has been ascribed to various sources. Bardsley suggests an occupational derivation from a "trainer," probably of horses, especially since the name is found at an early date in Yorkshire. Lower, on the other hand, finds a Celtic derivation for the name from the Irish *Tréinfhear* or *Tréunfhear* ("fh" mute), strong or brave; a hero.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) DAVID (I) TRAINER, progenitor of his line in America, was born in England in 1750 and died in Pennsylvania in 1831. He was buried in Lower Providence Friends' Graveyard.

David (I) Trainer left his native land in 1771, in order to escape from the religious persecution of his sect in England. He settled in what is now Ridley Park, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and farmed for several years with George Hinkson, of Hinkson's Corner, Nether Providence, Delaware County. Later he owned this corner. Later still he bought the farm of George Jordan in Ridley Township, and his old house with additions still stands on the edge of Ridley Park Lake. In spite of his religious beliefs, David (I) Trainer served in the Revolutionary War in 1780, in the 6th Chester County Battalion.

David (I) Trainer married (first), in 1773, Martha Booth, of Chichester Township, Pennsylvania, who died in 1785. He married (second), in Christ Church, Philadelphia, December 28, 1786, Margaret Morton, sister of John Morton, the Signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Children of first marriage:

1. Jane, born January 18, 1774; married George Jordan.
2. Mary, born April 17, 1775; married John Ham.
3. David (2), of whom further.
4. Lydia, born December 5, 1778; married William Trites.
5. Prudence, born March 7, 1783; married (first) Daniel McCullough; (second) Samuel Bell.
6. Martha (twin), born February 28, 1785; married Benjamin Miller.
7. Margaret (twin), born February 28, 1785; married John Erskine.

Children of second marriage:

8. Daniel, born March 12, 1787; married Mary Hinkson, a widow.
 9. Eleanor, born January 10, 1789.
 10. Edith, born December 27, 1792, died unmarried.
 11. Philip, born June 28, 1795.
 12. George, born April 5, 1799; married Eliza Rudolph.
 13. James, born December 20, 1801; married Hannah Stewart.
 14. Elizabeth, born April 20, 1804.
- (Family data.)

(II) DAVID (2) TRAINER, son of David (1) Trainer, was born in Ridley Park, Pennsylvania, about 1776, and died February 29, 1846. He married (first), in 1805, Sarah (Smith) Newlin, who was noted for her remarkable beauty and splendid character. She had the honor of being bridesmaid to Dolly Madison, when she was married to President James Madison. Sarah (Smith-Newlin) Trainer was the daughter of John Smith, a gentleman Quaker who settled in Darby Township, and the widow of Dr. Nicholas Newlin, by whom she had four children. He married (second) Mrs. Mary (Leiper) Balfour.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Sarah M., who married a Mr. Walker.
 2. William.
 3. Josiah Bunting.
 4. Mary Caroline, born November 18, 1812; married a Mr. Smith.
 5. David (3), of whom further.
- (Family data.)

(III) DAVID (3) TRAINER, son of David (2) and Sarah (Smith-Newlin) Trainer, was born in Chester, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1814, and died April 7, 1890. He acquired a good practical education in the common schools. After attaining his majority he became one of the pioneer cotton manufacturers of Delaware County, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the industrial interests of the town progressed so rapidly. For forty years he was engaged in the manufacture of cotton fabrics at Linwood, later known as Trainer, in Delaware County, and during this time he improved the methods in use and the character of the finished product. The products of the mill received special notice at the National Fair in Washington, District of Columbia, during May, 1846, and in 1878 at the Paris Exposition a bronze medal was awarded to the firm of David Trainer and Sons for superior tickings. Later he admitted his son into partnership, under the firm name of David Trainer and Son, and this was afterward changed to David Trainer and Sons Manufacturing Company. He was made president and served in this office for the remainder of his life. He was also the organizer of the three large cotton factories known as the Trainer Mills, situated at Trainer Station, and the Patterson Cotton Mills, operated by the Patterson Mills Company, and numerous other enterprises. Politically he was a Whig and afterwards a Republican, and in his religion he was a consistent member of the Protestant Episcopal Church of St. Martin in Marcus Hook, where he was senior warden.

David (3) Trainer married, January 18, 1836, Ellen Eyre. (Eyre III, Child 7.)

Children:

1. Sarah.
 2. Susan.
 3. William Eyre, married Eliza Irving.
 4. Annie Eyre, married Thomas M. Kerr. (Kerr III.)
 5. J. Newlin, married Hannah Booth.
 6. Catherine N., married Mahlon D. Marshall.
 7. Edward Eyre, of whom further.
- (Family data.)

(IV) EDWARD EYRE TRAINER, son of David (3) and Ellen (Eyre) Trainer, was born in Trainer, Pennsylvania, November 27, 1850, and died in 1906. His educational advantages were obtained in the Penn Charter School at Philadelphia, and later this training was supplemented by a course in the Chester Military College. At the age of eighteen years he entered the cotton mill then owned and operated by his father, where he familiarized himself with the business in all its details, being employed in all the different branches of the trade, so that when he attained his majority he was well qualified to become a member of the firm. He continued in this relation until June 8, 1901, when he became actively interested in the Standard Spinning Company of Chester, for which he acted in the capacity of president. For many years Mr. Trainer served as treasurer for the Chester Hospital, of which organization his father was one of the charter members. Mr. Trainer was of a domestic nature, active in charity, affable and pleasant in manner, and of undoubted integrity in business affairs. Both Mr. Trainer and his wife were members of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Marcus Hook; he served as junior warden of St. Martin's Church for twenty years, and his wife also took an active part in all the work connected with it.

Edward Eyre Trainer married (first), October 16, 1873, Lena Woodward, daughter of Thomas Woodward. He married (second), April 23, 1890, Hannah D. Rogers, daughter of William B. Rogers, of New Jersey.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Edward E., born April 16, 1875, deceased.
2. Lavinia W., born August 9, 1876, deceased.
3. Thomas Woodward, of whom further.
4. Archie B., born June 24, 1879.
5. Malcolm E., born March 8, 1882.

Child of the second marriage:

6. Rogers E., born April 28, 1891.
- (Family data.)

(V) THOMAS W. (T. WOODWARD) TRAINER, son of Edward Eyre and Lena (Woodward) Trainer, was born in Trainer, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, March 7, 1878. He acquired an excellent education at Swarthmore Preparatory School and in Philadelphia, where he attended Penn Charter School.

Before he had reached his majority the War with Spain was declared, and Mr. Trainer volunteered his services. President McKinley appointed him a second lieu-

tenant in the army and for a year he commanded a company at Santiago, Cuba, with the 5th U. S. Volunteer Infantry, after being promoted to first lieutenant. At the end of the war, he returned to the United States and entered into the life and activities of his country with well directed vigor. As a result of his efforts, which became effective through the Board of Trade and the Chamber of Commerce, where his leadership was quickly acknowledged, Chester has become one of the greatest industrial centers in the Middle Atlantic States. Although much of his time is engaged in his brokerage business, he has always been willing to consider the problems of the city government. In appreciation of the esteem in which he was held by his fellow-citizens, he was elected to serve on the city council as a representative of the Independent Republican ticket from January 1, 1918, to January 1, 1922, two consecutive terms. As further evidence of the esteem in which he is held by his fellow-citizens, Mr. Trainer was elected mayor of the city of Chester to serve the unexpired term of Mayor Samuel E. Turner, who had resigned. As mayor, Mr. Trainer served from August 11, 1931, to January 4, 1932.

Mr. Trainer is a member of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery; the Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War; Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans; the Brinton Lake Club; the L. H. Scott Lodge, No. 352, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a life member; the National League of Masonic Clubs; Chester Club, and the Alpha Boat Club. He served as commodore of the Corinthian Yacht Club of Cape May, New Jersey.

Mr. Trainer is a member of the St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church of Chester.

Thomas Woodward Trainer married, December 11, 1901, Mary Gray Wetherill. (Wetherill IV-A, Child 1.) Children:

1. Lena Woodward, born in Atlantic City, New Jersey, October 13, 1902, died December 4, 1913.
2. Robert Wetherill, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, September 24, 1906, died at Cape May, New Jersey, July 28, 1924.
3. Thomas Woodward, Jr., born at Cape May, New Jersey, May 19, 1911; attended Swarthmore Preparatory School, and was graduated from Montgomery School in 1928; served in Citizens' Military Training Camps of United States Army; member of Tri-State Yacht Club, Farmington County Club of Charlottesville, Virginia, and Sons of Spanish-American War Veterans; engaged in the automobile business.
4. Mary Louise, born in Chester, Pennsylvania, March 28, 1915; was graduated from Agnes Irwin School.

(Family data.)

(The Kerr Line).

Of the various families famous in Scottish history one of the best known is that of the house of Kerr, sometimes spelled Ker, at the head of the two branches of which are the Duke of Roxborough and the Marquis of Lothian. Although the original seat of the family was in the county of Roxborough, succeeding generations have spread as far to the west of Scotland as Ayrshire, where is found in the early eighteenth century, Peter Kerr and his family.

(Family data.)

(I) SAMUEL KERR, eldest son of Peter Kerr, was born about 1750. He engaged in the buying, selling and importing of flax yarn. He married Jane Brown. They had a large family of sons and daughters, among them, Samuel (2), of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) SAMUEL (2) KERR, eldest son of Samuel and Jane (Brown) Kerr, was born in Ayrshire, Scotland, in 1789. He followed in his father's footsteps as an importer and dealer in flax yarn, and his account books are still in the possession of his grandson and namesake.

Samuel (2) Kerr married Anne McMurtrie, of County Derry, Scotland. They had ten children, seven sons and three daughters. All the sons came to the United States; among them were:

1. Alexander, the eldest son, who founded, and was until his death, the head of the old and well known firm of salt merchants, Alexander H. Kerr and Son, of Philadelphia.
2. Thomas McMurtrie, of whom further.
3. Robert, the youngest son, was an officer, and fought in the Civil War.

(Family data.)

(III) THOMAS MCMURTRIE KERR, son of Samuel and Anne (McMurtrie) Kerr, came to the United States from Scotland and settled in Philadelphia, where he formed the well-known coffee importing firm of Kerr and Hendrie, later known as Thomas M. Kerr and Son.

Thomas M. Kerr married (first) Sarah J. McGlaughlin, and had four sons. He married (second) Annie Eyre Trainer. (Trainer III, Child 4.) Children of second marriage:

1. David Trainer.
2. J. Newlin Trainer.
3. Frank Robert.
4. Edward Eyre.
5. James Renwick, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(IV) JAMES RENWICK KERR, son of Thomas M. and Annie Eyre (Trainer) Kerr, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 12, 1878. Mr. Kerr was associated with the General Chemical Company for more than twenty-five years. He is a member of the Union League of Philadelphia, Rose Tree Fox Hunting Club, and Philadelphia Country Club.

He married Anne Rulon Wetherill, a member of the Colonial Dames of America. (Wetherill IV-A, Child 2.)

Children:

1. James Renwick, Jr., born in Moylan, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1908, educated at St. George's School, Newport, Rhode Island, and at University of Pennsylvania, from which he was graduated in 1932; member of the St. Anthony Club and White Marsh Hunt Club.
2. Anne Wetherill, Jr., born in Moylan, Pennsylvania, February 19, 1910, educated at Oldfield School, Baltimore, Maryland.
3. Ida May Elliott, born in Moylan, Pennsylvania, May 26, 1915, educated at Ethel Walker School, Simsbury, Connecticut, and at Chexbres, Switzerland.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Gray Line).

Gray is in general considered a descriptive surname, used at first to designate one with gray hair. The early records in mentioning individuals of the name prefaced it with the preposition "de" and "le"; the "de" suggests a patronymic derived from a place. For this reason some authorities believe the name may be derived from Grai, a village near Caen, in France, from where it is said, Anchitillus Grai, who appears as owner of land in the Domesday Book, may have come.

There are many families in existence today bearing the name, several of which are of very ancient lineage. One of the families (the connection with the line of our interest is not known) is traced by tradition to one Henry de Grey, who received from Richard, Coeur de Lion, the Manor of Thurrock in County Essex.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JAMES GRAY, a Scotchman, settled in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, in 1754. His history is associated with the French and Indian wars, particularly in connection with the attack on Fort Bigham, June 11, 1756. James Gray was one of the few persons who escaped that massacre.

Child:

1. Thomas, of whom further.

(H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill," p. 63.)

(II) THOMAS GRAY, son of James Gray, was born in 1765 and died January 7, 1845, aged eighty years. He was buried at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania. He settled in Aston Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, about the beginning of the Revolutionary War.

Thomas Gray married Margery Smith, who was born in 1766 and died May 6, 1826. She was buried at St. Martin's.

Children:

1. William, of whom further.

2. Thomas, born in 1794, died October 18, 1821, aged twenty-seven years.

3. Smith, born in 1799, died September 20, 1833, aged thirty-four years.

4. John, born April 26, 1806, died July 18, 1883; married, at St. Martin's, March 6, 1834, Sarah H. Bullock, born in 1817, died June 21, 1838, aged twenty-one, daughter of Thomas H. and Elizabeth (Roberts) Bullock.

(*Ibid.* Genealogical Society Collection: "Records at St. Martin's Protestant Episcopal Church, Marcus Hook, Pennsylvania.")

(III) WILLIAM GRAY, son of Thomas and Margery (Smith) Gray, was born December 21, 1793, died April 2, 1859, and was buried at St. Martin's. William Gray, who was a farmer, located on Naaman's Creek, near Claymont, Delaware; he removed, probably about 1852, to Birmingham Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and later to Concord Township, same county, where he died. The following deeds are recorded of land transactions of William Gray:

Deed. 23 March 1852. William Painter, City of Wilmington, New Castle Co., Del., & wife Phebe, to William Gray, Delaware Co., Pa., \$15,583.16. Tract of land partly in Birmingham, partly in Concord, Delaware Co., Pa., on road leading from Wilmington to West Chester adjoining lands of said William Painter (crossing road leading from Chester to Kennet Square)

Gideon Williamson, William Shields, land late of William Thatcher, lands of Thomas Nicholson, Samuel Thomas, John Speakman, containing 183 acres 1 rod 14 sq. perches. Wits: Albert W. Smith, I. P. Fairlamb.

Deed. 7 May 1855. William Gray, Birmingham twp., Delaware Co., Pa. farmer, and wife Mary, to William Gamble, Concord, housecarpenter, \$4421.15. Tract in Concord on State road and road leading from West Chester to Wilmington, adjoining lands of Benjamin Thatcher, Thomas Nicholson, Samuel Hewes, land of said William Gray, and containing 42 acres 17 perches. Part of premises bought of William Painter and wife Phebe, 23 March 1852.

Wits: Robert Frame, Thomas S. Gray.

Ack. 7 May 1855.

Deed 23 March 1858. William Gray, Concord, Delaware Co. and wife Mary B., to Stephen Madgin, Jr., Chester Township, on road leading from Wilmington to West Chester, adjoining lands of Darwin Painter, Mordecai Lewis (crossing road leading from Chester to Kennet Square), Gideon Williamson, William Shields, Benjamin Fletcher, William Gamble, land of said William Gray, and containing 83 acres 1 quarter. Part of same premises which William Painter & wife Phebe conveyed 23 March 1852, to said William Gray.

In trust, that said Stephen Madgin Jr. shall permit said Stephen Madgin the cestue que trust to occupy, manage let and demise and take and receive and enjoy the rents, issues and profits of said premises, etc., etc.

Wits: Nathan Shaw, Joseph Taylow.

Ack. 23 March 1858.

The will of William Gray, Concord Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, dated March 23, 1859, reads as follows:

To my wife, Mary Gray, all household and kitchen furniture and the use for life of two rooms in the house in which I now reside, privileges of kitchen, cellar, etc. Also, \$450, annually during her life.

Having already provided for my son John Gray by advances, I discharge him from all right to pay the same, and of all claims up to date.

To my son William C. Gray, \$2300, he paying my said wife \$120 annually (being part of said \$450).

To my son Ezra Gray \$2300 (he also paying my wife \$120 annually, part of said \$450).

To my son Thomas S. Gray, \$800.

To my dau. Hannah S. Green, wife of Emmor R. Green, of Chester County, \$1500, she to pay my wife \$90 annually (part of said \$450).

To my son Henry T. Gray, the farm on which I now reside adjoining lands of John Spackman, Samuel Thomas, the State road, and the Wilmington and West Chester road, containing about 60 acres; also, all stock and farming utensils, he paying my wife \$120 annually (being remaining part of said \$450).

To my three grandchildren, Mary Palmer, William Palmer and Winfield Palmer, children of my daughter Sarah B. Palmer, deceased, \$1500, share and share alike, at 21 respectively, principal to remain in said farm without interest until they arrive at that age.

To my executors, a bond I hold against the Baltimore and Philadelphia Central R. R. Co. for \$200 for their services, to be divided share and share alike.

The moneys bequeathed to my children William C. Gray, Ezra Gray, Thomas S. Gray and Hannah S. Green to be paid them as soon as convenient.

Execrs. my sons John Gray and William C. Gray.

Dated 23 March 1859.

Witnesses: Garrett Thatcher, Mordecai Lewis.

Codicil, dated March 23, 1859, revokes all devises, etc., to his son Henry T. Gray, and bequeaths them to son John B. Gray.

Witnesses: Garrett Thatcher, Mordecai Lewis.

The date of probate is given as March 24, 1859, but this is probably an error, as he did not die until April 2, 1859. The letters were granted to William C. Gray, the other executor, John Gray, renouncing.

William Gray married, at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Concord, Pennsylvania, March 4, 1819, Mary Bullock, born September 21, 1794, died March 20, 1848, daughter of John and Sarah S. (Hampton) Bullock, of Concord, Delaware County, Pennsylvania.

Children:

1. Margery Nouett, born March 15, 1821.
2. John Bullock, born January 14, 1823, died September 2, 1864.
3. Hannah Smith (twin), born March 28, 1825; married at St. Martin's at Marcus Hook, January 31, 1849, Emmor Reese Green.
4. Sarah Bullock (twin), born March 28, 1825, died March 21, 1853; married at St. Martin's, Marcus Hook, February 24, 1848, John Palmer, born December 10, 1825, died June 13, 1901.
5. Thomas Smith, born September 21, 1827.
6. Mary Jane, born July 14, 1829; (tombstone says "Margaret Jane died November 25, 1833, aged 5").
7. William Clemson, of whom further.
8. Ezra, born November 27, 1834; married at St. Paul's Church, Chester, Pennsylvania, February 26, 1857, Anna E. Sowarsby.
9. Henry Talbot, born March 17, 1838.

("Inscriptions at St. Martin's." "Records at St. John's Protestant Episcopal Church, Concord, Pennsylvania." Lewis Palmer: "Genealogical Record of the Descendants of John and Mary Palmer," p. 95. "Delaware County Will Abstracts," p. 17. H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phœbe Ann (Delany) Wetherill," p. 63. "Delaware County Deeds," Book Z, p. 721; Book C2, p. 377; Book E2, p. 398. "Delaware County Wills," Book D, p. 561. "Records at St. Martin's.")

(IV) COLONEL WILLIAM CLEMSON GRAY, son of William and Mary (Bullock) Gray, was born on the homestead farm, near Claymont, Delaware, October 4, 1831, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, December 30, 1897. He was a leading merchant and real estate man of Chester. When the Civil War opened he raised a company of infantry, was commissioned captain and was assigned to the 119th Pennsylvania Infantry. William C. Gray took part in the battles of Antietam and Rappahannock Station, where he received the thanks of General Meade. He was at Gettysburg and in the Wilderness, where the regiment was engaged in the terrible struggle on that field, known as "The Slaughter Pen." For his gallantry at Little Sailor's Creek and at Petersburg, Major Gray was promoted to colonel. Before Petersburg, Colonel Gray led the regiment after Colonel Clark was wounded and in recognition of his services, President Lincoln appointed him lieutenant-colonel by brevet. After the war Colonel Gray took an active part in politics. In 1869 he was appointed revenue collector by President Grant. He was a member of Chester city council for a number of years and later was defeated by the late Hon. William Ward, of this city, for the Congressional nomination. He was a candidate for State Senator, his opponents being Hon. Jesse M. Baker and J. R. T. Coates, and lost the nomination by a few votes in one of the hottest political fights this county ever had. He held a directorship in the Delaware County Trust Company and was president of the Delaware County Gas Company. The settlement of the estate of William C. Gray, in the city of Chester, Pennsylvania, shows on January 8, 1898, the renunciation by the heirs and legal representatives, Ann R. Gray, widow, Mary G. Wetherill, William C. Gray, Howard Gray and Anne Gray Hathaway, children, in favor of Oliver B. Dickinson.

Colonel William Clemson Gray married, March 21, 1854, Annie Rulon. (Rulon V.)

Children:

1. Mary Bullock, of whom further.
2. William C.
3. Howard.
4. Anne, married a Hathaway.

("Delaware County Wills." "Records at Media, Pennsylvania." John C. Rulon: "The Rulon Family and Their Descendants," p. 30. H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill," pp. 63-64. Philadelphia "Public Ledger," December 31, 1897. "Papers in Register's Office, Media, Pennsylvania," Papers No. 6419.)

(V) MARY BULLOCK GRAY, daughter of Colonel William Clemson and Annie (Rulon) Gray, was born March 5, 1855, and died December 12, 1931. She married Robert (2) Wetherill. (Wetherill IV-A.)

(H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill," pp. 62-63.)

(The Rulon Line).

The Rulon family is of Huguenot origin. Tradition says that the first of the name came to America between 1684 and 1704 and that his brothers were Catholics. He, a Protestant, fled to escape persecution and was taken on board a ship bound for America, hidden in a hogshead, until out at sea he came forth. Probably he landed in New York. It is probable that the name Rulon has undergone some transition since the family immigrated to America as the nearest French forms found are Ruelin, Ruellan, Rouillon, etc.

(Edwin Salter: "A History of Monmouth and Ocean Counties, New Jersey," p. 1. Riet-stap: "Armorial Général.")

(I) DAVID RULON was born about 1704 and died in 1778, aged about seventy-four years. He settled in Nottingham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey. He was a weaver. David Rulon bought land in Shrewsbury from his father-in-law, Henry Allen, January 13, 1734, and more in the same vicinity, also from Allen, in 1742. In 1747, he purchased land from James Brittan, which afterwards became the homestead farm on which at least five generations of the family have successively lived. He also owned, at the time of his death, land in New Windsor Township, Middlesex County, New Jersey. Nottingham Township has since yielded its land to Hamilton Township, Chambersburg and South Trenton, all in Mercer County. The will of David Rulon, of Nottingham Township, Burlington County, New Jersey, dated December 26, 1770, follows:

To son David, the land I bought of Brittan and Hulins, on which I now dwell.

To son Jonathan, the land in New Windsor Township, Middlesex Co., which I bought of Joseph Lawrence and Isaac Rogers.

The said sons to pay my daughter, Hannah, one year after my decease if she should be a widow, £50, but, if she is not a widow, then the £50 to be put to interest, and she is to have the interest yearly till she becomes a widow, and then to have the £50, but, if she die, then to her children.

To dau. Mary, £40, but if she die, then to her children.

To dau. Lydia, £40, but if she die, then to her children.

To grand-dau. Catharine Swain, £5.

To my two grand-daus., Rhoda Ratoo and Tabith Ratoo, £20 each when 21.

Execrs: sons David and Jonathan.

Witnesses: Leah Ellis, Alse Garwood, John Bruce.

Proved Sept. 8, 1778.

April 3, 1778, Inventory, £967.10.1¾, made by Nathaniel Robins and Daniel Hendrickson.

David Rulon married Exercise Allen, who was born in 1705, daughter of Henry Allen.

Children :

1. Catharine, born 7-1726.
2. Hannah, born 2-5-1728; married a Mr. Brown.
3. Mary, born 5-5-1730; married a Mr. Cubberly.
4. Henry, of whom further.
5. Patience, born 12-24-1734.
6. Eunice, born 12-12-1736 (probably); married John Rato.
7. Lydia, born 12-15-1737.
8. John, born 2-1-1740.
9. Phebe.
10. Dorsas, born 11-14-1743.
11. Jonathan, born 8-5-1748.
12. Abigail, born 6-30-1750.

(John C. Rulon: "The Rulon Family and Their Descendants," pp. 4-7. "New Jersey Archives," First Series, Vol. XXXIV, p. 438.)

(II) HENRY RULON, son of David and Exercise (Allen) Rulon, was born 6-5-1732. He settled in Fairfield, Cumberland County, New Jersey. He married Theodosa Robbins, who was born 12-15-1742.

Children :

1. John, born 12-17-1758.
2. Benjamin, born 1-14-1761; married (first), at Woodbury Meeting, 4-17-1789, Eunice Lord; married (second), at Woodbury Meeting, 12-7-1796, Sarah West.
3. David, born 2-15-1763.
4. Nathaniel, of whom further.
5. Moses, born 10-14-1767; married Susan Hartley.
6. Henry, born 2-1-1769, died 7-21-1815; married, at Woodbury Meeting, 4-22-1796, Sybil Cooper, born 3-20-1774, died 6-4-1830.
7. Jonathan, born 7-29-1774; married Mary Langstaff.
8. Able, born 8-11-1779.
9. Annie, born 5-1-1782.
10. Ephraim, born 6-8-1784.

(John C. Rulon: "The Rulon Family and Their Descendants," pp. 4-7.)

(III) NATHANIEL RULON, son of Henry and Theodosa (Robbins) Rulon, was born 12-30-1764. He married Hannah Dennis.

Children :

1. Mark, born 11-23-1793.
2. Samuel, born 9-4-1795.
3. John, born 12-11-1796.
4. Prudence, born 8-4-1798, died 7-14-1828; married James Dare.
5. Job, of whom further.
6. Ruth, born 2-11-1802.
7. Philip, born 9-7-1803.
8. Nathaniel, born 9-25-1804.
9. Henry, born 12-1-1808; married (first) Elizabeth Harker, who died 4-10-1841; married (second), 4-30-1844, Hannah H. Stoddart.
10. Martin W., born 9-16-1811, died 10-20-1857; married Jane Kerlin.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOB RULON, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Dennis) Rulon, was born 2-15-1800 and died in 1870. He settled in the borough (now city) of Chester, Pennsylvania. The will of Job Rulon, proved September 15, 1870, is as follows:

I, Job Rulon, of the Borough of Chester in the County of Delaware and State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make my last will and Testament as follows:

First, I will and direct that all my just debts be paid.

Item, I give, devise and bequeath unto my dear wife Abigail Rulon all my estate real and personal to hold to her, her heirs and assigns forever—and will and direct that she shall have the care and guardianship of our children during their minority.

And lastly, I nominate and appoint my said wife executrix of this my last Will.

Witness my hand and seal this 14th day of the first month A. D. 1849.

(Witness) E. Darlington

Joshua P. Eyre

JOB RULON

The will of Abigail Rulon, wife of Job, who survived him, was dated December 27, 1870, proved November 14, 1877, and reads as follows:

To my two daus. Hannah D. Rulon and Arabella Rulon, my household and kitchen furniture, including beds, bedding and silverware.

To my two daus. said Hannah D. Rulon and Arabella Rulon, the dwelling-house and lot where I now reside, on east side of Edgmont Street, in Chester aforesaid; this property I charge with \$2000, half of which I direct said daus. to pay to my daughter Ann Gray, wife of William C. Gray, within one year after my decease; the other half to remain during natural life of my son Nathaniel Rulon, he to receive interest on same half yearly during his life.

My executors to sell all real estate except aforesaid property on Edgmont Street.

Residue of my estate I bequeath as follows:

$\frac{1}{4}$ to my dau. Hannah D. Rulon.

$\frac{1}{4}$ to my dau. Ann Gray.

$\frac{1}{4}$ to my dau. Arabella Rulon.

$\frac{1}{4}$ to be held in trust by said Hannah and Arabella for my son Nathaniel Rulon; principal to be invested in real estate, interest to be paid to said son half yearly. At his death I bequeath the \$1000 which remains as a charge on the Edgmont street property aforesaid during his life, as well as his share of the residue, to his children, etc., etc. If my dau. Ann Gray should die before me, I bequeath to her children all I have given her.

Execrs. my daus. Hannah D. Rulon and Arabella Rulon.

Witnesses: F. J. Hinson, Jr. John Hibberd.

Job Rulon married Abigail Eyre, who died October 23, 1877, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Dicks) Eyre. (Eyre IV.)

Children:

1. Hannah D., born 4-14-1828.

2. Isaac E., born 1-17-1830; lost in China Sea.

3. Annie, of whom further.

4. Nathaniel, born 10-26-1833.

5. Arabella, born 7-11-1835.

6. Ellen, born 4-11-1841, died 4-15-1841.

7. Ellen, born 9-13-1846, died in 1847.

(*Ibid.* "Delaware County Wills," Book G, p. 80.)

(V) ANNIE RULON, daughter of Job and Abigail (Eyre) Rulon, was born 1-11-1832. She married Colonel William Clemson Gray. (Gray IV.)

(John C. Rulon: "The Rulon Family and Their Descendants," pp. 4-7.)

(The Eyre Line).

The English family of Air, Ayres, or Eyre was founded in 1060, the first member of the family being known as Truelove. Tradition says that at the battle of Hastings, Truelove came to the assistance of William the Conqueror, when he was

unhorsed and his helmet crushed into his face. Truelove, snatching away the helmet, enabled William to breathe, and for this William said, "Thou shalt hereafter from Truelove be called Eyre (Air), because thou hast given me the air I breathe." At the close of the battle, William inquired for Truelove, but found he had been severely wounded, his leg cut off at the thigh. The Conqueror rewarded him with lands in Derbyshire, and for his crest he was entitled to use a "leg cut off at the thigh." A more probable derivation of the name Eyre, though less romantic, is from the Latin, *heres*, through the old French, *heire*, signifying an heir.

(J. H. Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County, in Pennsylvania," pp. 50-51. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ROBERT EYRE, born in England, January 30, 1648, was living in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1697. Robert Eyre, in early life, was an apprentice to a merchant, William Rogers, in Bristol, England, a town on the border of Somersetshire, England. For a time he followed the sea as super-cargo and eventually came to Pennsylvania about 1682-83. He probably settled in New Jersey at first and later in Bethel Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania, on land deeded to him in 1704 by his father-in-law, Francis Smith. Robert Eyre and his wife, Ann, had a legacy of £4 or £5 "if it will be spared," in the will of Nathaniel Watson, of Philadelphia, 4-9mo.-1688. Ann Eyre was a witness to this will.

In 1683, Robert Eyre was clerk of courts of Chester County, Pennsylvania, and held that office till 1690. Some of his descendants were Quakers. His father-in-law, Francis Smith, lived in Kennett and, it is said, named that township after his native place in England. Among the taxables in Bethel Township, old Chester County, now Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1693, was Robert Eyre, tax four shillings, two pence, and "Robert Eyre for Thomas Copper 6 shillings." This last entry meaning that he was the owner of the estate on which lived Thomas Copper, or *vice versa*.

Robert Eyre married Ann Smith, who died in 1726, the daughter of Francis Smith, gentleman, of Devises, Wiltshire, England, and Pennsylvania.

Children:

1. Robert.
2. Ann.
3. Jane.
4. William, of whom further.
5. Francis.

("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. I, pp. 68-69. George Smith: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," p. 462. H. G. Ashmead: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," p. 307.)

(II) WILLIAM EYRE, son of Robert and Ann (Smith) Eyre, died in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1763 or 1764. In 1722 William Eyre was living on the paternal estate at Bethel Township, old Chester County, Pennsylvania, and he died there. He became a member of the Society of Friends and was married at Haverford Friends' Meeting. His widow survived him and was an overseer at Chichester Meeting, 1756-74.

William Eyre married, in 1723-24, Mary David, daughter of Lewis and Florence David, of Darby, Pennsylvania. He may have been the Lewis David who was from Llandewy, Pembrokeshire, Wales.

Children (probably not in order of birth):

1. Lewis, died unmarried, in 1771.
2. William, born about 1726, died 11mo.-18-1814, aged eighty-eight years, unmarried.
3. Robert (probably the Robert who died 6-20-1823, aged about eighty-one years), said to have removed to Virginia, but probably returned to Pennsylvania before his death; married, about 1765.
4. Rebecca, married, 2mo.-27-1749, Joseph Askew.
5. Jane, married, in 1756, Robert Wilson, Jr.
6. Ann, born about 1739, died 12mo.-3-1812, aged seventy-three.
7. Isaac, of whom further.
8. John, died 6mo.-4-1812; married (first), at Chester Meeting, 12mo.-13-1759, Rebecca Sharpless, who died 2-3-1796; married (second), 4mo.-29-1799, Isabella Campbell.

(George Smith: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," pp. 456, 462. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," pp. 215, 216. John Hill Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County, in Pennsylvania," p. 51. "Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, pp. 38-39.)

(III) ISAAC EYRE, son of William and Mary (David) Eyre, was born in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, about 1740, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, 10mo.-23-1825, aged eighty-five years. Isaac Eyre and his brother, John, settled in Chester, Pennsylvania. He took an active part in some measures for securing our country's independence and in consequence thereof lost his membership among the Friends in 1775, but in 1783, he made an acknowledgment to the Chester Friends' Meeting and again became a member, only to lose membership in 1786, when his second marriage was performed by a magistrate. The division of Abigail (Dicks) Eyre's father's estate shows in settlement records that October 8, 1785, Abigail was then a spinster. The Friends records of the disownment on account of Isaac Eyre's marriage to her by a magistrate, is dated 11-27-1786.

Isaac Eyre married (first), at Chester Friends' Meeting 6mo.-26-1766, Ann Preston, born 12mo.-15, 1745-46, daughter of Jonas and Jane Preston. He married (second), in 1786, Abigail Dicks, born about 1759, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Sharpless) Dicks.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Jonas, born 4mo.-28-1767, died 3-21-1836; married (first), about 1791, Elizabeth B. Engle; married (second), 11-11-1801, Susannah Pusey, of London Grove. (She may be the Susannah who died 10-27-1841.)
2. Lewis, born 3-23-1769.
3. William, born 3-22-1771, probably died young.
4. Preston, born 2-17-1774; married, 9mo.-8-1803, Arabella Ashmead, who died 1-20-1843.
5. Mary, born 3mo.-9-1776; married, in 1796, Edward Engle.
6. Isaac, born 4mo.-19-1778.

Children of the second marriage:

7. William, born in 1787, died 5-30-1859; married, 9-16-1811, Susan Maddock, born in 1781, died 6-22-1830 or 1838. Their daughter, Ellen Eyre, born September 23, 1813, died March 13, 1872, married David (3) Trainer. (Trainer III.)
8. Sarah, died unmarried 6-23-1868.

9. Ann, died young.
10. James, probably lived in Burlington County, New Jersey; married Margaretta Hayes.
11. Jane, born 6-4-1794, died 8-10-1879, unmarried.
12. Elizabeth, born 9-18-1797; lived unmarried in Chester, Pennsylvania.
13. Abigail, of whom further.

(Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," pp. 216, 226, 351, 352, 598. John Hill Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County, in Pennsylvania," pp. 51-52. "Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, pp. 38-39.)

(IV) ABIGAIL EYRE, daughter of Isaac and Abigail (Dicks) Eyre, was born 4-23-1802. Both she and her husband were deceased in 1887. She married Job Rulon. (Rulon IV.)

(Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," p. 598.)

(The Hennis Line).

Hennis, corrupted from Henbest, was doubtless compounded from the term "hen," meaning a fowl, and from "best," interchangeable, in Old English, with beast. The patronymic first arose probably from some nickname applied to one who dealt in hens or who in some manner suggested to his neighbors a connection with these animals.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) OSMAND HENBEST was born in England and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, in 1723. He died intestate, and administration on his estate was granted to Samuel Blunston, of the county of Philadelphia, gentleman, and John Ellet, of said county, yeoman, December 30, 1723. Osmand Henbest, of Philadelphia County, yeoman, gave a mortgage to General Loan Office, June 12, 1723, on land in Kingsess, Philadelphia County, bounded by lands of Thomas Paschall, Swan Yocum, John Yocum, Swan Jones, John Enochson, Mounce Yocum, Andrew Yocum, Robert Bonell, and the King's Road, which consisted of eighty-nine acres. His land upon his death descended to his sons and heirs, John Henbest and Robert Henbest.

The name of the wife of Osmand Henbest has not been ascertained. Perhaps she did not come to America.

Children:

1. Name unknown, supposed to have lived in England.
2. John, title of his share of his father's real estate was conveyed by him, in 1744, to Nathan Gibson.
3. Robert, of whom further.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. VI, p. 276. "Philadelphia Administrations," Book C, p. 48.)

(II) ROBERT (I) HENBEST or HENVIS, son of Osmand Henbest, was born before December 30, 1723, and died in October, 1780. The following Articles of Agreement were made May 16, 1753, between Robert (I) Henbest, of Kingsess, County Philadelphia, farmer, and Nathan Gibson, of Kingsess, aforesaid, yeoman:

WHEREAS, one Osmand Henbest, of Kingsess aforesaid, the father of the aforesaid Robert Henbest died intestate (about twenty-eight years ago) possessed of several pieces of land and marsh or meadow in Kingsess, containing about 89 acres "and he the said Osmand at the time of his decease had two children in this Province the eldest of them named John the other Robert (who is party to these presents) and as it is insinuated had one son in England older than

either of these yet nevertheless as the aforesaid Eldest son (if any there be) nor no representative of him or any person whatsoever on his behalf has laid any claim to the aforesaid land" the aforesaid John Henbest, eldest of the two brothers sold his undivided right in said eighty-nine acres to said Nathan Gibson, by indenture dated 3 September 1744, as also by article of agreement of same date, which land said Nathan Gibson hath granted to said Robert Henbest.—(Original document evidently mutilated at this point)—leaving open a road from King's road leading from Philadelphia to Darby, along line of land formerly of Swan Jones, to land of said Nathan Gibson, for use of said Nathan Gibson, etc. Now, said Nathan Gibson is bound in the penalty of £94 14s. 8d. to pay to said John Hanbest his heirs and assigns the sum of £47 7s. 4d. upon production of sufficient releases to him, or "sufficient Credentials to prove the Death of the said Ozmand Henbest Children older than he the said John without lawful issue and intestate"; and make good and sufficient title, etc., etc.

(Signed) ROBERT HANBEST.

Witnesses: Jonathan Paschall, Joseph Bonsall.

Affirmed, 28 April 1809 before Hugh Lloyd, Judge C. C. P. of Delaware County, by Israel Elliott, that he knows handwriting of above signor and witnesses.

Rec. 28 April, 1809.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Henbest, deceased, were granted to David Gibson and Peter Henbest December 27, 1780.

At an Orphans' Court held at Philadelphia, 24 November, 1781:

Petition of Peter Hanbest (also Handbest) on behalf of the minor children (Osman, Robert and Rebecca) of Robert Hanbest, late of Kingessing township, decd., setting forth that Robert being possessed of real estate in Kingessing township, died intestate some time in October, 1780, leaving above minor children all under 14, and petitioner being eldest son, and heir to part of said estate, finds it difficult to rent or occupy same on account of the said children.

Prays appointment of Philip Price, of Kingessing, and James Jones of Blockley, yeoman, guardians to said children. Court appoints them accordingly.

("Philadelphia Deeds," Book IC, Vol. I, p. 472. "Philadelphia Administrations," Book I, p. 45. "Philadelphia Orphans' Court Docket," No. II, p. 338.)

Robert (I) Henbest witnessed the will of Nathan Gibson, of Philadelphia County, December 1, 1753, and in 1769 he was taxed in Kingessing Township on fifty-eight acres, two horses and four cows.

Robert (I) Henbest or Hennis married (first), at Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, May 23, 1752, Elizabeth Ellet (or Elliot), daughter of Enoch Elliot, of Darby, Pennsylvania. The will of Enoch Elliot, of Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated August 13, 1767, and proved October 30, 1767, bequeaths to his two granddaughters, Martha and Elisabeth Hanbest, "£50 each at twenty-one, with reversion to their brother Peter. Also to grandson Peter Hanbest, messuage, etc., where his father, Robert now lives, at twenty-one." Robert (I) Henbest married (second), April 16, 1767, Ann Thomas. (Thomas II.) It is possible that he may have married three times. The Elliot-Moore Bible contains the following records:

Hannah Henbest, wife of Robert, departed this life ye 3-3-1763.

Robert Henbest departed this life ye 2-7-1780.

("Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. X, p. 78.)

Children of the first marriage:

1. Peter, born about 1753, under twenty-one in 1767; taxed in Kingessing in 1774, 1779, 1780 and 1782; owned sixty acres there in 1774, with two horses and three cows; was tax collector in 1780. "Hanbest's estate" was taxed there in 1782 and "Widow Henbest" in 1783 with eighty-three acres, two horses and two cows. He left a will, made and proved in 1782, mentioning wife Margaret and children, John, Mary and William. Proceedings on his estate were had in the Orphans' Court of Philadelphia in 1783, 1784 and 1790. Peter Henbest married (first) at Christ Church, Philadelphia, September 15, 1774, Amy Elliott; married (second) at Swedes' Church, Philadelphia, June 25, 1778, Margaret Unger.
2. Martha, under twenty-one in 1767, probably died before her father.
3. Elizabeth, under twenty-one in 1767, probably died before her father.

GRAY.

Arms—Gules a lion rampant within a bordure wavy argent.

Crest—An anchor fessways fastened to a cable proper.

Motto—Anchor fast. (Burke: "General Armory.")

ROUILLON (RULON).

Arms—Gules, a bend between two escallops or.

(Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

EYRE.

Arms—Argent, on a chevron sable, three quatrefoils or.

Crest—On a cap of maintenance proper a booted and armed leg, coupé at the thigh, per pale argent and gules spur or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

KITE.

Arms—Argent, a chevron azure between three kites sable.

Crest—A kite rising (Bolton: "American Armory.")

SANDELANDS.

Arms—Argent, a bend azure.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

TAYLOR.

Arms—Azure, a chevron argent between three escallops or.

Crest—A demi talbot or, holding in the mouth an arrow in pale.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

DELANY.

Arms—Argent, a lion rampant between three mullets of eight points gules over all a fesse azure charged with a crescent of the first.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

SHARPE (SHARP).

Arms—Argent, three rooks' heads erased sable, a border azure bezantée.

Crest—A griffin's head erased per pale or and sable ducally gorged counterchanged.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

... nevertheless as the aforesaid Eldest son (if any there be) nor no presentation of any person whatsoever on his behalf has laid any claim to said land" ... land ...
 ... John Hanbest, eldest of the two brothers sold his undivided right in said eighty-nine ...
 ... said Nathan Gibson, by indenture dated 3 September 1744, as also ... article of agree-
 ... some date, which land said Nathan Gibson hath granted to said ... Henbest.—
 ... document evidently mutilated at this point)—leaving open a road from King's road
 ... Philadelphia to Darby, along line of land formerly of Swan Jones, to land of said
 ... (Hansen, for use of said Nathan Gibson, etc. Now, said Nathan Gibson is bound in the
 ... of 1744 12s 8d to pay to said John Hanbest his heirs and assigns the sum of £47 7s. 4d.
 ... production of sufficient releases to him, or "sufficient Credentials to prove the Death of
 ... said Samuel Hanbest Children older than he and said John without is ... issue and intestate";
 ... make good and sufficient title etc., etc. (Signed) ROBERT HANBEST.

Witnesses: Jonathan ...
 Affirmed, 24 April 1809 before ...
 ... of above signor and with ...
 Motto—Anchor fast.

Letters of Administration on the estate of Robert Hanbest, deceased, were granted to David Gibson and Peter Hanbest December 1753.

At an Orphans' Court held at Philadelphia, 24 November 1753.

... on behalf of the minor children (Osman, Robert and Rebecca) of Robert Hanbest, late of Kingsessing township, decd., setting forth that Robert being possessed of real estate in Kingsessing township, died intestate some time in October, 1750, leaving above minor children all under 21, and petitioner being eldest son, and heir to part of said estate, finds it difficult to rent or occupy same on account of the said children.

Prayer appointment of Philip ...
 ... a cap of maintenance proper ...
 ... Philadelphia Orphans' Court docket No. 11 p. 338.)

Robert ... Hanbest witnessed the will of Nathan Gibson, of Philadelphia County, December 1, 1753, and in 1761 he was taxed in Kingsessing Township on fifty-eight ... two horses and ... cows.

Robert ... Hanbest or Hennis married (first), at Swedes Church, Philadelphia, May 23, 1754, Elizabeth Ellet (or Elliot), daughter of Enoch Elliot, of Darby, Pennsylvania. The will of Enoch Elliot, of Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania, dated ... and proved October 30, 1767, gave ... daughters, Martha and Elisabeth Hanbest, "£50 each at twenty-one, with reversion to their brother Peter. Also to grandson Peter Hanbest, messuage, etc., where his father Robert now ... (Hanbest married (second), ... 1767. ... may have married ... Bible contains the following records:

... departed this life ye 3-3-1763.

DEFAY, ... of Pennsylvania," Vol. X, p. 78.)
 ... three mullers of eight points apiece over all ...
 ... charged with a crescent of the first ...
 ... in 1774, 1779, ...
 ... there in 1774, with two horses and three cows;
 ... was taxed there in 1782 and "Widow ...
 ... and two cows. He left a will, ...
 ... and ...

1. ... died before her father.
2. Martha, under twenty-one in 1767, probably died before her father.
3. Elizabeth, under twenty-one in 1767, probably died before her father.



Children of the second marriage:

4. Osman, under fourteen in 1781, married Catherine Kite, daughter of Isaac and Catherine (Tunis) Kite.
5. Robert (2), of whom further.
6. Rebecca, under fourteen in 1781.

("Philadelphia Orphans' Court Dockets," No. 11, p. 338; No. 12, pp. 234, 272; No. 15, p. 307. "Records of Swedes Church, Philadelphia." "Pennsylvania Archives," Second Series, Vol. II, p. 127; Vol. VIII, pp. 113, 391; Third Series, Vol. XIV, pp. 97, 109, 354, 617; Vol. XV, pp. 56, 524-25; Vol. XVI, pp. 108, 581. "Pennsylvania Marriage Licenses to 1790." Gregory B. Keen: "Descendants of Joran Keen," pp. 259-66. Gilbert Cope: "Abstracts of Chester County Wills," Vol. II, p. 285. "Philadelphia Wills," Book K, p. 506; Book S, p. 200. "Philadelphia Deeds," Book IC, Vol. I, p. 472. "Philadelphia Administrations," Book "I," p. 45; Book C, p. 48. Thomas Allen Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," p. 85. "Publications of the Genelogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. X, p. 78.)

(III) ROBERT (2) HENVIS, son of Robert (1) and Ann (Thomas) Henvis, was born September 21, 1769, and died in Chester Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, February 28, 1859. He married (first), about 1793, Deborah Kite. (Kite V.) He married (second), at Saint Paul's Church, Chester, Pennsylvania, June 23, 1849, Sarah Scott.

Children of the first marriage:

1. Ann, of whom further.
2. Deborah, married, at First Reformed Church, Philadelphia, April 26, 1821, Isaac Kite.
3. Isaac.
Perhaps others.

(Gregory B. Keen: "Descendants of Joran Keen," pp. 261, 262. Thomas Allen Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," p. 85. "Records of St. Paul's Church, Chester, Pennsylvania." "Records of First Reformed Church," Vol. III, p. 2302.)

(IV) ANN HENVIS, daughter of Robert and Deborah (Kite) Henvis, married Richard Wetherill. (Wetherill II.)

(Gregory B. Keen: "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn," p. 262 (footnote).)

(The Kite Line).

Kite belongs to the group of surnames which trace their origin to nicknames; thus, Kite is derived from "the kite," a sobriquet applied to one of wild, voracious habits. The name, in its various spellings (Keyt, Keyte, Keite), was recorded in early accounts, among them Hugo Kyte, Poll Tax of Yorkshire, in 1379, and John Kyte, rector of Wolferton, County Norfolk, 1507, in the "History of Norfolk."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) The progenitor of the Kite family herewith, whose Christian name is not known and of whom very few records have been found, was the father of the following children:

1. Grissogan (Grissel, Griselda), married, 8/1/1665, John Simmons, who died in Philadelphia, in 1699-1700; his will, dated October 2, 1699, proved March 1, 1699-1700, mentions wife Grizegon; also kinsman John and kinswoman Grize Kite, "children of brother James Kite, living on west side of Schuylkill."
2. James, of whom further.
3. Thomas (probably).

("Friends Records of Gloucestershire and Wiltshire." "Philadelphia Wills," Book B, p. 35. "Publications of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 37.)

(II) JAMES KITE was born in England and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 9/16/1713. He probably came from Worcestershire or from the adjoining county of Gloucester, and settled in Blockley Township, Philadelphia County, west of the Schuylkill River. "The friends on the other side of Schuylkill desire that they may have liberty to keep their meeting as usual during the winter season, which was agreed unto, and that they may begin the next first day at James Kites's," 9/30/1705. The will of James Koite (so spelled), of Blockley, Philadelphia County, proved March 24, 1713/14, mentions wife Martha, who with son James, was executor; children, James, Abraham, Grissell Lewis; grandson, Mordecai Lewis; John Simonds and his wife and children; John Warner, Isaac Warner and Emmanuel Walker. Witnesses were John Warner, Ann Warner (mark), Isaac Warner. According to the records of Race Street Monthly Meeting, James Kite was buried 9/6/1713.

James Kite married (first), before 1680, Mary Warner, who was born in England, and was buried at "Skoolkill Buring Place west side," 1/3/1686-87, and it is probable that there was an element of tragedy in connection with the causes that led to her death, as at the Friends' Quarterly Meeting held at Philadelphia 1/7/1686-87, it was "reported to this meeting concerning the necessity of James Kite, he having received of late great damage by fire," and at a Monthly Meeting held 3/27/1687, "Thomas Duckett & Henry Lewis having made Enquiry into James Kite's necessity, make Report to this meeting that this condition is very low, and his loss according to their information about £60." The records of this and several later meetings show that Friends throughout the county, and elsewhere, subscribed freely to Kite's relief; and his receipts for the sums paid him were reported to the Quarterly Meeting held at Philadelphia, 1/5/1687-88. He gradually retrieved his fortunes, and in the tax list dated September 26, 1693, his property beyond Schuylkill was valued at £40, on which he was assessed to pay 3 shillings, 4 pence. Mary (Warner) Kite was the daughter of William Warner, of Blockley Township, Philadelphia County. She came to America probably in 1675 with her father and other relatives. Having died before the date of her father's will, she was not mentioned in it, but the will contained bequests to her husband and two sons. James Kite married (second), "at the public meeting place in Merion," 3/13/1698, Martha Medlicott, widow of Daniel Medlicott. Witnesses to this marriage were: John Simonds, John Warner, Isaac Warner, John Kiet. Martha Kite, widow of James Kite, married (third), 8/28/1715, Jonathan Cockshall.

Children of James and Mary (Warner) Kite:

1. Grissel, married, 2/26/1706 (second intentions at Philadelphia Monthly Meeting), Samuel Lewis.
2. James, Jr., born 10/12/1682; lived in Philadelphia; inherited the one hundred acres on the south side of Blockley plantation which William Warner had devised to James Kite, Sr., and conveyed same, January 18, 1717, to his cousin, Isaac Warner, son of William Warner; died unmarried; buried 5/31/1745.
3. Abraham, of whom further.
4. John, died 5/25/1702. According to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, 9/28/1701, "James Keight in behalf of his son John Keight acquainting this meeting with his said sons intention of going for England and desiring a Certificate concerning his conversation & clearness in respect to marriage. Henry Willis & Philip England are desired to make enquiry therein & make report to the next monthly meeting."

(Manuscript Collection of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Philadelphia Monthly Meeting: "Births and Burials," p. 297. Philadelphia Monthly Meeting: "Minutes," Vol. I,

pp. 313, 462, 478; Vol. II, p. 369. "Records of the Radnor Monthly Meeting." Thomas Allen Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," p. 84. "Philadelphia Wills," Book C, p. 372. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 242.)

(III) ABRAHAM KITE, son of James and Mary (Warner) Kite, was born 10/19/1685 and died in October, 1748, being buried in Friends' Grave Yard at Merion, 9/9/1748. "Abraham Kite applied for certificate for himself and wife, he being removed to Haverford Meeting," 7/30/1726, and on 8/28/1726, in the records of the Radnor Monthly Meeting, appears the following: "Certificate for Abraham Kite and wife Mary from Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, saying 'they were educated and married among us,' received." The will of Abraham Kite, Blockley, Philadelphia County, yeoman, dated 7/5/1748 and proved November 23, 1748, bequeaths to wife Mary; children Isaac, Thomas, John, Elizabeth and James; and names Mary and Isaac Kite executors. The witnesses were Reese Peters, Ed. William.

Abraham Kite married (second intentions, Philadelphia Monthly Meeting), 6/28/1708, Mary Peters, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth Peters. She was buried in the same graveyard as was her husband, 12/12/1750-51.

Children:

1. Isaac, of whom further.
2. Thomas, married, at Philadelphia Meetinghouse, 12/10/1742/43, Mary Brintnall, daughter of John and Susannah Brintnall.
3. John, married, at Merion Meetinghouse, 11/10/1745/46, Mary Roberts, daughter of John Roberts, of Merion.
4. Elizabeth, married, November 16, 1737, Thomas Bowell.
5. James, married, at Merion Meetinghouse, 8/30/1741, Martha Wynne, of Blockley.

("Records of Radnor Monthly Meeting," 1680-1733, p. 424. Philadelphia Monthly Meeting: "Minutes," Vol. II, pp. 61, 525. Thomas Allen Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," pp. 84, 85. "Philadelphia Wills," Book G, p. 350.)

(IV) ISAAC KITE, son of Abraham and Mary (Peters) Kite, died in 1781, the administration on the estate of Isaac Kite being granted at Philadelphia in that year. March 8, 1790, the petition of Catherine Kite, widow, and of Deborah and Hannah Kite, children of Isaac Kite, deceased, was presented, setting forth that the said Isaac Kite died intestate, seized of a tract of land in Blockley Township, leaving issue Isaac Kite, his eldest son; Anthony; Elizabeth, who intermarried with Peter Somers; Mary; Deborah; Hannah and Catharine; that said Mary intermarried with Richard Peirce, and hath since died intestate; etc., praying Court to award inquest. Whereupon the Court awarded an inquest to make partition of said tract of land, etc.

Isaac Kite married, at Merion Meetinghouse, 4/2/1749, Katherine (Catharine) Tunis, daughter of Anthony Tunis, of Merion.

Children:

1. Elizabeth, born 5/29/1751; married Peter Somers.
2. Isaac, born December 24, 1754; married Sarah Sellers.
3. Mary, born March 22, 1757; married Richard Peirce.
4. Anthony, born January 21, 1760; married Deborah Roberts.
5. Deborah, of whom further.

6. Hannah, born in 1763, died in 1793; her will, dated April 1, 1793, proved May 23, 1793, mentions sisters, Deborah and Catharine; nephews and nieces, Isaac, William, Peter, Jr., Mary, John, and Elizabeth Summers; Hannah, Mary, Isaac (son of Isaac), Joseph, Elizabeth and Isaac (son of Anthony) Kite; Isaac Henvis. The executors were Osman Henvis and Deborah Kite; the witnesses, Thomas Thales Peters and John Hutchinson.

7. Catharine, married Osman Henvis.

("Records of the Radnor Monthly Meeting." Manuscript Collection of Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania. Thomas Allen Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," p. 85. "Philadelphia Administrations," Book "I," p. 46. "Philadelphia Orphans' Court Docket," No. 15, p. 216. "Philadelphia Wills," Book X, p. 740.)

(V) DEBORAH KITE, daughter of Isaac and Katherine or Catharine (Tunis) Kite, was born in Blockley Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, November 20, 1762, and died September 17, 1842. She married Robert (2) Henvis. (Henvis III.)

(G. B. Keen: "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn," pp. 262. *Ibid.*)

(The Thomas Line).

Curiously enough, this old name, whose origin is lost in the unwritten history of ages past, did not come into English use until after the Conquest. It has since reached an unprecedented popularity. Its pristine significance was "a twin," and it was represented in Hebrew, Greek, Latin, French, and in Anglo-Saxon. Almost countless derivations have sprung from its root, and such oddly dissimilar forms as Thoms, Thomerson, Tompsett, Thomasson, Thomlin, Tompkin, and Tomblin are close kin, all corruptions of the given name Thomas, or its nickname form, Tom.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) OLIVER THOMAS was born in Upland, Pennsylvania, June 24, 1714, and died October 3, 1769. He married Sarah Sandelands. (Sandelands III.)

Children:

1. Evan, born February 12, 1736-37.
2. Ann, of whom further.
3. Mary, born March 3, 1740-41, died in 1769; married, May 5, 1764, John Du——, leaving a daughter Mary, born that year.
4. Margaret, born October 5, 1743; married (first) James Butler; married (second) Caleb Kennedy; married (third) James Hogan.
5. Sarah, born August 13, 1745, died September 25, 1769; married John Hodgcock, Jr.
6. Rebecca, born May 31, 1749, died unmarried, September 24, 1769.
7. Elenor, born October 15, 1752, died October 26, 1752.
8. David, born May 31, 1754; lived in Chester Township, where he died in 1838, letters of administration on his estate being granted to his great-nephew, Isaac Henvis, March 13, of that year.

(G. B. Keen: "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn," p. 100.)

(II) ANN THOMAS, daughter of Oliver and Sarah (Sandelands) Thomas, was born probably at Upland, later Chester, Pennsylvania, January 1, 1738-39, and died September 4, 1820. On December 10, 1795, while living at Chester, a widow, she united with her brother David, her sister Margaret Hogan and her brother-in-law James Hogan in conveying land in Chester inherited from their mother to her son

Robert Henvis. The deed reserves certain quarries and her own and Mrs. Hogan's right "to reside in the mansion house." Two years later, on March 10, 1797, Ann (Thomas) Henvis, David Thomas, Robert and Deborah (Kite) Henvis sold to Joseph Carter their share of "the fishing place on Tunicum Island" inherited from David Sandelands.

Ann Thomas married Robert Henvis. (Henvis II.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 261.)

(The Sandelands Line).

Sandelands is a name derived from the place in which an early member of the family dwelt. It designates their home place as being on or near sandy ground.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JAMES SANDELANDS, son of a Sandelands of Scotland, was born in 1646 and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, April 12, 1692. His mother was living in 1683-1684, as in that year she was mentioned in the course of a trial of Margaret Matson for witchcraft. James Sandelands is first mentioned in records when, on August 6, 1665, he received a patent "for two lots of land in Upland at Delaware upon the North side of the creek or kill." This date is also given in other records as 1668. Later, on the "3d day in the 2d week of the 2d month, 1687," a deed was made by Jöran Kyn "for a parcell of land lying and being in Chester with all the appurtenances and lotts, dated the 18th day of the 11th month, 1686, to James Saunderlaine and his Heirs forever." This is probably the same estate referred to on the "30th day in the 1st week of the 10th month" following when "James Saunderlaine was attested constable for the township and Liberty of Chester, or that he see the office duly executed until another be attested in his Roome, which service is upon the account of his father-in-law Urin Keens farme which the said James purchased." This latter entry seems to indicate the obligation of proprietors to maintain the guardianship and peace among the people on their lands.

From time to time additional acres of land were purchased by James Sandelands until he owned about five hundred acres on the west side of Ridley Creek, tracts at Marcus Hook or Chichester on Neshaminy Creek and in West Jersey. He is often mentioned in the records of the Court at Upland and practiced there as attorney. It is known that on one occasion he represented a client before the court at New Castle. In 1677, James Sandelands was one of the "Tydables" residing at Upland and the only person who owned a slave on the Delaware River above Upland. In 1680, he was one of the "responsible housekeepers of Upland" and, in 1681, with the coming of Colonel William Markham, representative of William Penn, James Sandelands was appointed one of the nine members of a council organized by Markham. He was at the same time made a justice of the new Upland Court, to which in 1686 he promised "a Convenient peece of Land in the town of Chester, where they may erect a Court House and Prison." When William Penn visited him, it was "talkt among the people that it was with Intent to have built a City" at Upland, "but that he and Sanderlin could not agree." From 1688 to 1690,

James Sandelands represented Chester County in the General Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, and in the latter year he was still justice of the court.

Two other records of James Sandelands show him as a man of very human characteristics, as contrasted with the more dignified aspects of the foregoing records. He was presented to the Grand Jury "for keeping an ordinary at Chester without Lysence, as also for keeping disorders in his house upon the first day of the week. The Court dispences with his keeping the ordinary until the Provincial Council shall sit and remits the other on his promising not to do so any more." Upon a Meeting of the Council "ye 18th of ye 3d Mo. 1686, upon ye Petition of James Sanderling for a Lycence to keep an Ordinary it was granted him."

James Sandelands was a merchant, probably dealing in tobacco, as an old record states that a purchase of tobacco in Maryland had not been delivered to him and theretore a Certayne great Boate or siallop," belonging to the merchant from whom the tobacco was bought was "attached and publicqly sould." James Sandeland's name occurs in the list of discharged soldiers for 1669. As late as May 17, 1675, he was captain of a company of militia in Upland.

Upon the death of James Sandelands, in 1692, his friend, Patrick Robinson, and his son-in-law, George Forman, were appointed executors of his estate. His son, James Sandelands, Jr., and his son-in-law, Jasper Yeates, erected a tablet bearing the Sandelands arms, indicating the burial place of James and Ann Sandelands. This stone is still to be seen in St. Paul's Churchyard in Chester, Pennsylvania.

James Sandelands married Anna Keen. (Keen II.)

Children:

1. Eleanor, married George Forman, a prosperous merchant of the Colony. He returned to England, and his wife probably followed him there after disposing of his lands, as nothing is found concerning either of them after 1699.
2. Catherine, born January 26, 1671; married (first) Alexander Creker; married (second) Jasper Yeates.
3. Christian, living January, 1693-94.
4. Mary, married (first) Maurice Trent; married (second) Robert French; married (third) Robert Gordon.
5. James, born and lived at Upland, where he was a merchant; buried December 26, 1707; married Prudence, who was buried March 10, 1731-32. She married (second) Henry Munday.
6. Jonas, of whom further.
7. Lydia, living February, 1693-94.

(G. B. Keen: "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, of New Sweden," pp. 19-25.)

(II) JONAS SANDELANDS, son of James and Anna (Keen) Sandelands, was born at Upland and lived there his whole lifetime. He was a cooper by trade and is also recorded in deeds as "gentleman." From October, 1717 to 1721, Jonas Sandelands was Coroner for Chester County, Pennsylvania. He was also a vestryman and warden of St. Paul's Church in Chester. He gave to the county of Chester the land on Market Street on which the old courthouse, now city hall, and the prison were erected.

Jonas Sandelands married Mary Taylor. (Taylor III.)

Children:

1. James, described as "gentleman." He enlisted as second lieutenant in one of the seven companies of infantry from the Province of Pennsylvania who joined Admiral Vernon's expedition against the Spanish territories in the West Indies. He survived the many disasters which these troops encountered and died, probably unmarried. Letters of administration on his estate were granted to his younger brother, David, June 8, 1744.
2. Ann, married (first) Richard McGee; married (second) Richard Venables.
3. Mary, married James Claxton.
4. David, inherited from his uncle, Christopher Taylor, of Tinicum, part of Tinicum Island, as well as a share of Long Hooks Island and title to lands in Chester with "fishing place, and the help and use of" certain negro slaves together with some personal property. He died, however, within four months of receiving these bequests and letters of administration on his estate were granted to his sisters, Rebecca and Mary, and their husbands, April 6, 1749.
5. Sarah, of whom further.
6. Rebecca, died about 1762; married, February 8, 1738, Henry Maddock, who died about 1738, the son of Mordecai Maddock, and grandson of Henry Maddock, of Loom Hall, Cheshire, England. Rebecca married (second) William Smith, of Philadelphia.
7. Eleanor, married in 1744, George Pooley, of Philadelphia. Both he and his wife died by 1797, without issue.
8. Margaret, died unmarried and was buried in Christ Churchyard, Philadelphia, October 30, 1746.

(*Ibid.*, p. 58.)

(III) SARAH SANDELANDS, daughter of Jonas and Mary (Taylor) Sandelands, was born at Upland and died about 1786. Letters of administration on her estate were granted to her son-in-law, James Hogan, January 12, 1787.

Sarah Sandelands married Oliver Thomas. (Thomas I.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 100.)

(The Taylor Line).

Taylor, as a surname, originated in the occupation of an early member of the family. Because of its derivation, Taylor is one of the four most widely spread English family names and appears in great numbers in early records. In the Hundred Rolls of 1273 we find Henry le Taluir, Cecil le Tayllour, Roger le Taylur and Richard le Taylor.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) CHRISTOPHER TAYLOR is said to have been born near Skipton, in Yorkshire, England, and died in Pennsylvania in 1686. He was a Puritan preacher until 1652, when he was converted to the Quaker doctrine by George Fox. He became "eminent as a minister among Friends and was imprisoned several times" because of his faith. He was a teacher in various places, finally "at Edmonton, in Middlesex," where he was later followed by the noted George Keith. In 1682 he left England and went to Pennsylvania where he obtained a grant of 5,000 acres of land. He settled first in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, at Bristol, where he was a representative to the First Assembly of the Province. Christopher Taylor was an important member of the Colony. He was a member of the first Provincial Council after the arrival of William Penn, continuing until his death. He was register-general of the province and one of the commissioners appointed by Penn in 1683 to confer with the government of West New Jersey. He removed to Chester, where he was one

of the justices of Chester Court in July, 1684. He lived on Tinicum Island, which was conveyed to him shortly after this date. Later, in granting this island to his son, Israel, he speaks of himself as a schoolmaster and of his home as "Tinicum Island, *alias* College Island." Christopher Taylor was a scholar and in 1679 published his "Compendium Trium Linguarum," of Hebrew, Latin and Greek.

Christopher Taylor married Frances, who died "in the Tenth month, 1685."

Children, perhaps others:

I. Israel, of whom further.

(G. B. Keen: "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, of New Sweden," p. 58. Robert Proud: "History of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 235. "The Friend," Vol. XXVIII, p. 124.)

(II) ISRAEL TAYLOR, son of Christopher and Frances Taylor, was born in England about 1660 and died after 1722. In 1693 he was sheriff of Bucks County, Pennsylvania, and from 1720 to 1722 representative of Chester County in the Assembly of Pennsylvania. At the time of his death he was a surgeon, living on Tinicum Island, which had been given him by his father. He had among, perhaps, other children:

I. Mary, of whom further.

(G. B. Keen: "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, of New Sweden," p. 58.)

(III) MARY TAYLOR, daughter of Israel Taylor, was born probably about 1790. She married (first) Jonas Sandelands. (Sandelands II.) She married (second), about 1731, Arthur Shield.

Child of the second marriage:

I. A daughter, baptized at St. Paul's Church, Chester, August 29, 1732.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Keen Line).

Several sources provided origins for the surname Keen, a belief supported by the appearance of "de" and "le" in the ancient recording of the name. One is evidently the descriptive nickname for a person who possessed sharp wits. The other is the parish of St. Keyne, in County Cornwall. More remote sources are suggested in the Irish "caein" or "caoin," which means handsome, and "Mack-ian," a son of John, from which name the Mac was in some instances dropped.

Many spellings are found, among them Keene, Kene, Kyne, Keyne, Kine, Kean and Keanne.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JÖRAN KYN or KEEN, progenitor of his line and the ancestor of eleven generations on American soil, was born in Sweden about 1620 and died in New Sweden (later Chester), Pennsylvania, between 1687 and 1693. Jöran Kyn was one of the earliest settlers on the Delaware River and the chief proprietor of land at Upland, New Sweden, for many years. He came with Governor John Printz in the ship "Fama," which left Stockholm on August 16, 1642, and after a roundabout and dangerous voyage they finally reached "Fort Christina in New Sweden, Virginia," on February 15, 1643, "at two o'clock in the afternoon," according to the

historian. Here the first three Swedish settlements were established under Peter Minit and Peter Ridder. The settlers under Governor Printz remained only a short time before they removed to Tinicum, where they erected a new fort and built their homes.

On June 20, 1644, Jöran Kyn is noted as "Snöhuitt" in the list of soldiers in the governor's life guard, and on March 1, 1648, is so-called again in a list of persons living in New Sweden. As the colony grew, the settlers removed to other lands, and Jöran Kyn took up a grant of land which was exceptionally large even at that time, extending along the eastern bank of Upland Kill, now Chester Creek, for a mile and a half above its mouth, at the northwestern portion, three-quarters of a mile in width, and reaching to the east along the Delaware as far as Ridley Creek. Following an order of the Court of Assigns at New York, on August 1, 1665, he obtained a renewal of his patent for land at Upland from the English authorities. Later, in 1668, there were confirmed to him "three lots of land in his possession." He was one of the seventeen "Tydable Persons" residing at Upland in 1677 and one of the "responsible housekeepers" named in the "census" of 1680. He is mentioned four or five times more in court records. The last record of Jöran Kyn is on a court record of "the 6th day of the 1st month, 1687," when he made over a deed dated the "1st day," of the same month conveying a lot to certain persons in trust "to the use and behalf of the said Chester meeting of the people of God called Quakers and their successors forever." On this ground the First Meeting House of Friends at Chester was built.

We are fortunate in knowing something of the personal characteristics of Jöran Kyn through old records. The fact that he was called "Snöhuitt," "Snewit" and "Schneweiss," doubtless meant that he was of unusually fair complexion. From a letter, written by the Dutch Commissary Huygen to his "cousin vice-Director Beekman," dated March 29, 1663, we learn that Jöran Kyn had been violently assaulted by a Friend, Evert Hendrickson. Huygen speaks of him as "The pious Jurriaen Snewit, a man who has never irritated a child even." Exactly when Jöran Kyn died or where he is buried is not known, but no further mention of him is made after 1687 and he is not listed among the jurors residing on the Delaware in 1694, so that some time between those two years he must have died.

Whom Jöran Kyn married is not known. The marriage took place in New Sweden as he was single on his arrival there in 1643.

Children, perhaps others:

1. Hans, died before August 10, 1684, when his wife is mentioned among the chief subscribers to the salary of the Lutheran pastor; married Willemka, who married (second) Caspar Fisk.
2. Jonas, died before March, 1702-03; married and had several children.
3. Anna, of whom further.

(H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill." G. B. Keen: "The Descendants of Jöran Kyn, of New Sweden," pp. 7-24.)

(II) ANNA or ANNIKA KYN or KEEN, daughter of Jöran Kyn, was born in New Sweden and lived with her father at Upland. She died in 1704 and was buried in St. Paul's Church in Chester.

Anna Keen married (first) James Sandelands. (Sandelands I.) She married (second), about 1693, Peter Baynton, who died in 1710.

Child of the second marriage:

1. Rebecca, born in 1693 or 1694; married, December 21, 1713, Thomas Weston. (*Ibid.*)

(The Delany Line).

The Irish clan name, O'Dulaine, became on English-speaking tongues Delany. The original word consisted of the Irish term for black, "dubh," and "sláin," meaning healthy. The patronymic is found as Delane, Delaney and Delany.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) DANIEL DELANY, first recorded of the line, was born in Ireland and died there after 1766. In 1739 he was living in County Monaghan, but he is later noted as "Daniel Delany, of Bally Fin, in Queen's County, Gent." Daniel Delany was still living in 1766, for on April first of that year he wrote to his brother-in-law, Isaac Sharp, in West New Jersey, as follows:

MR. SHARP:

MT. RATH, April 1st, 1766.

SR: yours, Mr. Jo Sharp and Matts, datd 27th Octr, 1765. I Rec'd and have now here sent you a full Act of your Family Settm. My son Sharp Saw and Read them. your Bother Anth: Sharp Thinks very little whether you sign or not. the Writing sent here was perfectd with some little alteration. all that maks against Your heirs is Instremt made by your grand Feather in ys 1705, which perhaps is not Sufficient, but that a Lawr must determine. Sharp will tel yu wt. kind it is. I conclude Dr. Sr. with Rachel's love and mine to you and Mrs. Sharp, who am yr must Afft. Brother and most Hum. Servant,

DANL DELANY.

With this letter was enclosed the full "Act of your Family Settm.," as mentioned by Daniel Delany.

In ye year 1703 your Grand Feather gave an Instmt, to settle the Lands of Kilanure, otherwise Friend's Town and the Lands of Clarehill to his son Isaac, and his Issue Male, which was about the time of his marriage to your Mother. In the year 1733, your Father and Brother Anth. Sharp signed a fine and recovery for the Lands of Kilanure otherwise Friends town, and Dockd the intaile made in 1703. then Made a Setlmt on Mrs. Sharp your Br. Ant: wife to her ishue Male or Female and their ishue of the Lands of Kilanure otherwise Friends town and in failure to yours, etc. As to your Uncle Davis Estate your Brother Anthony says your Feather Mr. Isaac Sharp was last in remainder and let it to him. As to English Estate your Brother Anthony Sold it. Your Brother Ant. has now Setld his Estate on the Male Issue of his Daughter who is Maryd to Mr. Luke Flood, and for want of Male Issue on yours, etc. The estate of Kilanure otherwise Friends Towne is Settled on Male ishue of Mrs. Flood and for want of such on her Female ishue.

Daniel Delany married, probably about 1738, as his wife was recorded as a spinster in 1735 and his first son was born in 1739, Rachel Sharp. (Sharp III.)

Children:

1. Sharp, born in County Monaghan, Ireland, in 1739, died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 13, 1799. Colonel Sharp Delany was an important figure in the Revolutionary War, serving ably both as a soldier and in civilian offices. He married Ann Margaret Robinson, his first cousin.
2. William, of whom further.
3. Martin, married Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Elizabeth Sharp, of Salem County, New Jersey, his cousin. Martin "Delaney," so recorded, was a private in the 5th Pennsylvania Continental Line, of which Colonel Francis Johnson was in command and Thomas Robinson, first cousin of Martin Delany, was lieutenant-colonel.

(H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phœbe Ann (Delany) Wetherill.")

(II) WILLIAM DELANY, son of Daniel and Rachel (Sharp) Delany, was born, probably, at Mount Rath, Queen's County, Ireland, in 1752, and died at Cape May, New Jersey, October 20, 1805. His parents were in Ireland in 1765 and 1766 and it seems probable that William was still with them at that time as he was then only thirteen years old. His brother, Sharp Delany, at this time was established as a druggist in Philadelphia, and doubtless it was his success in this venture which inspired his brothers to come to the New World.

The first record found of William Delany is dated June, 1776, when his name appears as a private in the company of Captain Thomas Church, 1st Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Anthony Wayne, who was Sharp Delany's closest friend. He served also as a private in Captain Thomas Church's company, 5th Pennsylvania Battalion, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnson. According to the War Department records, his name appears on a muster roll, dated May 1, 1777, with the remark, "Enlisted January 1. Term, War." He was transferred to Captain Harkins Boones' company of Colonel Daniel Morgan's Rifle Regiment, Continental Troops, about June, 1777; was appointed sergeant in February, 1778, and reduced to private about 1779; was transferred to Lieutenant-Colonel Mentger's company, 5th Pennsylvania Regiment, about October 1, 1779; was appointed corporal, December 1, 1779; and last appears on the muster roll September 1, 1780.

"William Delany, private," was awarded two hundred acres of bounty land under the Act of Assembly of March 7, 1780, which provided for "certain donations and quantities of land" to be divided among the soldiers of the Continental Army. In 1782 William Delany was an apothecary in the northern part of the South Ward in Philadelphia. In 1783, he was assessed as an apothecary located in "Dock Ward North Part," and was taxed as the owner of a negro slave servant. Dock Ward, at the time, comprised that part of the city lying between Spruce and Walnut streets extending westwardly to Fourth Street. The "Northern Part" would probably have been on Walnut Street, somewhere between the River Front and Fourth Street. His business must have prospered, as on July 30, 1784, four hundred acres of land were surveyed to him in Westmoreland County. Before 1785, William Delany and his brother, Sharp, had formed a partnership in the drug business, as in the City Directory of 1785 they are noted as "Delany—Sharp and William, druggists, corner Walnut and Second Streets." The firm continued until 1788, when, on December 30, "Col. Sharp Delany and his brother, William Delany, desolved partnership in the retail drug business, the latter continuing in the business at Fothergill's Head, on Second Street, between Market and Chestnut." Dr. Delany then conducted the business alone until 1795, when the Directory for that year notes "Delany and McClure, druggists and chemists, No. 98, South Second Street, North Side." James McClure, William Delany's partner, subsequently married his eldest daughter. This partnership lasted only one year, however, until 1796, when Dr. Delany took over the business himself, until 1799, when he gave it up entirely, doubtless because of his failing health. William Delany had acquired his title of doctor, according to family tradition, through his services in the medical department of the army.

He lived nearly six years after his retirement, dying in 1805 at Cape May, New Jersey. The notice of his death appears in the "Daily Advertiser" for October 30, as follows: "Died on the Twentieth Instant, at Cape May, New Jersey, where he had gone for the benefit of his health, in the fifty-third year of his age, Doctor William Delany, a long time respectable druggist of this city."

Dr. William Delany left a very small estate. His continued ill health had so drained his resources that his administrators (his widow had renounced in favor of her son), William Delany, Jr., George Hunter, chemist, and William Lehman, druggist, all of Philadelphia, were required to give security of only \$1,000, for the inventory showed that there was little or no personal estate save some \$1,500, in "Desperate debts and barred by the statute of Limitation and many of the persons dead, or not to be found." In real estate he owned two lots in the town of Northumberland, Pennsylvania, two plantations and two town lots in Harrison County, Virginia.

William Delany married, in Philadelphia, on Thursday, December 4, 1780, Lydia West, no record of whose parentage has been found. The ceremony was performed by the Rev. John Ewing, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church. Lydia West was born in 1760 and died October 14, 1837. She was in business in 1804 as a milliner at No. 119 South Second Street, and in 1805 at No. 131 South Second Street. She was apparently successful as in 1807 she was able to purchase a farm of one hundred and ten acres in Haverford Township, Delaware County, from the heirs of John Free. This land is still in the possession of one of her descendants. Mrs. Delany did not acquire full ownership in her first purchase of this estate, but on October 22, 1809, for \$3,100, she bought all the remaining outstanding interests. In 1831 Mrs. Delany donated ground for the Bethesda Methodist Church in Haverford, where she is buried. The tombstone inscription in Bethesda Methodist Cemetery is as follows:

In Memory of
LYDIA DELANEY
who departed this life
Oct. 14th 1837
aged 77 years and 2 days
(then follows a verse)

The will of Lydia (West) Delany, which was dated July 22, 1837, and proved March 16, 1839, is given below:

Relying on Divine assistance for aid I hereby write the Last Will and Testament of L. Delany made July 22nd 1837 it is my desire that my 1 half of the farm shall remain attached as at present with my daughter's 1 half unless that she may wish to dispose of it some other way Mary Maclure paying the Interest money that is to say the sum of seventy five Dollars per annum for a scholarship for St. Paul's Church Philadelphia the person selected for the Ministry to be chosen from a member of said Church by the Rector and Wardens of the said Church to be sent to any college that they may look upon as Evangelical and sound in the truth. I also give and bequeath to my Grand daughters Mary Jean Delany the sum of five hundred Dollars being a ballance of a Mortgage remaining in the hands of Moses Brown in Pennsbury manner Bucks County Pennsylvania.—To Phebe Ann Delany I give & bequeath the sum of one thousand Doll. the Interest to be paid yearly so long as She may remain unmarried and then to return to the estate again.—To my grandson William Delany I give & bequeath ten Dollers and whereas at my decease there will be several hundred Dollers as yet to be disposed of when the farm is sold I wish to make no other appropriation at present I wish Mary Maclure should have the

furniture with a few exceptions on the stock on the farm as Witness my hand and seal this 22nd June 1837.

Elizabeth Pritchett
Margaret Owen

LYDIA DELANY

Sept. 29th 1837 I also give and bequeath to my daughter Mary Maclure during her life time and Widowhood the sum of one hundred Dolls. annually and at my decease to return to the estate again & I wish that she should keep it its present state not to sell it. Witness my hand
Walter Williamson

LYDIA DELANY.

It is my desire that my daughter should keep the farm say 10-15 or more years if it should suit her in its present form or any other way as might be thought agreeable say in the form of a Lease as no one has any right to interfere or meddle with us our concerns . . . no interest money to be paid or beneficiary takes up for 3 or 4 years to come yet untill our debt on the place is cancell which amounts to 625 dolls in the whole amount July 22, 1837, as witness my hand.

L. DELANY.

Children (not in order of birth) :

1. William, Jr., of whom further.
 2. James, a midshipman in the United States Navy, assigned to the fleet commanded by Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry. He was killed in the Battle of Lake Erie on September 10, 1813, before he was twenty-one years old.
 3. Maria, born in Philadelphia, October 27, 1782, died January 1, 1855, buried in Bethesda Methodist Church, Haverford, Pennsylvania; married James McClure, who died before January 26, 1810, as on that date William Delany conveyed real estate to his sister, Maria McClure, "widow." James and Maria (Delany) McClure had one child, Lydia, who married Thomas Cresson Pritchett.
 4. Eliza, born in Philadelphia, October 7, 1799, died October 8, 1877; married, December 31, 1818, Robert Thompson, born near Craig Mount, Antrim, Ireland, in 1794, died in Philadelphia, October 15, 1858, son of Rev. Robert Thomson, pastor of Balleywellian Presbyterian Church in Ireland. Children: i. Lydia. ii. Mary. iii. Robert.
- (H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill." Poulson's "American Daily Advertiser," October 16, 1837. "Delaware County Wills," Book C, p. 441.)

(III) WILLIAM DELANY, JR., son of William and Lydia (West) Delany, was born in Philadelphia in 1783 and died there on Saturday, May 11, 1822. On September 19, 1806, in his twenty-third year, he was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia. He became a successful lawyer, acquiring a large and prominent practice. His office at first was at No. 138 Walnut Street, later his residence and office both were at No. 50 South Sixth Street. He was a member of the Hibernian Society of Philadelphia and from 1813 until his death in 1822 was one of the counsellors of the society. In 1818 he was appointed solicitor of Philadelphia County, an office which has been held by many notable lawyers.

William Delany, Jr., married, about 1810, Mary Price. (Price IV.)

Children :

1. William, born in 1811-12, died in 1846, unmarried.
2. Phoebe Ann, of whom further.
3. Mary Jane, died January 9, 1873; married (first) James Bailie, who died December 31, 1849; married (second) Jerry Walker, who died April 24, 1886.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) PHOEBE ANN DELANY, daughter of William Delany, Jr., and Mary (Price) Delany, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 15, 1815, and died at Lansdale, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1896. She married Robert (I) Wetherill. (Wetherill III.)

(*Ibid.*. Family data.)

(The Price Line).

Price is a baptismal surname from the Welsh Rhys with the prefix "Ap" (Ap-Rhys), son of Rhys. Old records show Harry ap-Rice, Philip ap Rys, John Apryce and many others.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) DAVID (1) PRICE, a Welshman, is said to have been the progenitor of this line. About 1700, he had surveyed to him three hundred acres of land in the Welsh Tract in Pennsylvania. This tract included within its boundaries Radnor, a township in the present county of Delaware. He was probably the father of David (2), of whom further.

(H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill.")

(II) DAVID (2) PRICE, probably son of David (1) Price, settled in Ridley, Pennsylvania, about 1744. On February 2, 1756, he purchased from Peter Dick a plantation on Crum Creek, which later passed out of the ownership of the family. Children, among others:

1. Voel.
2. John, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN PRICE, son of David (2) Price, was a farmer in Pennsylvania. He died late in 1783. In the winter of 1777-78 he was living on a farm in Ridley Township, when it was plundered by a party of British sailors or marines who took cattle and other property belonging to him valued at £69-19s. 5d. This is recorded as "taken by Lewis Turner, master of an armed boat, from New York" in the report of Sketchley Morton, David Cloud, and Andrew Boyd, commissioners appointed to appraise the losses "suffered by the inroads and depredations of the enemy," on file in the court records at West Chester, Pennsylvania.

John Price enlisted in the 3d Regiment, Pennsylvania Continental Line. He was with the army at Valley Forge, where his health was so severely impaired by the privations which the troops suffered, that he was transferred to the Invalid Regiment of the Pennsylvania Line, commanded by Colonel Lewis Nichols. Here he held the non-commissioned appointment of sergeant. He was finally discharged with his regiment in April, 1783. While a member of the Invalid Regiment, he probably resided on his farm, where he was subject to be called into immediate active service.

John Price married Mary Croker, who was born in the north of Ireland, a Presbyterian, and died in Ridley about 1794. After her death the children, then orphans, were sent to live with other members of the family.

Children:

1. Isaac, who removed to Salem, New Jersey.
2. William, who became a merchant in Philadelphia, died there in 1815.
3. Margaret, who died unmarried in Ohio.

4. Elenor, married and removed to "the Genesee Country."
5. Mary, of whom further.
6. John, a posthumous child, born in Ridley Township, Delaware County (then Chester County), Pennsylvania, February 25, 1784, and died in Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1832. He entered the Methodist ministry and was sent to Philadelphia and other places, before settling finally in Cincinnati, where he died.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) MARY PRICE, daughter of John and Mary (Croker) Price, married William Delany, Jr. (Delany III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Sharp Line).

The surname Sharp was derived as a complimentary nickname alluding to the quickness or keenness of the person so called. As early as 1273, Alexander Scharp was living in County Bucks, John Scharp in County Sussex, and William Scharpe in County Lincoln, and in 1589 there is a record of the baptism of Anne, daughter of Edward Sharpe.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ANTHONY SHARP was born in Dublin in 1642. He married Ann Crabb, daughter of Thomas Crabb, of Wiltshire, England.

Child:

1. Isaac, of whom further.

(H. G. Ashmead: "Genealogical Sketch, Tracing the Descent of the Children of Robert and Phoebe Ann (Delany) Wetherill.")

(II) ISAAC SHARP, first of the line in America, was the son of Anthony and Ann (Crabb) Sharp. He was born in Ireland and died there in the summer of 1735. Isaac Sharp came to America before 1722. Here he was a prominent settler, holding office in the Colony. On April 19, 1722, he attended a meeting of the Governor and Council of Proprietors, at Perth Amboy, New Jersey. At some time between 1722 and 1725, Isaac returned to Ireland for a visit. He undoubtedly intended to return to America, as he signed himself on July 13, 1725, as "Isaac Sharp, Esquire, of West New Jersey, in America." His duties as the eldest son of a wealthy man and the care of his large estate apparently prevented his return to America, for he died in Dublin. His will, probated in July, 1735, mentions his daughter Rachel Sharp, at that time unmarried. In it he created a charge upon lands in Ireland, the interest of which was to be paid to his four daughters during their minority and the principal as they came of age.

Isaac Sharp married about 1704-05, Margaret Braithwaite.

Children:

1. Anthony, will dated October, 1774.
2. Isaac, lived in Salem County, New Jersey, where he owned large plantations.
3. Rachel, of whom further.
4. Sarah, who married Thomas Robinson.
5. A daughter.
6. A daughter.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) RACHEL SHARP, daughter of Isaac and Margaret (Braithwaite) Sharp, was born probably about 1718-20. She died after October, 1775, as in that month her brother made the following bequest to her in his will:

To my sister Rachel Delaney, otherwise Sharp, £10 sterl. to buy mourning, and the sum of £10 sterl. to distribute among such poor housekeepers in my neighborhood, and in such shares or proportions as my executrix hereinafter named shall think proper.

Rachel Sharp married Daniel Delany. (Delany I.)

(*Ibid.*)





Engel & Lampa, NY

Arthur W. Leisinger

Leisenring

The Leisenring family of Allentown, Lehigh County, which has been identified with the Fourth Estate for several generations, has done much to advance civic and commercial enterprises, cultural growth and community interests in this section of Pennsylvania.

Captain Thomas B. Leisenring was the first to fill the editorial chair of the "Lehigh Valley Daily News." At the same time he carried on his own business as a broker in real estate. He fought in the Civil War, holding the commission of captain of Company G, 47th Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. At the end of four years and nine months of service he was retired as a brevet major. He married Annie E. Weiser, daughter of Nelson Weiser, who early became active in the publishing business in Eastern Pennsylvania and was the publisher of the first daily newspaper to be issued in Allentown, the "Lehigh Valley Daily News." Captain Thomas B. and Annie E. (Weiser) Leisenring were the parents of:

I. Peter Weiser, of whom further.

PETER WEISER LEISENRING, son of Captain Thomas B. and Annie E. (Weiser) Leisenring, was born in Allentown, Lehigh County, March 26, 1884. He graduated from the Allentown High School in 1900 and entered Muhlenberg College, which made him a Bachelor of Arts on graduation in the class of 1904. When a student at Muhlenberg he was employed for part time on the "Allentown Morning Call," and it was his work on this newspaper that whetted his desire to make journalism his profession. On leaving college he accepted a place on the staff of the "Morning Call," beginning in the humble capacity of a reporter. His work merited promotion, and he was advanced steadily, obtaining an intimate knowledge of the editorial and business departments. His proficiency was further recognized in 1909 with appointment as business manager of the "Call," and this position he filled with ability for ten years. In 1919 he and other influential citizens of Allentown pooled their interests and formed themselves into the Allentown Herald Publishing Company, of which he was made secretary, treasurer and business manager. That company, in 1920, was absorbed by the Allentown Call Publishing Company, in which he has since held the offices of secretary, treasurer and business manager, as in the former corporation.

In spite of his exacting journalistic duties, he is not unmindful of the civic responsibilities that his fellows would thrust upon him. As a dutiful citizen, therefore, he has accepted positions with leading financial corporations of his home city. He is president of the Allentown Home Buyers' Building and Loan Association and a director of the Prudence Bond and Mortgage Company of Allentown. He is a former trustee of the Lehigh County Humane Society.

The family strain of patriotism has told out in him also, a heritage undoubtedly from his honored father. From 1918 to 1920 he held the commission of second

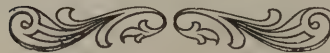
lieutenant in the Pennsylvania Militia Reserve, and then was promoted to first lieutenant of the 213th Artillery, Pennsylvania National Guard. He was subsequently given the rank of first lieutenant in the Officers' Reserve Corps, Military Intelligence, 3d Corps. He is a member of Allen Camp, Sons of Veterans, and of the Army Association of the United States. He is a past president of the Allentown Flag Association.

Prominent in the affairs of secret fraternal organizations in his district, he is affiliated with Barger Lodge, No. 233, Free and Accepted Masons, of which he is a Past Master; Allen Chapter, Royal Arch Masons; Allen Council, Royal and Select Masters; Allen Commandery, Knights Templar; Keystone Consistory, Sublime Princes of the Royal Secret (thirty-second degree of the Scottish Rite); and Rajah Temple, Ancient Arabic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine; Allen Lodge, Independent Order of Odd Fellows; and the Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks. He enjoys the social contacts that come in association with his clubs, the Livingston Club, Lehigh Country Club, Clover Club, Advertising Club of Allentown (former president), Kiwanis Club of Allentown, and Poor Richard Club of Philadelphia. His religious fellowship is with St. John's Lutheran Church of Allentown.

In his native city and wherever his activities in newspaperdom and elsewhere are known, he has achieved a reputation for quickly measuring the values of a given proposition, whether in the journalistic, civic or business fields. His accurate and keen penetration is attended with constructive criticism and sound opinion, which are highly valued by his reading public and the people of the community. In his most immediate field, newspaper work, he is master of the details of every department and is qualified to fill any desk on the "Allentown Call." His record speaks for itself through this organ of public opinion and through the various services he so willingly renders outside his profession.

Peter Weiser Leisenring married, June 30, 1910, at Allentown, Helen M. Yoder, daughter of Peter B. and Mary (Wentzel) Yoder, representatives of old and esteemed families of Lehigh County. They are the parents of:

1. Eleanor Yoder, born May 26, 1915.



Johnson

A distinguished Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry is that possessed by Alba Boardman Johnson, former president of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, and well known to the country as a man of affairs.

The Johnson family of this connection was founded in New England during its early colonization period. One of the first members of the family of record was Benjamin Kemp, great-grandfather of Alba Boardman Johnson, who was born in 1761, died in 1843, and served as a private soldier in the Colonial Army in the Revolutionary War, being a member of the New Hampshire Militia, in the company commanded by Captain James Likens, of the regiment of which Thomas Bartlett was the colonel.

John Johnson, the progenitor of the Andover, Massachusetts, Johnson family, was the first schoolmaster of Ipswich, Massachusetts, and came to the Colony on the good ship "James," in 1635. He was the father of Lieutenant Timothy Johnson, who was also a Colonial soldier, and settled in Massachusetts, in 1677.

(I) CYRUS JOHNSON, paternal grandfather of Alba Boardman Johnson, was of Maine. He also had a military record as a soldier of the Revolution to his credit. He married Hephzibah Page, of Jackson, Maine, and they were the parents of a son, Samuel Adams, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL ADAMS JOHNSON, son of Cyrus and Hephzibah (Page) Johnson, was employed in railroad construction from 1846 to 1856. He then went to Pittsburgh, and at first pursued the roofing trade, later engaging in the business of refining oil. A destructive fire caused him the loss of his oil refinery on the Allegheny River, near Pittsburgh, and in 1863 he removed to Philadelphia. In that city he became superintendent of a refinery owned by Logan Brothers. In that year also he entered the service of the Baldwin Locomotive Works and rose to the position of foreman, remaining in that employ until 1891. He resigned this position to become superintendent of the Presbyterian Hospital in Philadelphia. In 1896 he retired from active pursuits, and passed the rest of his days at Ivyland, in Bucks County, where he died, December 29, 1908. He married Alma Sarah Kemp, who was the granddaughter of Benjamin Kemp, Sr., the Revolutionary soldier from New Hampshire, as above-mentioned, and was the father of Alba Boardman, see further.

(III) ALBA BOARDMAN JOHNSON, son of Samuel Adams and Alma Sarah (Kemp) Boardman, was born in Pittsburgh, February 8, 1858. Passing through the grades of the public schools of Philadelphia, to which city his parents removed when he was five years of age, he entered the Central High School of that city, from which he was graduated in 1876, receiving his degree of Bachelor of Arts. On June 9, 1909, he was awarded the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws by

Ursinus College, and on June 18, 1928, he was similarly honored by the University of Vermont.

Mr. Johnson began his career in the service of the Baldwin Locomotive Works (then owned by the firm of Burnham, Parry, Williams & Company) in the capacity of a junior clerk, May 14, 1877. He later spent two years in the employ of the Edgemoor Iron Works, Wilmington, Delaware, and at the end of that term returned to Philadelphia and began anew to make the business of the extensive locomotive works his life-work. That was in 1879, and from that time onward advanced in the favor of the firm and in positions of responsibility. In 1896, Mr. Johnson was admitted to a partnership in Burnham, Williams & Company, successors of the preceding firm, and his standing and position in the great industry were assured. On July 1, 1909, when the business was raised from a firm's ownership to that of a corporation, known as the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Alba Boardman Johnson was made vice-president and treasurer. On July 1, 1911, he was elected president of this mammoth organization, at whose head he remained until he resigned, in May, 1919.

Numerous interests of great importance and variety of purpose have been fortunate, indeed, in enlisting Mr. Johnson to accept office or advisory positions. He is president of the Pennsylvania State Chamber of Commerce, president of the Railway Business Association, president of the Jefferson Medical College and Hospital; director of the Federal Reserve Bank, Philadelphia; chairman of the board of the Southwark Foundry and Machine Company; director of the New York Life Insurance Company, Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce, American Philosophical Society, the Commercial Museum of Philadelphia, and the Seaboard Bond and Mortgage Company; a past president of the American Manufacturers' Export Association; the first president of the Philadelphia Art Alliance; vice-president and director of the Philadelphia Young Men's Christian Association; past president of the Presbyterian Social Union (1906-07); vice-president of the Philadelphia Chamber of Commerce.

Throughout his career, Mr. Johnson has taken a lively interest in the charitable and philanthropic work of Philadelphia. He has for many years lent his patronage to many associations for the promotion of knowledge, giving also his hearty support to all movements that have civic improvement for their objective. He is a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, the Fairmount Park Association, the Geological Society of Philadelphia (president 1907-09), the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the New England Society of Pennsylvania (past president), the Pennsylvania Society of the Sons of the Revolution, the Art Jury of the City of Philadelphia, the Contemporary Club, Union League Club, University Club, Manufacturers' Club, City Club, Penn Club of Philadelphia, Gulph Mills Golf Club (of which he is president), the Merion Cricket Club, the Ledger Club (now the Down Town Club), and the Railroad Club of New York. His religious fellowship is with the Bryn Mawr Presbyterian Church, which he has served as elder and trustee.

In politics, Mr. Johnson is a Republican, to which he has given loyal and liberal support all his adult life. During his more active years in business he was known as

a quiet yet forceful leader, whose close mental application was one of his dominant traits. He has been a voluminous reader of standard works. His is a fine library of historical and literary subjects.

Alba Boardman Johnson married (first), April 30, 1883, at Philadelphia, Elizabeth Thomas Reeves, daughter of Biddle and Ruthanna (Thomas) Reeves. Mrs. Johnson died in 1908, leaving three children:

1. Reeves Kemp, born February 26, 1884, married Eleanor B. Peterson, daughter of John Bouvier and Anna (Lee) Peterson, and their children are: i. Reeves Kemp, Jr., born October 7, 1915. ii. John Bouvier, born April 8, 1917. iii. Nancy Lee, born September 3, 1919. iv. Eleanor Bouvier, born June 2, 1922. v. Elizabeth Reeves, born January 17, 1925.
2. Alba Boardman, Jr., born June 26, 1887.
3. Ruthanna, born January 26, 1896; married, June 22, 1918, Charles L. Snowdon, Jr.; their children are: i. Elizabeth Reeves Snowdon, born November 6, 1919. ii. Charles L., 3d, born November 10, 1921.

Mr. Johnson married (second), June 26, 1910, at Bryn Mawr, Leah Goff, daughter of Richard Whatcoal and Eliza Elliott (Goff) Petherbridge, of Philadelphia. Mr. and Mrs. Johnson have their residence at Rosemont, Pennsylvania, and they maintain a summer home at Woodstock, Vermont.

The record achieved by Mr. Johnson constitutes a bright lesson, and rightfully belongs in any grouping of representative men of Philadelphia and of the country as a whole. To thorough capacity he unites personal qualities that secure him the respect of all with whom he comes in contact. Beyond the honor of having been the executive head of a great industry, it must be said of him that he is a self-respecting and an exemplary citizen, of able and liberal views, sound in judgment, and unselfish in policy, and that he has already contributed, in an important degree, to the prosperity of his native State of Pennsylvania.



Fox

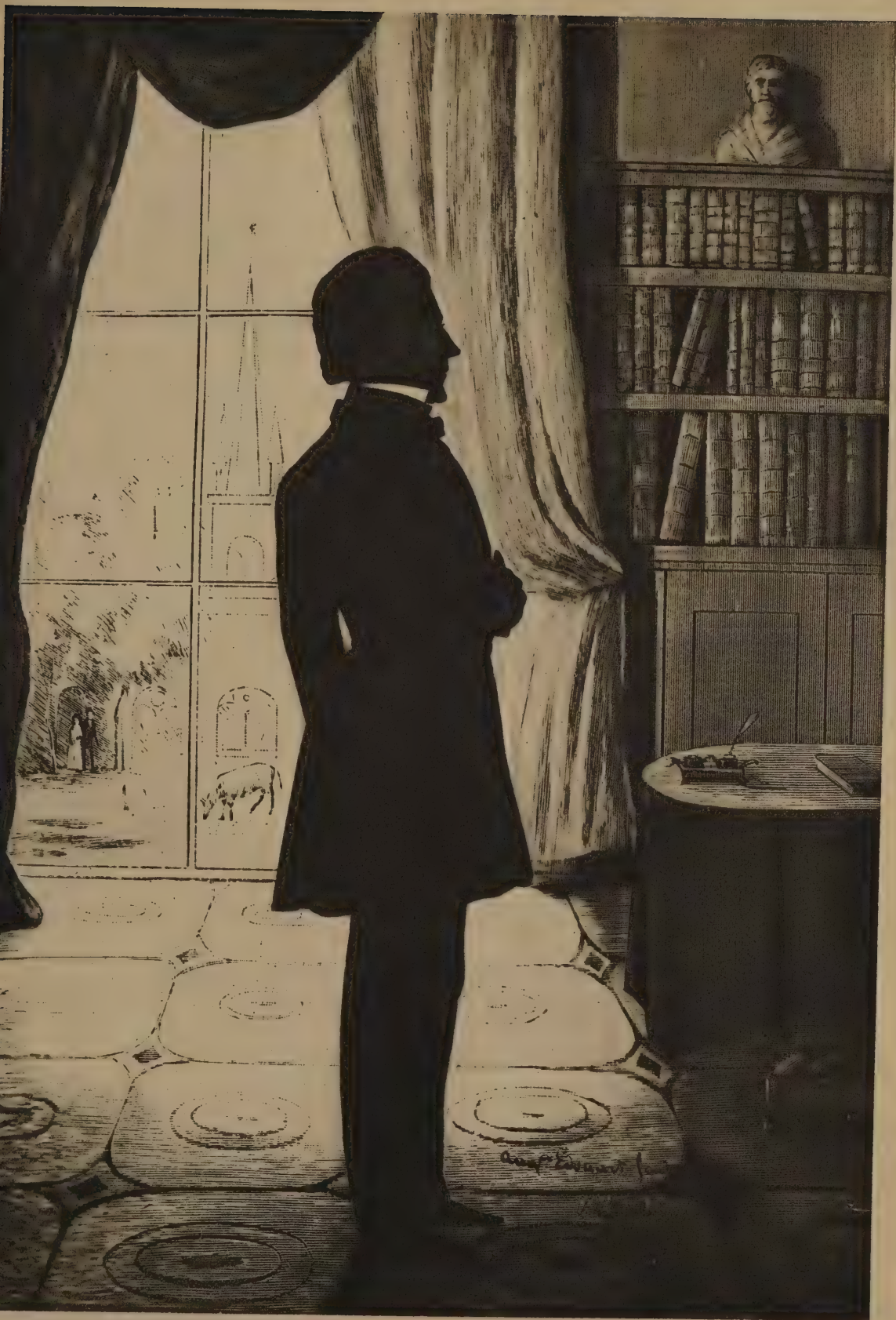
The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of the late Samuel Mickle Fox, Philadelphia lawyer, scholar and man of affairs, is as follows:

(I) JUSTINIAN FOX, who, according to a family tradition, was a physician, came from Plymouth, England, in 1686, in the ship "Desire," arriving in Philadelphia a few days after William Penn. It is said that he was a member of the Society of Friends, to which body his wife was received after their marriage. He seems to have been a business man, and well-regarded in his community, though not greatly prospered in this world's goods, the inventory of his estate at his death amounting to but sixty-seven pounds and five shillings. He married Elizabeth Yard, only daughter of Joseph and Mary Yard, her father having come from Devonshire, England, about 1688. Joseph Yard settled among the Swedes, on the Delaware, and built, in 1689, Gloria Dei, better known as the Old Swedes Church, in Southwark, Philadelphia. Of the seven children of Justinian and Elizabeth (Yard) Fox was Joseph, see further.

(II) JOSEPH FOX, fifth child and elder son of Justinian and Elizabeth (Yard) Fox, was born in Philadelphia, about 1710, died December 10, 1779. His father died very poor, and the son was apprenticed to a carpenter. He later was made the recipient of a legacy, in 1737, and was afterward rated as a man of some means. He was a member of the Carpenters' Company, and in 1763 was elected master of the company, which position he held until his death. He was chairman of the committee to secure the site, and was a generous subscriber to the building fund for Carpenter Hall on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, the project started in 1768 and the building completed in 1771. He was a heavy owner of real estate in Philadelphia and Bucks counties, and a co-executor and co-guardian with Benjamin Franklin of a will and beneficiaries. He served as city commissioner, city assessor, member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania, Burgess of the city of Philadelphia. He was elected Speaker of the Colonial Assembly, January 10, 1765, and one of his first official acts was the appointment of Benjamin Franklin as agent to England. He was elected to the Stamp Act Congress in 1764, but did not attend, presumably detained in Philadelphia by his duties as Speaker. He was made a member of the Committee of Correspondence and of the Indian Conferences, a superintendent and later one of the trustees of the State House at Philadelphia; was third in the list of signers of the Non-importation Agreement in 1765; the first barrack-master of Philadelphia, and the first to hold that office in Lancaster. He took an extremely active part in preparation for the Revolution, and was a member of the Committee of Correspondence which met Paul Revere after his famous ride from Boston to Philadelphia, May 20, 1774. On July 25, 1777, Joseph Fox took the oath of allegiance to the State of Pennsylvania, as a free and independent Commonwealth, at the same time renouncing and refusing all allegiance to King George III, his heirs



Sam. M. Hoop



J M Fox

and successors. For his attitude toward the War of the Revolution he was disowned by the Society of Friends, April 30, 1765. He built the large double house, which, in 1930, was standing at Nos. 46 and 48 North Third Street, Philadelphia, and still in possession of his descendants.

Joseph Fox married, September 25, 1749, at Philadelphia (Friends) Meeting, Elizabeth Mickle, born in 1729, died January 1, 1805, daughter of Samuel and Thomazine (Marshall) Mickle. Her father was a reputable merchant and a member of the Philadelphia Common Council from 1732 until his death. Of the thirteen children of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mickle) Fox, was Samuel Mickle, see further.

(III) SAMUEL MICKLE FOX, ninth child and sixth son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Mickle) Fox, was born in Philadelphia, October 4, 1763, and died there April 30, 1808. He was confident of the future rise in values of lands in the interior of Pennsylvania, and having sold properties in Philadelphia, bought back lands, including land in Clarion County, still in the possession of his descendants. At his death, one hundred and eighteen thousand acres, not including his land in then Venango, now Clarion County, were divided. In 1796 he became the sole owner of eight thousand acres, the greater part of which lay along the Allegheny, north of the Clarion River. He was an incorporator of the Bank of Pennsylvania, which he served as president from 1796 until his death. He was at one time a member of Select Council of Philadelphia, and a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania.

Samuel Mickle Fox married, November 27, 1788, at Market Street (Friends) Meetinghouse, Philadelphia, Sarah Pleasants, born November 3, 1767, died February 3, 1825, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Pemberton) Pleasants. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom was Joseph Mickle, see further.

(IV) JOSEPH MICKLE FOX, eldest son and child of Samuel Mickle and Sarah (Pleasants) Fox, was born in Philadelphia, October 25, 1799, died in that city, February 12, 1845. He was an attorney-at-law, having been admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, September 7, 1812, and practiced in Bellefonte and later in Meadville. He purchased from the trustees under his father's will twelve tracts of land in what is now Clarion County, containing thirteen thousand two hundred and eighty-four acres, for which he paid \$11,429.40. To these lands he removed with his wife and son, in 1827, to the then very sparsely settled region at the junction of the Allegheny and Clarion rivers. The inhabitants were chiefly Pennsylvania Dutch farmers, who dwelt far distant from one another, and were almost entirely self-dependent because of extremely poor transportation facilities. The place where he settled took the name Foxburg, which since then has been the summer home of the Fox family. An old servant, who as a boy, went with Mr. Fox to Foxburg in 1832, said that he was the first to introduce coffee into the district. Shippenville, sixteen miles away, was the nearest post office. Mr. Fox was later instrumental in having one established on his own land, and was himself the postmaster for a time. In 1829 he was elected State Senator, succeeding the late Eben Smith Kelly in the Twenty-fourth District, then comprising the counties of Venango, Warren, Armstrong, Indiana, Jefferson and Cambria. He was nominated in 1830 and again in 1843, but not elected.

Joseph Mickle Fox married, April 6, 1820, Hannah Emlen, born in Philadelphia, February 6, 1790, died November 11, 1869, daughter of George and Sarah (Fishburne) Emlen. From her the borough of Emlenton derived its name, it being built on land owned by her husband. They were the parents of an only child, Samuel Mickle, of whom further.

(V) SAMUEL MICKLE FOX, son of Joseph Mickle and Hannah (Emlen) Fox, was born in Philadelphia, June 29, 1821, died at Foxburg, December 25, 1869. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1841, prepared for the law, and was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia, June 11, 1844. He relinquished practice when he assumed the management of his mother's affairs following the death of his father. Scholarly attainments and a marked culture distinguished him from many men, while his studious temperament and retiring disposition rendered him devoid of ambition for place and power. During the Civil War he was, however, a pronounced and active advocate of the Union cause. In a district heavily Democratic, he was the Republican candidate for State Senator from the Twenty-eighth District—Jefferson, Forrest, Elk, and Clarion counties—but was defeated, though he led by a wide margin his ticket.

In 1865, a few years before his death, petroleum was discovered on the Allegheny River, near Oil City; wells were sunk on his lands at and near Foxburg, and oil was found in paying quantities. The Allegheny Valley Railroad had been built through the lands, and building was begun on the land where the village of Foxburg now stands. Foxburg subsequently became an important oil point, and the town of Foxburg, situated one mile and a half from the Fox residence, thus had its origin. Until recent years no land was sold from the estate, but all settlers built on leased ground, absolute control being vested in the owners. Once Samuel Mickle Fox purchased a large tract of land which long had been in litigation; squatters, who had largely taken possession of it, declared the land was theirs, and that any one who dared claim it must do so at the risk of being shot. Quietly and alone, on horseback, he went among them; they offered him no resistance, and some of them afterward became his warm friends. On the occasion of his death, Christmas Day, 1869, one of his friends spoke this fitting epitaph, when he said: "A gentleman has died." His life of worth and usefulness had its most salient results in his everyday acts of well-doing; his gentle nature benefited in many ways those upon whom his kindly influence was exerted. He sought the improvement of his community and was among the first to introduce newer agricultural implements and the better breeds of stock into Clarion County.

Samuel Mickle Fox married, June 28, 1849, Mary Rodman Fisher, born at Wakefield, Germantown, Philadelphia, February 11, 1822, died May 26, 1903, daughter of William Logan and Sarah (Lindley) Fisher. Children of Samuel Mickle and Mary Rodman (Fisher) Fox:

1. Joseph Mickle, born March 6, 1850, died January 26, 1853.
2. William Logan, born September 27, 1851, died April 29, 1880. He was graduated from the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, with the degree of Civil Engineer. After passing a year in Europe, he became the active manager of the business established by his late father at Foxburg. He assisted financially and with his influence the building of the bridge across the Allegheny at Foxburg, and the one across the Clarion; also the turnpike from Foxburg to Petersburg. In 1879 he

entered into the construction of the Foxburg, Petersburg & Clarion Railroad, and under his presidency it was pushed toward completion. He later acquired a controlling interest in the Emlenton, Shippensburg & Clarion Railroad—running from Emlenton to Clarion—the total length of both roads being about fifty miles. He had intended to make connection with the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad, and, since his death, this has been done, the roads now forming a part of the Pittsburgh & Western Railroad. He took a deep interest in politics, and in support of the Republican party started in Foxburg a weekly newspaper, the "Republican Gazette." He was a member of the Electoral College of Pennsylvania which voted for James A. Garfield for President in 1880, but he died before it met. At the time of his death he was chairman of the Clarion County Republican Committee. He married, February 25, 1879, Rebecca Clifford Hollingsworth, born November 13, 1856, daughter of Dr. Samuel F. and Anna Clifford (Pemberton) Hollingsworth, her father being a physician. There were no children of this marriage. To the memory of William Logan Fox and that of his father there was built the Memorial Church of Our Father, overlooking the village of Foxburg, and dedicated to the services of the Protestant Episcopal communion, this being the first edifice in Clarion County belonging to that denomination.

3. Joseph Mickle (2) Fox, born February 4, 1853, died September 3, 1918. He was graduated from Haverford College in 1873, and later admitted to the Philadelphia bar. On the death of his brother, William Logan Fox, the management of the family property devolved upon him. He married, May 10, 1883, at Charleston, South Carolina, Emily A. Read, daughter of Benjamin Huger and Julia (Middleton) Read. After his admission to the bar he did not actively engage in the practice of his profession, but devoted himself to the care of his and his family's estate, which he took hold of, as has been said, upon the death of his elder brother; this included the care and management of the family's large possessions in Western Pennsylvania, the development of the oil lands, the erection of buildings, planting of trees, improvement of roads, etc., including the making of an excellent golf course near the village of Foxburg, which proved a great attraction to the neighborhood. He was an ardent sportsman, an excellent field shot, and was proficient in all forms of sports, notably in cricket which then enjoyed great popularity in Philadelphia; he was one of the eleven selected to represent Philadelphia on a tour of Great Britain in 1884, and acquitted himself with much credit. He became well known as a collector of old and rare books, chiefly "Americana," including many first editions, as well as old engravings, etchings and manuscripts. Besides membership in the Philadelphia Club, Racquet Club (of which he was one of the founders), and the Merion Cricket Club, he was one of a company of well-known men, many of them eminent in their profession, who formed "The Lawyer's Lunch Club," who met daily at luncheon at the Penn Club at Seventh and Locust streets, where many interesting discussions took place. Among the members were Henry Flanders, Richard M. Cadwalader, George Wharton Pepper, Sussex D. Davis, Henry Galbraith Ward, Bayard Henry, John J. Ridgway, Joseph C. Frally, A. J. Dallas Dixon, Charles Biddle, Francis T. Chambers, Edward D. Toland, and others. He had a distinctive and engaging personality, and was much beloved by those whom he selected to be his friends. Children of Joseph Mickle (2) and Emily A. (Read) Fox: i. Mary Lindley Fox, born December 12, 1884; married, May 19, 1909, Walter Bouchier Devereux, Jr., born December 26, 1881, died August 9, 1923; child: (a) Walter Bouchier Devereux, 3d, born March 5, 1910. ii. Emily Read Fox, born June 7, 1887; married, September 16, 1921, Edward Murray Cheston, born October 13, 1882. iii. Eliza Middleton Fox, born February 23, 1890; married, June 24, 1916, Benjamin Chew Tilghman, born June 16, 1890; children: (a) Benjamin Chew Tilghman, born June 30, 1917. (b) Richard Albert Tilghman, born March 8, 1920. (c) Joseph Fox Tilghman, born April 23, 1922. iv. William Logan Fox, born November 15, 1892; married, May 14, 1925, Mary Borland Thayer, born April 30, 1903; children: (a) Joseph Mickle Fox, born September 26, 1926. (b) Emily Read Fox, born May 7, 1928.
4. Sarah Lindley Fox, born March 27, 1855, died June 20, 1882; unmarried. She was deeply interested in the success of the Memorial Church of Our Father at Foxburg, and her death, which occurred while the edifice was building, was the loss of an ardent worker in its cause.
5. Hannah Fox, see further.

(VI) HANNAH FOX, daughter of Samuel Mickle and Mary Rodman (Fisher) Fox, was born May 11, 1858, and died January 22, 1933. She was a lady of great force and independence, and was a generous supporter of many charitable enter-

prises. Early in her life she became interested in housing conditions in Philadelphia, and the work of herself and her associates was of great influence in shaping housing legislation in both the city and the State. She was one of the founders of the Octavia Hill Association, perhaps the first housing company in this country planned to develop cheap and decent housing upon a non-charitable basis. As she grew older her interests broadened, and she was known throughout the State in all housing and town planning associations. Much of her time was spent at her family property in Clarion County, where she became an influential figure because of a wide viewpoint on community and county affairs, and because of her efforts to improve agriculture and education in the county. Her death was a great loss to that community, to which she gave an excellent free library. Her vigorous support of almost every enterprise concerned with education and with the planned growth of her county and State will be greatly missed.



Brock

Brock is a nickname for the Badger, and is an old English surname. In Pier's Plowman, 3852-3855, we find the following:

And go hunte hardiliche
To hares and to foxes
To bores and to brokkes
That breken doun myne hegges.

Walter le Broc and Henry le Brok are in the Hundred Rolls of 1273.

The Brock family, whose lineage is traced in the following pages, was a prominent one in the history of Pennsylvania.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN BROCK, the American ancestor, was born near Stockport, Chester County, England. On September 28, 1682, he arrived in this country in the ship "Friends' Adventure," with Captain Thomas Wall. With him were his servants, William Morton, Job Houle and Ellis Eaton. He purchased one thousand acres of land in the new Province of Pennsylvania, preceding Penn to the Province. Of this land, bearing the date, the second and third of March, 1681, six hundred acres were laid out in Makefield Township, Bucks County, below the present borough of Yardley, and on this he settled and lived until his death in 1700. The remaining four hundred acres were unlocated and unpatented.

John Brock became prominent in the affairs of the Quaker colony. He was commissioned sheriff of the county in 1683, was justice of the peace and of the courts of Bucks County, January 2, 1689, and filled the latter position until his death. He was a close associate of William Yardley, Richard Hough, William Biles, and Thomas Janney, all of whom were members of the Provincial Council of Pennsylvania, as well as important officials of the county. He was a member of the Society of Friends, notation of the births of four of his children appearing on the records of the Middletown Monthly Meeting of Friends.

John Brock married at the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Pennsylvania, 6 mo. 5, 1684, Elizabeth Rowden. (Rowden II.) She married (second) Richard Eyre, of the county of Burlington, West Jersey. John and Elizabeth (Rowden) Brock had many children, and among them was Richard, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1163-65. "Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series," Vol. IX, p. 204.)

(II) RICHARD BROCK, son of John and Elizabeth (Rowden) Brock, was born in Makefield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 1695, and died in Solebury Township, before 1753. In 1721 he appeared as a witness to the will of Isaac Atkinson, who lived in Bristol Township. He married, in 1718, Susannah Scarborough. (Scarborough III-A.) They were the parents of:

1. John (2), of whom further.

2. Elizabeth.
 3. Mary.
 4. Susannah.
- (*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN (2) BROCK, son of Richard and Susannah (Scarborough) Brock, was born in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, about 1720. He was left an orphan at an early age, and was raised by his mother's relatives, in Solebury. He was a member of the Buckingham Monthly Meeting of Friends, and it was from them that he obtained a certificate of marriage. He declared his intentions third month, 26, 1753, and was given his certificate fourth month, 30, 1753, the marriage taking place fifth month, 4, 1753. In 1769 he and his wife moved to Philadelphia, requesting a certificate to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, June 26, 1769, for himself, his wife and children. The certificate was withheld for a time, as John Brock kept an inn or a tavern, to which the meeting objected, but when John Brock convinced them that his health prevented him from doing manual labor, the certificate was granted. The old Colonial inn he owned was located at Tenth and Mulberry streets. He married at Abington, May 4, 1753, Sarah Jenkins. (Jenkins IV.) Among their children was John (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) JOHN (3) BROCK, son of John (2) and Sarah (Jenkins) Brock, was born in Abington Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, October 10, 1762, and died in Philadelphia, January 20, 1844. For a time he was brought up with the family of Thomas Janney, of Newtown, Bucks County, and received a legacy of ten pounds at the death of Mr. Janney, in 1788. After 1789 he located at Springtown, a hamlet in Springfield Township, Bucks County. Here he engaged in the mercantile business until 1823, when he moved to Doylestown. Five years later he again moved to Philadelphia, where he died. He also owned a tract of land in Durham Township. He married, in 1789, Sarah Kirk. (Kirk IV.) He married (second) Massey Warner, daughter of Arnold and Margery (Hall) Warner. Her father was the son of Isaac Warner, of Blockley, Philadelphia, and Veronica (Cassell) Warner, a grandson of John and Ann (Campden) Warner, and a great-grandson of William Warner, the pioneer settler, of Blockley. Her mother was a daughter of Matthew and Sarah (Scarborough) Hall. (Scarborough II list of children.) Children of first marriage:

1. Stephen, born at Springtown, June 29, 1790, died at Doylestown, August 11, 1860; married Mary Jones, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Preston) Jones, of Buckingham, Pennsylvania.
2. John (4), of whom further.
3. Phebe, born in 1794; married Charles Watson, son of John and Mary (Jackson) Watson.
4. Charles, died before 1846; married Eliza Zeigler, and lived in Bucks County until 1820, and then moved to Philadelphia.

Children of second marriage:

5. Mary Warner; married, October 11, 1827, Mark L. Wilson, of Milford Township, Bucks County.
 6. Elizabeth; married Joseph Meridith, of Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 1165-69.)

(V) JOHN (4) BROCK, son of John (3) and Sarah (Kirk) Brock, was born at Springtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, January 24, 1792, and died in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, January 24, 1864. He engaged in the mercantile business at Doylestown, and in 1818 moved to Philadelphia and entered the employ of James Whitehead. A little later he went into the grocery business with Thomas M. Rush, under the firm name of Brock and Rush; later, with Peter Herzog and the Jacob Culp Company, and in 1842, John Brock, Sons and Company, was one of the largest wholesale grocery firms in the city. John Brock was one of the early purchasers of coal lands in Schuylkill County, and founded the town of Ashland in that county, and was one of the promoters of the North Pennsylvania Railroad Company. His sons, George E., William Penn, and Charles C., were associated in business with him for some years. During the later years of his life, he and his wife lived at their country home near Ogontz, on the York Road, in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, where he died. He married, in 1815, Catherine Eliza Egert. (Egert III.) Their children were:

1. George Egert, born in Doylestown, Bucks County, May 20, 1816, died in Cornwells, Bensalem Township, Bucks County, September 25, 1894.
2. William Penn, born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1819, died, unmarried, November 22, 1909. He was educated by private tutors, and was a member of the First Troop, Philadelphia City Cavalry, and of Washington Grays.
3. Mary A., born in Philadelphia, in 1821; married Colonel Gustav Schindler, of the Imperial Royal Engineers of Austria.
4. John Penn, of whom further.
5. Charles Carroll, born in Philadelphia, July 4, 1826, died there October 26, 1866; married Margaret Smith, daughter of John K. Smith; a member of John Brock and Sons Company; he received the degree of Master of Arts at the University of Pennsylvania.
6. Richard Stockton, born in Philadelphia, December 21, 1831; married, October 24, 1872, Emma Newbold, daughter of William H. and Calebina (Emlen) Newbold; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, and was a member of the Zelosophic Society there; became a member of the firm of W. H. Newbold's Sons and Company, bankers and brokers.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1169-70.)

(VI) JOHN PENN BROCK, son of John (4) and Catherine Eliza (Egert) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1823, and died at Lebanon, Pennsylvania, July 3, 1881. He attended the private schools of his city and then entered the University of Pennsylvania, receiving his degree in 1843, and while there was a member of the Zelosophic Society. He studied law in the office of Horace Binney, and was admitted to the Philadelphia bar. During the War with Mexico he enlisted in the United States Army, and on June 21, 1848, was commissioned second lieutenant in the 11th Regiment United States Infantry and served until mustered out with his regiment at the close of the war, August 15, 1848. John Penn Brock married, May 20, 1846, Julia Watts Hall. (Hall VII.) Their children were:

1. Ella, born in August, 1849; married Dr. Wharton Sinkler, son of Charles Sinkler, of Eutaw, South Carolina, later of Philadelphia, and his wife, Emily Wharton, of Philadelphia. Dr. Wharton Sinkler was graduated from the Medical Department of the University of Pennsylvania, March 13, 1868. For many years he was a member of the Board of Managers of the Episcopal Hospital, a member of the most prominent clubs of the city, and one of the outstanding physicians. They had eight children: i. Julia Ursula. ii. Charles. iii. John Penn Brock. iv. Francis Wharton. v. Seaman Deas. vi. Emily. vii. Wharton. viii. Ella Brock.

2. Arthur, of whom further.
3. Charles Hall, born May 12, 1852; attended the University of Pennsylvania and studied medicine.
4. Horace, born April 15, 1854; married Deborah Norris Coleman, sister of Sarah Coleman, and daughter of Hon. George Dawson and Deborah (Brown) Coleman.
5. John William, born November 23, 1855; graduated from the University of Pennsylvania; was admitted to the Philadelphia bar in 1878; married, November 12, 1879, Mary Louise Tyler, daughter of George Frederick and Louisa Richmond (Blake) Tyler, of Philadelphia.
6. Julia Watts, born in Philadelphia, May 20, 1858; married, October 1, 1879, Dr. Robert W. Johnson, of Baltimore, Maryland, president of the Clinical Society of Maryland, professor of surgery at Maryland Medical College, fellow of the American Surgical Association.
7. Colonel Robert Coleman Hall, born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 26, 1861, died at Wynnewood, August 9, 1906; married, April 23, 1884, Alice Gibson, daughter of Henry C. and Mary Brown (Klett) Gibson.
8. Hubert, born March 28, 1863, died, unmarried, in November, 1896; was a special student at the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania; traveled extensively in foreign countries.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 1170-77.)

(VII) ARTHUR BROCK, son of John Penn and Julia Watts (Hall) Brock, was born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1850, and attended the private schools of Dr. Lyons and Dr. Faires, afterward studying at the Philadelphia Polytechnic School. On completion of his education, Mr. Brock was employed for a time with an iron manufacturing firm at Cold Spring, New York, and later became superintendent of the Philadelphia and Reading Coal and Iron Company at Reading, Pennsylvania. In 1878-79, with his brother, Horace Brock, Arthur Brock succeeded his father-in-law, George Dawson Coleman, in the management of the North Lebanon Furnaces. The brothers retained charge of this until 1894, when they relinquished it on the death of Mrs. Coleman. At this time, Arthur Brock became president of the Pennsylvania Bolt and Nut Company, which afterwards became the American Iron and Steel Manufacturing Company, of which he became chairman of the board of directors. In addition to this responsible office he maintained official relations with many financial and business enterprises. He was a trustee of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company and a director of the Fidelity Trust Company of Philadelphia, and the First National Bank of Lebanon. These were but a few of the organizations to which he gave the benefit of his sound judgment, careful attention and wise counsel.

The keen interest which was always felt by Mr. Brock in local and national affairs led him to enroll himself in a number of political organizations, while the social disposition which was one of his characteristics caused him to hold membership in the Philadelphia Club, Union League and Corinthian Yacht Club. He was one of the founders of the Social Arts Club, which afterward became the Rittenhouse Club. He belonged to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. His was a singularly well-balanced character, combining in due proportion the attributes of a man of affairs, an active citizen, a constant friend and a genial companion. He ever took a deep interest in young men, and did much to aid them in the shaping of their careers. Politically Mr. Brock was a Republican.

Arthur Brock married, May 29, 1879, Sarah Coleman. (Coleman IV.) Their home was the abode of domestic happiness and gracious hospitality throughout their

long and congenial union. Mr. and Mrs. Brock became the parents of the following children:

1. Julia Watts Hall, born March 9, 1880.
2. Fanny, born September 14, 1881; married November 29, 1913, William W. Montgomery, Jr.
3. Sarah Coleman, born April 27, 1883.
4. Ella, born December 9, 1894; married, November 29, 1915, Joseph Napoleon DuBarry III. They have a son, Joseph Napoleon DuBarry IV, born September 30, 1916.
5. Elizabeth Norris, born July 4, 1898.

On December 23, 1909, Arthur Brock passed away, being still in the prime of life and in the full maturity of all his powers. All felt that the State had lost not only one of her ablest business men, but also a true philanthropist, one who had, by every means in his power, striven to aid and uplift the less fortunate of his fellows. The life of Arthur Brock illustrates with singular forcefulness the potency of character and the lasting results of thorough, persistent and high-minded endeavor. Pennsylvania will long remember him for his abiding influence in behalf of all that was best and and most truly conducive to her essential interests.

(Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, pp. 78-79.)

(The Coleman Line).

The original and proper Irish native-name of the great St. Columbanus is Colman. Airmheadhach, a brother of Maolodhar Caoch, was the ancestor of Clann Columain, of Orgiall, which is Anglicized into Coleman, meaning little pigeon, or dove. There was also another branch which adopted this name. Colman Mor, a brother of Aodh, was the ancestor of O'Columhain, of Meath, and was the son of Dermot, the one hundred and thirty-third Monarch of Ireland. This line continued to rule Meath until the invasion of Ireland by King Henry II of England, who confiscated not only the patrimony of this family, but also the patrimonies of almost all the other nobles of ancient Meath.

(O'Hart: "Irish Pedigrees," pp. 382-83.)

(I) ROBERT COLEMAN was born near Castlefin, County Donegal, Ireland, November 4, 1748, and came to Philadelphia in 1764. He had many letters of introduction with him to the Biddle family, and by them was recommended to James Read, Esq., then prothonotary of Bucks County, and in whose employ he remained for two years. He later became clerk and bookkeeper for Peter Grubb, at Hopewell Furnace, for six months, and then went with James Old, the proprietor of Quito-philla Forge, near Lebanon, with whom he stayed. After his marriage he rented the Salford Forge, near Norristown, which he operated for three years. An iron chain which was thrown across the Delaware River to obstruct the passage of the British ships was cast in this forge, by the order of Robert Coleman. He moved, in 1776, to the Elizabeth Furnace, which he rented and then purchased of its owners, Messrs. John Dickinson, Stedman, and Benezet. The furnace at Elizabeth manufactured munitions for the Revolutionary Army, in which, according to family data, Robert Coleman and James Old served as officers. Robert Coleman became one of the most successful iron masters in the Lancaster and Lebanon iron districts, and purchased an interest in the famous Cornwall ore beds of the Grubb family, now

owned by the Bethlehem Steel Company. In 1788, he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, and was an associate justice of the courts of Lancaster County for many years. He retired from business in 1809, and spent the last years of his life in Lancaster County, a welcome relaxation from a life of strenuous endeavor.

Robert Coleman married, October 4, 1773, Ann Old, born May 21, 1756, daughter of James and Margaret (Davies) Old, daughter of Gabriel Davies, of Wales, who lived at Radner and was buried at Churchtown. Robert and Ann (Old) Coleman had fourteen children, among whom was James, of whom further.

(Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, pp. 53-54. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1172-73. Family data.)

(II) JAMES COLEMAN, son and sixth child of Robert and Ann (Old) Coleman, was born September 5, 1784, and died at Elizabeth Furnace, September 9, 1831. He followed in the business of his father at Elizabeth Furnace, making munitions during the War of 1812. All of his life he was interested in iron manufacturing in Lancaster County. He was a successful man of affairs, had high standing in his community, and was a worthy successor of the pioneer, Robert Coleman. He married, September 18, 1822, Harriet Dawson, daughter of Captain George and Anna Maria (Robertson) Dawson, of Scotland, buried at Third and Pine streets, daughter of John and Ann Robertson. It is traditionally recorded that Anna Maria Robertson carried bread to her brothers in the army, under great danger, during the Revolutionary War. James and Harriet (Dawson) Coleman were the parents of George Dawson, of whom further.

(Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, p. 54. Family data.)

(III) GEORGE DAWSON (G. DAWSON) COLEMAN, son of James and Harriet (Dawson) Coleman, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 13, 1825, and died in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1878. He studied preparatory to college at a school in Princeton, New Jersey. From there he enrolled in the collegiate department at the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree of Master of Arts in 1843 and then one year in the medical department, becoming a member of the Philomathean Society while a student. Three years afterward, in partnership with his brother, Robert, he began the erection of the Lebanon Furnaces, at Lebanon, which were located five miles from the ore banks, because the Union Canal furnished cheap water transportation from Houston to Reading. The oldest tunnel in the United States is on this canal. It was here that he introduced the use of anthracite coal in connection with hot blast in the manufacture of iron in February, 1847. In 1857, Robert Coleman withdrew from the enterprise and the business was continued by George Dawson Coleman until his death in 1878, when he was succeeded by his widow, who continued the works with the assistance of sons and sons-in-law. After the death of his widow in 1894, G. Dawson and Edward R. Coleman operated the furnaces until their purchase by the Pennsylvania Steel Company in 1901.

G. Dawson Coleman, while a practical and energetic man-of-affairs, nevertheless found much time for the pursuit of those things which have caused him to be much

longer remembered by his fellows than his industrial leadership. He was in strong sympathy with the Union cause, and during the Civil War he recruited and equipped at his own expense the 93d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Nor did his interest in this organization flag with the dispatch of the troops for the front, for he eagerly scanned the reports of their activities and was ready in his relief of those of their families who came to suffer through their absence. Besides his large personal donations to charitable purposes he served as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from its organization in 1869 to his death, and was an active member of the Sanitary Commission, frequently superintending the delivery of stores behind the battle line in person. It was characteristic of his relations with his employees that he felt a responsibility extending beyond the mere payment of their wages, and he built and maintained churches at both Elizabeth and Lebanon Furnaces. Several years before his death he presented his grandfather's house at the corner of Front and Pine streets to St. Peter's Church, of Philadelphia, with a substantial contribution for remodeling it to suit the needs of mission work. It was inevitable that he should be called to serve his fellows in public office, and in 1863-1864 he occupied a seat in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, later, in 1867-69, serving as State Senator.

For many years Mr. Coleman was president of the First National Bank of Lebanon, an institution that derived soundness of reputation from his prominent connection therewith. His life of fifty-three years was filled with effort splendidly directed and abundantly fruitful. Men who knew him in many of the various paths that he trod testified to the unselfishness of his service, to the high motives that actuated him at all times.

G. Dawson Coleman married, January 13, 1852, Deborah Brown, born August 15, 1832, daughter of William Brown, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Deborah (Norris) Brown. Those of their children who attained maturity are:

1. Deborah Norris; married Horace Brock.
2. Sarah, of whom further.
3. Fanny B.
4. Harriet Dawson; married Henry S. Glover, of New York.
5. B. Dawson.
6. Edward R.
7. Anne Caroline.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 54-55.)

(IV) SARAH COLEMAN was the daughter of George D. (G. Dawson) and Deborah (Brown) Coleman. She married Arthur Brock. (Brock VII.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 55.)

(The Hall Line).

In medieval documents, Atte Halle, Del Hall, and De Aula are the names found assumed to designate the hall or mansion in which they resided. The principal apartment in all old mansions was the hall, and in feudal times it was a petty court of justice as well as the scene of entertainment. The chief servitor when the lord was resident, or the tenant when he was non-resident, would naturally acquire such a surname, and hence its frequency.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) CHARLES HALL, of Somerset, Maryland, is first mentioned in that State as overseer in a will in 1665. His own will was dated June 9, 1695, and proved August 13, 1695. He married Alice, who died in 1724. Their children were:

1. Charles (2), of whom further.
2. Sarah; married James Curtis.
3. Alice; married John Roach.
4. Rachel; married Mr. Revell.
5. Mary; married Mr. Banister.

(J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. I, pp. 39, 101; Vol. II, p. 98; Vol. V, pp. 142, 164, 170, 176.)

(II) CHARLES (2) HALL, son of Charles and Alice Hall, was born in 1665, and died in 1709. His will was dated December 8, 1708, and was proved in Somerset County, Maryland, July 22, 1709. In his will he is called a planter. He seems to have had considerable estate, and plans that his sons, William and John, when fifteen years of age, should be sent to school. He married Martha Davis. Children:

1. Richard, born in 1694, died about 1777; married Mary.
2. Charles (3), of whom further.
3. William.
4. John.
5. Ayles (Alice).

(*Ibid.* F. A. Virkus: "Abridged Compendium of American Genealogy," Vol. III, p. 410.)

(III) CHARLES (3) HALL, son of Charles (2) and Martha (Davis) Hall, was born in Somerset County, Maryland, about 1696. His will was dated January 4, 1739-40, and was proved March 25 of the same year. In this will he names his wife and children. He leaves his entire estate to his wife, and at her death to his son, Ezekiel, at whose death it is to pass to the other son, Charles. The witnesses were William and Richard Hall, and Joshua Tull.

Charles (3) Hall married Esther Tull. They were the parents of:

1. Ezekiel.
2. Sinah.
3. Sarah.
4. Leah.
5. Charles (4), of whom further.

(J. B. Cotton: "Maryland Calendar of Wills," Vol. VI, p. 165; Vol. VIII, p. 72.)

(IV) CHARLES (4) HALL, son of Charles (3) and Esther (Tull) Hall, was born about 1730. As his father left all his estate to his wife, and Charles was only to get it after both his mother and elder brother died, it is probable that he left home to seek his fortune. It is, therefore, also probable that he went to Pennsylvania, where the next of his name is found. He might have had a son, Charles (5), as all records tend to prove that point.

(*Ibid.*, Vol. VIII, p. 72.)

(V) CHARLES (5) HALL, probably a grandson of Charles (3) and Esther (Tull) Hall, and son of Charles (4) Hall, was born in 1767-68. As early as 1791, perhaps earlier, the Friends held meetings at the house of Samuel Wallis, who owned what were known at that time as the Muncy Farms, comprising about seven

thousand acres, and constituting the centre of the Quaker settlement. This farm was later bought by Robert Coleman, and given as a gift to his daughter, Mrs. Charles Hall. Charles Hall studied law under his uncle, General Thomas Hartley, at York, Pennsylvania, and was admitted to the bar. He settled in Sunbury, and there began his law practice. Possessed of some means, and with a good law business in view, he was able to build a large residence, to which he brought his bride. From this house the couple dispensed splendid hospitality. In 1806, they were given the Muncy Farms as a gift. Charles Hall died January 14, 1821, while on a business trip to Philadelphia. His body was sent for burial to the family plot at Muncy Farms. After this his wife lived most of the time at the Farms, where she died.

Charles (5) Hall married Elizabeth Coleman, born in Lancaster, Pennsylvania, in 1778, and died August 5, 1858, daughter of Robert and Ann (Old) Coleman. They had twelve children; only two are named:

1. Robert Coleman, of whom further.
2. James, died in 1882; lived in Hall's Farms until 1868.

(J. F. Meginess: "Biographical Annals of West Branch, Susquehanna Valley," pp. 157-158-59, 335. J. F. Meginess: "Lycoming County," p. 69. Ellis & Evans: "History of Lancaster County, Pennsylvania," p. 304.)

(VI) ROBERT COLEMAN HALL, son of Charles (5) and Elizabeth (Coleman) Hall, was born at Muncy Farms, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania. He married Sarah Watts, daughter of David and Juliana (Miller) Watts. Her father was of Carlisle, Cumberland County, and was a distinguished member of the bar in both Cumberland and Northumberland counties. Her mother was the daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Miller, Second Pennsylvania Continental Line, member of the Cincinnati. Robert C. and Sarah (Watts) Coleman Hall had five children:

1. Julia Watts, of whom further.
2. Reginald.
3. Charles.
4. Thomas.
5. Elizabeth Coleman.

(W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III. Family data.)

(VII) JULIA WATTS HALL, daughter of Robert Coleman and Sarah (Watts) Hall, married John Penn Brock. (Brock VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Egert Line).

Before the Revolutionary War in America, there were three men of the name of Egert who came to this country from Germany. Adam Egert came on the ship "George Spencer," from Rotterdam, qualified September 26, 1749. George Michael Egert came on the "Snow Kettey," also from Rotterdam, October 16, 1752, and Johan Georg Egert came on the ship "Caroline." One of these men had a son, who was the American ancestor.

(Rupp: "30,000 Immigrants.")

(I) GEORGE EGERT, probably the son of one of the immigrants from Germany, was a tavernkeeper in Whitmarsh Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, in 1785. By the act of the Assembly of September 13, 1785, the freemen of the

neighboring towns were directed to hold their elections at his hostelry. Beginning in 1787, he began to buy property on North Third Street, near Callowhill Street, in the Northern Liberties, two of which contained brick kitchens, and in 1791 he moved to No. 222 North Third Street and continued his business as innkeeper in a three-story brick house. He dealt actively in real estate, purchasing lots in the Manor of Springetsbury from the Penn proprietors on the west side of Third Street. By 1800, he had removed to Lower Dublin Township, Philadelphia County, where he became a storekeeper in the village of Bustletown. He had retired from business by 1813 and returned to Philadelphia, living at No. 112 Tenth Street, and styled as "gentleman" in the "Directory" for that year. He died between March 15 and May 23, 1814.

George Egert married, probably in Montgomery or Bucks County, Pennsylvania, Margaret. His will mentions a stepson, Matthias Upman. Children:

1. George (2), of whom further.
2. Philip.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. V, p. 411. "Philadelphia County, Deed Book," D-18, p. 645; D-23, p. 443; D-27, pp. 363, 366; D-28, p. 286; D-36, p. 99. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County," p. 1144. "Philadelphia Directory," "Will Book 5," p. 265.)

(II) GEORGE (2) EGERT, son of George and Margaret Egert, was born, probably in Montgomery or Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1777, and died in Philadelphia, July 26, 1824. He lived on North Second Street, Philadelphia, and was a baker by trade. At the death of his father he came into possession of three houses and lots on South Tenth Street. In the year of his death he was an innkeeper.

George (2) Egert married, about 1798, Mary Kunckel. (Kunckel IV.) Their children, born in Philadelphia, were:

1. Catherine Eliza, of whom further.
2. Margaret Ann; married, October 19, 1828, Jacob K. Emerick.
3. Christian Kunckel, born August 15, 1809, probably died young.
4. Mary Christine, born June 11, 1812.
5. Sarah, born February 22, 1815.

("Philadelphia Directory," 1807, 1813, 1824. Board of Health records. "Will Book 5," p. 265. "St. John's German Lutheran Church Records.")

(III) CATHERINE ELIZA EGERT, daughter of George (2) and Mary (Kunckel) Egert, was born May 4, 1799. Her wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. Philip F. Meyer. She married John (4) Brock. (Brock V.)

("Pennsylvania Intelligencer," Bucks County.)

(The Kunckel Line).

Among the noted Germans of the name of Kunckel was Johann Kunckel, an able chemist and philosopher, born in Husum, a seaport of Prussia, in the Duchy of Schleswig, in 1630, and died in Stockholm, Sweden, in 1703. He was employed by the Elector of Saxony and the Elector of Brandenburg, and later by Charles XI, King of Sweden, where he was councillor of mines. He made important discoveries concerning phosphorus, and was the author of "Chemical Observations" and "The Art of Glass Making." The Historical Society of Pennsylvania has a letter of his in the Dreer Collection, dated June 21, 1683.

In the middle of the eighteenth century many of this same name came from Germany to America, sailing from Rotterdam. Among these men were Johannes Kunckel, who came on the "Patience"; Johan Christian Kunckel, who came on the "Chance"; Johannes, Heinrich and Johannes Kunckel, who came on the "Britannica," and Johannes Kunckel, who was on the "Minerva."

("Dreer Collection of Physicians and Surgeons MSS. Division of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania." "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. XVII, pp. 270, 475, 482, 485.)

(I) JOHN KUNCKEL was born probably in Germany, and died in the Northern Liberties, now Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, between the 24th and 31st of July, 1793. He was evidently a man of substance, as he bequeathed to his wife under his will his "estates in Europe and America." He was living in the Northern Liberties, East, as early as 1781, with a real estate valuation of £9,890, according to a tax notice sent him by the Penn proprietors. A map of Springetsbury Manor as divided by the jury, December 14, 1787, shows that he owned all the land on both sides of Callowhill Street between Third and Fourth streets. Kunkel Street, which divided his lands, was undoubtedly named for him. In his will his trade is given as "taylor," and his residence was on Second Street.

John Kunckel married Christina, who died about 1802. Their children were:

1. Christian; lived in Northern Liberties, where his estate is mentioned in 1783.
2. John, Jr., of whom further.

("Philadelphia County Will Book W," p. 416. "Administration Book K." Assessor's List, 1783. "Pennsylvania Physick Papers," Vol. IV, p. 279 (MSS. Division).)

(II) JOHN KUNCKEL (or KUNKEL), JR., son of John and Christina Kunkel, was born probably in Germany, and died in Northern Liberties shortly before December 6, 1798, when his will was proved. He was a merchant, and lived in his later years at No. 249 North Second Street. He also dealt actively in real estate in that region.

John Kunckel, Jr., married Mary, who married (second) a Mr. Close, and she is described as "gentlewoman." They were the parents of:

1. Philip Conrad; lived in Philadelphia.
2. John, died in 1805.
3. Christian, of whom further.
4. Sarah; married Mr. Tyson.
5. Maria; married Mr. Laird.

("Philadelphia County Will Book Y," p. 100; "Will Book 10," p. 428. "Philadelphia County Deed Book IC-23," p. 309. "Directory of Philadelphia," 1794.)

(III) CHRISTIAN KUNCKEL, son of John, Jr., and Mary Kunckel, was born about 1745, and died in Philadelphia, June 4, 1813, aged sixty-eight. He may have been the John Christian Kunckel who came on the ship "Chance" from Rotterdam in 1766, as his name appears as "Joh Christian Kunckel" in the record of the christening of his grandson, Christian Kunckel Egert, in 1809. He was a shop-keeper, and lived on North Second Street, near other members of his family. In his will, he stated that "all my children shall be educated and brought up out of the rent and

income of my whole estate until they arrive at proper age to learn a trade." Christian Kunckel married Catharina. Children:

1. Mary, of whom further.
2. Margaret; married, May 9, 1806, George Kugler, of Philadelphia.
3. John, born about 1785, died in October, 1813; lived in Northern Liberties.
4. Catherine; married August 12, 1813, Daniel Beideman, of Kensington.
5. Christina; married George W. Tryon.

(Board of Health records. St. John's Lutheran Church records. "Directory of Philadelphia," 1794. "Philadelphia County Will Book 5," p. 10; 8, p. 416; Deed Book, IC-27. "Poulson's Daily Advertiser.")

(IV) MARY KUNCKEL, daughter of Christian and Catharina Kunckel, married George (2) Egert. (Egert II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Kirk Line).

The North English and Lowland Scottish surname Kirk, Kirke, originated to designate a resident by a kirk, in the same way as Southern English Church. William atte Kirke is in the Close Rolls of the 19th year of Richard II (1395). Robertus del Kirke and Johannes de Kirke are in the Poll Tax of Yorkshire, A. D. 1379.

(Burke: "General Armory." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOHN KIRK, son of Godfrey Kirk, was born at Alfreton, in Derbyshire, England, August 14, 1660. He came to America in 1687 and settled in Upper Darby, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania. He married at the Darby Meeting, April, 1688, Joan Elliot, daughter of Peter Elliot. He died in October, 1705. She married (second) John Thomas, living in 1735. Children, born in Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania:

1. Anne, born in 1688-89; married Benjamin Peters.
2. Godfrey, born November 27, 1690; married Rachel Ellis.
3. John, born March 29, 1692; married Sarah Tyson.
4. Samuel, born November 11, 1693; died unmarried.
5. Mary, born February 17, 1694; married John Warner.
6. Elizabeth, born May 9, 1696; married John Twining.
7. Joseph, born September 1, 1697; married Ann Hood.
8. Sarah, born February 23, 1698; married Nathaniel Twining.
9. William, born October 31, 1700; married Elizabeth Rhoads.
10. Isaac, of whom further.
11. Thomas, born February 26, 1704; married Mary Shaw.

(W. W. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Second Edition, Vol. III, p. 551. M. S. Roberts: "Genealogy of Descendants of John Kirk of Derbyshire," p. 24.)

(II) ISAAC KIRK, son of John and Joan (Elliot) Kirk, was born in Darby, Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 23, 1703, and died in Buckingham Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1780. On arriving at manhood, he settled in Buckingham Township, where he made his first purchase of one hundred acres of land in 1729. He afterwards purchased considerable more land in that township.

Isaac Kirk married (first), December 9, 1730, Elizabeth Twining. (Twining V.) He married (second), November 9, 1746, Rachel (Fell) Kinsey, daughter

of Joseph and Elizabeth (Doyle) Fell, and widow of John Kinsey, of Buckingham, Pennsylvania. Children of first marriage, born at Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania:

1. Mary, born October 31, 1731, died October 21, 1735.
2. Isaac, born October 15, 1733, died January 25, 1756.
3. Stephen, of whom further.
4. Margaret, born March 23, 1739, died before 1781; married John Scarborough.
5. William, born January 2, 1741, died October 15, 1821; married, in 1765, Mary Malone.
6. Joseph, born April 10, 1743, died March 3, 1823; married, in 1795, Patience Doan.

Child of second marriage:

7. Thomas, born in 1748, died April 15, 1815; married (first), in 1781, Ocea Kinsey, who died in July, 1793; married (second), March 24, 1794, Mary Rice, daughter of John and Rachel (Worthington) Rice.

(M. S. Roberts: "Genealogy of Descendants of John Kirk of Derbyshire," pp. 24, 31, 46-47.)

(III) STEPHEN KIRK, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Twining) Kirk, was born at Buckingham, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 2, 1736, and died at Springfield, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1782. He married, February 13, 1760, Phebe Fell. (Fell III.) They were the parents of:

1. Isaac, born January 17, 1762, certificate from Richland, Pennsylvania, to Bush River, South Carolina.
2. Sarah, of whom further.
3. Jonas, born October 20, 1766; lived at Richland; lost record, 1804.
4. Hannah, born January 18, 1769, died October 19, 1841; married, as second wife, May 10, 1797, John Betts, son of Thomas and Sarah (Smith) Betts.
5. Benjamin, born June 26, 1771, died October 22, 1812; married Sarah Pryor, born July 20, 1773, died April 2, 1846, daughter of Joseph and Dorcas Pryor.
6. Elizabeth, born October 19, 1773, died January 11, 1849; married, January 21, 1798, John Price, born May 15, 1779, died November 2, 1828, son of Smith and Martha (Carver) Price; they lived at Gardenville.
7. Rachel, born February 6, 1776, died in Richland, unmarried.

(M. S. Roberts: "Genealogy of Descendants of John Kirk," pp. 68-69.)

(IV) SARAH KIRK, daughter of Stephen and Phebe (Fell) Kirk, was born in Springfield Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, February 3, 1764, and died there in Springtown village, October 6, 1802. She married John (3) Brock. (Brock IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Fell Line).

"By fryth and by fell" was a common medievalism, used a great deal in early poetry, equivalent to the classical "per sylvam, per campum." There is a difference between fryth and the fell, the fells meaning the mountains and pastures and open ground, the fryths betokening the woodlands. Sheep that graze on scanty pastures are called fell-sheep in Furness, and resulted in a widespread use of the surname Fell in this vicinity. The name is found in later records in many parts of England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOSEPH FELL was born in Longlands, in the parish of Rockdale, county of Cumberland, England, October 19, 1668. He came to America in 1704 with his wife and two sons, Joseph and Benjamin. For a short time they located in lower Bucks County, but in 1706 moved to Buckingham Township. Here Joseph Fell took up large tracts of land and became one of the most prominent men of that locality.

Joseph Fell married (first) at Longlands, England, in 1698, Bridget Wilson. He married (second) Elizabeth Doyle, daughter of Edward and Rebecca (Dungan) Doyle. Among the children of his first marriage was Benjamin, of whom further.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, p. 1168.)

(II) BENJAMIN FELL, son of Joseph and Bridget (Wilson) Fell, was born at Longlands, Cumberland County, England, November 1, 1703. In 1704, he came to America with his parents and his older brother, Joseph. When he married, his father gave him a tract of land in Buckingham Township, on which he lived until his death, September 12, 1758. He married, August 27, 1728, Hannah Scarborough. (Scarborough III-B.) Among his eleven children was Phebe, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) PHEBE FELL, daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Scarborough) Fell, was born in Solebury, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 27, 1736. She married Stephen Kirk. (Kirk III.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Twining Line).

Twining is an Anglo-Saxon surname meaning "two meadows," and is likewise a place name, for the family was seated in Gloucestershire, England, where, on the River Avon, a few miles from Tewksbury, there is a village of that name. In this parish is found the Twining Manor, the home of the Twinings of Twining, which dates back to the time of Edward I. The name is found in many parts of England as well as in Wales, Scotland, and in America.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) WILLIAM TWINING came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony about 1640, where he became a freeholder at Yarmouth, Massachusetts, in 1643, and in that year was listed among those able to bear arms. In 1645, he served against the Narragansetts. Soon after this he removed to Nauset, now Eastham, Barnstable County, where he was elected constable, June 5, 1651. On May 13, 1654, he was granted two acres of meadow, "lying at the head of Great Namshaket." The records show that several parcels of land were granted to him at Rock Harbor, Poche, and other localities on the Cape. In 1655, he was a freeman at Eastham, Massachusetts.

William Twining married (first) in England, and his wife died before 1652. He married (second) Anne Doane, who is thought to have been a sister of Deacon John Doane. She died February 27, 1680, and William Twining died April 15, 1659. Children:

1. William, Jr., of whom further.

2. Stephen.
3. Isabel; married Francis Baker.

("Genealogical and Family History of the State of Connecticut," Vol. II, p. 983.)

(II) WILLIAM TWINING, JR., son of William Twining, was probably born in England. He died in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, November 4, 1703. As early as 1677 he was a deacon of the Eastham church. He owned land at Easton Harbor, and had an interest in drift-whales at the end of the Cape. The last occurrence of his name in Eastham records is in 1695, when he and his son William were enumerated among the freemen. Shortly before this date he had been converted to the religious beliefs of the Friends, and had become a member of the society. In order to follow his religion in peace and to enjoy the liberty of conscience which the Puritan authorities of New England denied him, William Twining, Jr., and his son, Stephen, went to Pennsylvania, where they located at Newton. His name first appears on the records there in 1699 in a discussion against selling rum or strong drink to the Indians. His will was found in the registrar's office at Philadelphia in 1885, after having been lost for one hundred and eighty years.

William Twining, Jr., married, in Eastham, Elizabeth Deane, daughter of Stephen and Elizabeth (Ring) Deane. Their children were:

1. Eliza.
2. Annie; married, October 3, 1672, Thomas Bills.
3. Susanna, born February 25, 1654, died young.
4. Joanna, born May 30, 1657; married Thomas.
5. Mehitable.
6. Stephen, of whom further.
7. William.

(*Ibid.* John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1168-⁶⁷~~69~~.)

(III) STEPHEN TWINING, son of William, Jr., and Elizabeth (Deane) Twining, was born at Eastham, Massachusetts, February 6, 1659, and died at Newton, Pennsylvania, February 18, 1720. About 1695, he and his father moved to Pennsylvania, and owned eight hundred acres of land in Bucks County, besides considerable property in his native town. He was appointed overseer and elder in the Society of Friends, May 7, 1713, and April 12, 1715. He was a leading member of the society, and their meetings were held in his house.

Stephen Twining married, at Eastham, Abigail Young, daughter of John and Abigail Young, of Eastham. They were the parents of:

1. Stephen (2), of whom further.
2. Eleazer, born November 26, 1686, died December 17, 1716.
3. Nathaniel, born March 27, 1689; married Joan Penquite.
4. Mercy, born September 8, 1690; married, July 10, 1713, Joseph Lupton.
5. John, born March 5, 1692, died August 21, 1775; married Elizabeth Kirk.
6. Rachel; married John Penquite.
7. Joseph, born March 8, 1696, died September 12, 1719.
8. David, died July 23, 1711.
9. William, died December 9, 1716.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) STEPHEN (2) TWINING, son of Stephen and Abigail (Young) Twining, was born December 30, 1684. As a young boy he came to Pennsylvania with his father and settled there. He married Margaret Mitchell, born at Marsden Lanes, Lancashire, England, in 1686, and died at Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, July 9, 1784. She was the daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Foulds) Mitchell, who were married at the house of Stephen Saeger, Marsden Lanes, under the auspices of the Marsden Monthly Meeting of Friends, May 6, 1675, sailing for Pennsylvania after they received a certificate to Friends in America, on February 16, 1698-99. They sailed on the "Britannica," with their three children, Richard, Henry, and Margaret, arriving in America on August 25, 1699. The father, Henry Mitchell, died on the way; his wife, Elizabeth, died October 10, 1699. Stephen (2) Twining and his wife had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) ELIZABETH TWINING, daughter of Stephen (2) and Margaret (Mitchell) Twining, was born in Newtown, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1712, and died in 1744. She married Isaac Kirk. (Kirk II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Jenkins Line).

The prevalence of Jenkins as a surname throughout most parts of Wales is due mainly to the great Flemish immigration into Pembrokeshire, Jan being the common Flemish and Dutch form of John. Jenkins is the "son of Jenkin or Jankin." Walter Jankins is on the Hundred Rolls of 1273. This is an old Welsh family from Tenby, Pembrokeshire. Whether the line under search is connected with the Jenkin Jenkins family is not ascertained. Doubtless they were of the original stock.

(Harrison: Surnames of the United Kingdom." T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 679.)

(I) WILLIAM JENKINS died in Abington, Pennsylvania, in 1712. His will was dated 11th-12th mo., 1711, and proved August 16, 1712. He came from Tenby, Pembrokeshire, Wales, about 1686, and settled in Haverford, Pennsylvania, 25-12th mo., 1697-98. He is recorded in Philadelphia Monthly Meeting seeking funds for meetinghouse for the Cheltenham Society of Friends, and 5-10th mo., 1687, his name appears among Friends of Schuylkill meetings. He is appointed to attend a meeting 1688, and called "from Harford." On June 16, 1698, William Jenkins purchased four hundred and thirty-seven acres of John Barnes, and probably he built thereon his dwelling house. The plantation, bequeathed to his wife Elizabeth, was called "Spring Head."

William Jenkins married Elizabeth. Their children were:

1. Stephen, of whom further.
2. Margaret; married Mr. Paschall.

("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. II, pp. 126, 135; Vol. VI, pp. 227, 291. T. S. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 679.)

(II) STEPHEN JENKINS was the son of William and Elizabeth Jenkins. Among the inhabitants of Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1734, living at Abington, were Stephen Jenkins and his son, Phineas. Stephen had two hundred fifty acres;

his son, Phineas, one hundred acres. Mortgage records, February 12, 1723-24, as two hundred acres of Stephen Jenkins, yeoman of Abington Township, bounded by Susquehannah Road and lands of Malachi Jones and Rice Peters, second date July 26, 1731. Stephen Jenkins' property was on the York Road about one-half mile north of Jenkintown. Its buildings were burned in 1717, and the family had to be supplied with corn from other Quakers that year.

Stephen Jenkins married, 14-2d mo., 1704, Abigail Pemberton, born in 1685, died 22-9th mo., 1750, daughter of Phineas Pemberton, of Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. She was a minister of Friends. Children:

1. Phineas, of whom further.
2. Charles, will dated January 14, 1767; called "inn-keeper"; married, about 1739, Mary Gray.
3. (Possibly) William.
4. (Possibly) Jesse.

("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. I, p. 166; Vol. IX, p. 50. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," pp. 678, 679.)

(III) PHINEAS JENKINS was the son of Stephen and Abigail (Pemberton) Jenkins. He had a tract of land at Abington, Pennsylvania, of one hundred acres, in 1734. He is mentioned in the assessor's lists as late as 1780. In the lists were also Jesse Jenkins, Lydia, a widow, and William Jenkins, "gentleman," holding one hundred and seventy-three acres of land. They may have been children of Phineas or his brothers and sister-in-law. Phineas Jenkins married Mary Roberts, and their child was Sarah, of whom further.

("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. I, p. 166. T. W. Bean: "History of Montgomery County, Pennsylvania," p. 679. Family data.)

(IV) SARAH JENKINS, daughter of Phineas and Mary (Roberts) Jenkins, was born at Jenkintown, Abington Township, Pennsylvania, September 6, 1731 (old style, 7 mo. 6, 1731). She married John (2) Brock. (Brock III.)

("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. II, p. 62.)

(The Scarborough Line).

This is a name long known in Yorkshire, England, doubtless taken from a locality. An old Norman fortress, Scarborough Castle, is built on a rocky promontory of the rugged Yorkshire coast, and at its base is the modern town of Scarborough, where families bearing the name still reside. Just how John Scarbrough, American ancestor, was connected with the old Yorkshire line is not known, as representatives had spread into various parts of England. A Charles Scarborough was physician to King Charles I.

In New England and in Virginia the name Scarborough is found among early settlers. The Virginia line, from a County Norfolk family, was evidently of great importance in Colonial affairs about 1632, when one Captain Edmund Scarbrough was a burgess and justice. His eldest son, it is conjectured, was Sir Charles Scarburgh, above-mentioned physician to the King, and another son, Colonel Edmund Scarburgh, known as "Conjurer" Scarburgh, was a commanding figure of his time in Accomac County, Virginia. He drove the Quakers out of that county in order

to enlarge his Virginia boundaries, when commissioned by Philip Calvert to assist in surveying the boundaries between Virginia and Maryland. There is a possibility that he was connected with the New England line, as he was a ship owner and salt trader, carrying on business with New England as well as other parts. Whether his family in London was at all connected with the Pennsylvania Quaker, John Scarbrough, of London, is not known, but both families lived in London and doubtless came from the original Yorkshire stock.

(W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 175-76. J. C. Wise: "Colonel John Wise of England," pp. 34-40.)

(I) JOHN SCARBROUGH or SCARBOROUGH, of St. Sepulchre's Parish, London, England, was born in England, about 1646. He died in England 5 mo. 21, 1706, aged sixty years, after living a short time in America. John Scarborough, by trade a blacksmith and coachmaker, was a member of the Peel Monthly Meeting of Friends, who worshipped in Peel Court, near No. 65 John Street, in London. His name appeared on records there 10 mo. 26, 1677. Until about 1800 the name was written Scarbrough by this family. On 7 mo. 4, 1682, John Scarbrough bought land of William Penn, two hundred and fifty acres in Pennsylvania, and came soon after with his son John to settle there, leaving his wife in England. His tract was laid out in Middletown Township, near the present Langhorne, Pennsylvania. Leaving his son John there in care of the Friends, he returned to England, in 1684, for his wife, but she refused to come to America (not being of the Friends' faith), so John Scarborough remained in England, executing to his son John, Jr., in 1696, power-of-attorney to convey his lands in Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

(W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 176.)

(II) JOHN SCARBOROUGH, JR., son of John Scarborough, was born in England, about 1667, and died in Solebury, Pennsylvania, 1 mo. 27, 1727. It is probable that John Scarborough, Jr., lived from 1684 to 1689 in more than one place. Tradition says that he was interested in the Indians, and possibly lived among them, learning their language, and serving them as interpreter at treaties. From 1684, when his father returned to England, until 1689, records of him do not appear, thus substantiating this tradition. In 1689, he appears as an active member of the Friends Middletown Meeting. About 1700, John Scarborough, Jr., sold his father's tract in Middletown and bought five hundred and ten acres in Solebury, exchanging later for the adjoining eight hundred and twenty acres. He was said to be the first white man to settle in the Buckingham-Solebury Valley. At his recommendation, 6 mo. 5, 1702, together with that of John Bye, a meeting at Buckingham was set apart apparently by the Falls Monthly Meeting. The Friends record John Scarborough, Jr., as a minister and an elder. He was one of the commissioners appointed, in 1711, by the "Pennsylvania Assembly to lay out the York Road from Reading's Ferry to Philadelphia."

John Scarborough married, about 1690, Mary, at the Middletown Friends Meeting. Children, born in Middletown, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania:

1. William, born 10 mo. 30, 1691, died 4 mo., 1727.

2. Sarah, born 2 mo. 4, 1694, died 3 mo. 4, 1748; married (first), 9 mo. 28, 1710, George Haworth, who died in 1730; married (second), in 1731, Matthew Hail. (Brock IV.)
3. Mary, born 8 mo. 8, 1695; married 10 mo., 1712, Samuel Pickering.
4. Susannah, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth; married 10 mo. 29, 1719, John Fisher.
6. Hannah, of whom further.
7. John, died 5 mo. 5, 1769; was a Friends' minister in New Jersey, Virginia, and North Carolina; married, in 1731, Jane Margerum.
8. Robert; married Elizabeth and removed to Virginia.

(W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, pp. 176-78. "Memoirs of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, p. 296. "Pennsylvania Archives," Vol. IX.)

(III-A) SUSANNAH SCARBOROUGH, daughter of John, Jr., and Mary Scarborough, was born in Middletown, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 5 mo. 19, 1697, and died before 1727. She married Richard Brock. (Brock II.)

(W. H. Davis: "History of Bucks County, Pennsylvania," Vol. III, p. 177.)

(III-B) HANNAH SCARBOROUGH, daughter of John, Jr., and Mary Scarborough, was born in Middletown, Solebury Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, 8 mo. 31, 1704, and died 2 mo. 21, 1743. She married Benjamin Fell. (Fell II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Rowden Line).

Rowden, Rawden or Roden are place names, there being parishes of the latter name in Leicester and Hereford. Rawden is taken from the Old English, meaning a "roe-hill." There is an estate by this name in the parish of Guiseley, County York, and is said to have been the original seat of this ancient family, which is traced to Thor de Rawdon, whose son Serlo lived in the reign of Stephen. As the surname Rowden is so seldom found, it is not known just where the family had originally settled, though they lived for some time in Lancashire, England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ELIZABETH ROWDEN was the wife of Mr. Rowden, of whom nothing is known. She married (second) Dr. Thomas Wynne, who was born in the parish of Yskeiviog, near Cairwys, in Flintshire, North Wales, in 1627. His first wife died in 1670, and Elizabeth (Rowden) Wynne died in 1676. He married (third) Elizabeth Maud, of Rainhill, Lancashire, England, July 20, 1676, at the Hardshaw Monthly Meeting, Lancashire. In 1682, Dr. Thomas Wynne, with his wife and his step-daughter, moved to the Province of Pennsylvania with William Penn, in the good ship "Welcome." He was the speaker of the First Assembly of Pennsylvania. Elizabeth Rowden and her husband had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

(Glenn: "Merion," pp. 263-64, 268, 269. Richard Y. Cook: "The Wynne Family.")

(II) ELIZABETH ROWDEN, daughter of Mr. and Elizabeth (Rowden) Wynne, married (first) John Brock. (Brock I.) She married (second) Richard Eyre, of the County of Burlington, West Jersey.

(John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1163-65. "Pennsylvania Archives, Second Series," Vol. IX, p. 204.)

du Pont

Prominent among the members of the distinguished du Pont family—distinguished in all walks of American life—was the late Victor du Pont, Jr., descended from many Colonial families in America. The lineage of the famous du Pont family may be traced back to the early sixteenth century in France.

(I) JEHAN DU PONT, the youngest of three brothers, Charles, Pierre and Jehan du Pont, staunch Huguenots, living in Rouen, was the common ancestor of the du Ponts of South Carolina, the du Ponts de Nemours or Delaware du Ponts, and the Holland du Ponts. He was of the parish of St. Eloi, Rouen, France, born in 1538 and died in that city, August 15, 1604. He was a member of the Huguenot Church of Rouen.

Jehan du Pont married Guillemme Briere, and among their children was Abraham, of whom further.

(W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. I, pp. 73, 74.)

(II) ABRAHAM DU PONT, son of Jehan and Guillemme (Briere) du Pont, was born in 1567 and died July 7, 1640. He was a prominent Huguenot of Rouen, France. On the 19th of April, 1627, he bought a house in Rouen at the corner of the Rue des Bons Enfants and the Rue Ecuyers, and on the 24th of July, 1628, another house adjoining the first. In the purchase deeds he is styled "honorable man, burgher of Rouen, merchant residing in the parish of St. Pierre l'Honoré."

Abraham du Pont married (first), December 20, 1600, Marie Auber, who was born in 1578 and died September 22, 1626; he married (second), in April, 1627, Marie Cossart, who was baptized at Rouen, August 5, 1597, and died there December 2, 1648. All his children were of the second marriage and included Jean (1), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 75, 76.)

(III) JEAN (1) DU PONT, son of Abraham and Marie (Cossart) du Pont, was born in Rouen in 1631 and died there between 1702 and 1708. He was one of the sixteen prominent members of the Huguenot Church, who, with their pastor, Lucas Jansse (Jean (1) du Pont's brother-in-law), were imprisoned April 7, 1672, by decree of the court of Rouen on account of their steadfast Protestantism.

Jean (1) du Pont married, September 17, 1656, Marie du Busc, who was baptized in Rouen, June 6, 1632, and died there, March 5, 1676. They were the parents of six children, among whom was Jean (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 76, 77.)

(IV) JEAN (2) DU PONT, son of Jean (1) and Marie (du Busc) du Pont, was born in Rouen, September 16, 1662, and died in 1731. In addition to the two Rouen houses, he left a property in the village of Fontaine-sous-Preaux, about two

DU PONT.

Arms—Azure, an Ionic column argent, the base vert.

Crest—A helmet affrontée.

Motto—*Rectitudine sto.*

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

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(II) Pierre (1630-1690), son of Abraham and Marie (Cossart) du Pont, was born in Rouen and died there between 1702 and 1708. He was one of the prominent members of the Huguenot Church, who, with their pastor, Lucas Jumeau (Jean (1) du Pont's brother-in-law), were imprisoned April 7, 1672, by decree of the king of Rouen on account of their steadfast Protestantism.

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(Ibid., pp. 73, 74.)

(IV) Jean (2) du Pont, son of Jean (1) and Marie (du Busc) du Pont, was born in Rouen, August 5, 1656, and died in 1731. In addition to his children, he had a son, Victor du Pont, who was born in France and died in France.



du Pont

leagues from Rouen, and "La Robinette," another and larger property in the same neighborhood.

Jean (2) du Pont married Marie de la Porte, who was born in 1674 and died at "La Robinette," April 6, 1759. She died from injuries resulting from a fall while riding horseback at the age of eighty-five years. Among their children was Samuel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 78.)

(V) SAMUEL DU PONT, son of Jean (2) and Marie (de la Porte) du Pont, was born in Rouen, April 19, 1708, and died while on a visit to Paris, June 7, 1775. He established himself in Paris, retired from business in 1774 and returned to his native city.

Samuel du Pont married, in the Walloon Garrison Church at Tournay in the Netherlands, having left French territory so that the ceremony could be performed by a Protestant clergyman, May 19, 1737, Anne-Alexandrine de Montchanin, born at Brinon-les-Allemands, January 2, 1720, died at Paris, July 21, 1758. Among their children was Pierre Samuel, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, p. 79.)

(The Family in America).

(I) PIERRE SAMUEL DU PONT DE NEMOURS, only son of Samuel and Anne-Alexandrine (de Montchanin) du Pont, was born in Paris, France, December 14, 1739, and died at the Eleutherian Mills, Delaware, August 7, 1817. The celebrated Quesnay undertook his instruction in political economy. He proved to be one of Quesnay's ablest and most effective disciples, became a prominent figure in the struggle for the reformation of economic and governmental conditions in France, and numbered among his friends and intimates such men as Turgot and the elder Mirabeau. In 1767 he published the "Physiocratie," a compendium of Quesnay's system, and in 1778 he became editor of the "Ephemerides du Citoyen," the organ of the economists. His advanced views brought him into disfavor with the government, and the Abbé Terray dismissed him from the public service. By this time, however, he had attained widespread reputation. The Kings of Poland and Sweden and the Margrave of Baden had especially commended his views. In 1774, by the invitation of King Stanislaus Augustus, he went to Poland to organize a system of national education. In the same year Pierre Samuel du Pont returned home and became inspector-general of commerce. Few men of the period were more influential or held in higher esteem, and he was called "the right arm of Turgot." Because of his opposition to the Jacobins, he was imprisoned by them and his property destroyed. In 1799, owing to the still disturbed conditions, which seemed especially dangerous for him, and the total loss of his fortune, he emigrated with his family to America. Returning to France in 1802, he was largely instrumental in promoting the treaty of 1803 by which Louisiana was sold to the United States. Although he declined to hold office under Napoleon, he was honored by election as president of the Paris Chamber of Commerce. During the "Hundred Days," he again left France, this time permanently, and joined his sons at the Eleutherian Mills near Wilmington, Delaware, where the remainder of his life was spent.

Pierre Samuel du Pont married (first), January 26, 1766, Nicole-Charlotte Marie-Louise Le Dée de Roccourt, who was born May 4, 1743, daughter of Charles Jacques Le Dée de Roccourt and his wife, Marie Louise de Thoury de la Corderie. He married (second) Marie Françoise Robin, widow of the celebrated traveler and administrator, Pierre Poivre. By his first marriage, Pierre Samuel du Pont had Victor Marie, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 80-82.)

(II) VICTOR MARIE DU PONT DE NEMOURS, eldest son of Pierre Samuel du Pont de Nemours and Nicole-Charlotte Marie-Louise Le Dée de Roccourt, was born in Paris, France, October 1, 1767, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, January 30, 1827. For two years before 1787 he was engaged in collecting for the government commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural statistics from all parts of France. From 1787 to 1789 he was attaché of the French legation in the United States and, upon his return to his native land, when the Revolution broke out, he became aide-de-camp to Lafayette, then commanding the National Guard. In later years he became acting French consul for North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and consul at Charleston, South Carolina. Upon his return to France he left the diplomatic service, deciding to cast his fortunes with his father and brother in making this country their future home. He arrived at Newport, Rhode Island, January 1, 1800, and with other members of the family founded the house of Du Pont de Nemours, Fils, et Cie, at New York, a banking and commission house. It was maintained successfully until 1805, when it was forced into failure by the refusal of Napoleon, on account of personal animosity to du Pont de Nemours, to repay advances that the du Ponts had made to a disabled French squadron which had arrived in New York in distress. Victor Marie du Pont then established a cloth manufactory near Wilmington, Delaware, and there passed the remainder of his life.

Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours married, April 9, 1794, Gabrielle Josephine de la Fite de Pelleport, who was born at the Chateau Servizy, Stenay, France, March 20, 1770, and died at Louviers, near Wilmington, Delaware, November 6, 1837. Among their children was Charles Irénée, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 82-84.)

(III) CHARLES IRÉNÉE DU PONT, eldest son of Victor Marie du Pont de Nemours and Gabrielle Josephine de la Fite de Pelleporte, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, March 29, 1797, and died at Louviers, Delaware, January 31, 1869. He was associated with his father in the manufacture of cloth and subsequently succeeded him as head of the business. He was a member of the Delaware Legislature, president of the Farmers' Bank of Wilmington, one of the incorporators of the Delaware Railroad, and for many years director of the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad.

Charles Irénée du Pont married (first), October 6, 1824, Dorcas Montgomery Van Dyke. (Van Dyke VIII.) He married (second), May 11, 1841, Ann Ridgely, of Dover, Delaware. Among the children of the first marriage was Victor, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 87, 88.)



Victor Du Pont Jr

(IV) VICTOR DU PONT, eldest son of Charles Irénée and Dorcas Montgomery (Van Dyke) du Pont, was born at the country seat of his father at Louviers, Delaware, May 11, 1828, and died May 13, 1888. He was admitted to the bar in 1849, established himself in Wilmington and there enjoyed the largest and most lucrative practice of any member of that bar. He declined the governorship of Delaware and the office of United States Senator, when his consent would have been equivalent to an election to those positions; and he would accept no political place except, on several occasions, the honorary ones of presidential elector, visitor to West Point, and similar positions. Under his presidency the Union National Bank of Wilmington became the leading financial institution in that city.

Victor du Pont married, in October, 1851, Alice Hounsfield, who was born December 7, 1833, and died February 17, 1904, daughter of Thomas and Mary Augusta (Lammot) Hounsfield. To them there were born ten children:

1. Victor, Jr., of whom further.
2. Mary Lammot.
3. Ethel.
4. Charles Irénée.
5. Samuel Francis.
6. Alice.
7. Samuel Francis, named for his older brother, who died in infancy.
8. Greta.
9. Sophie.
10. Renée.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 94-96).

(V) VICTOR DU PONT, JR., eldest son and child of Victor du Pont and Alice (Hounsfield) du Pont, was born at Wilmington, Delaware, June 30, 1852. He was graduated from the Polytechnic College of the State of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, where he specialized in civil and mining engineering. He practiced his profession for two years and for a time was employed on the Berks County branch of the Reading Railroad. Following this period he removed to Louisville, Kentucky, where he engaged in the manufacture of newsprint paper for some time. He returned to Wilmington in 1896 and identified himself with the world-famous powder industry owned by the du Pont family. In 1904 he was elected a vice-president and a director of E. I. du Pont de Nemours and Company, of which corporation another member of the du Pont family, T. Coleman du Pont, was at that time president. Mr. du Pont was intensely honest and intellectual, and in the strictest sense of the term was not a business man. In his politics, he was of the old Democratic school. He was a member of the Loyal Legion of the United States and of the Society of Colonial Wars. He had one of the most valuable stamp collections in the United States.

Victor du Pont, Jr., married, February 4, 1880, Josephine Anderson, a daughter of Joseph and Emma (Neil) Anderson. They were the parents of an only child:

1. Victor (4), born February 19, 1882. He married, June 2, 1906, Elizabeth Tybout Everett, a daughter of Charles Dundas and Emily (Tybout) Everett. Mrs. Victor (4) du Pont is a granddaughter of Brigadier-General Charles Everett, a native of Boston, Massachusetts, and Harriet (Dundas) Everett, a daughter of William H. and Mary

Young (Hesseliuss) Dundas, of Washington, District of Columbia. Mrs. du Pont's paternal great-grandparents were Charles and Elizabeth (Boyle) Everett. Emily (Tybout) Everett, the mother of Mrs. Victor (4) du Pont, was the daughter of George Zebulon Tybout, of "Bellevue," Delaware, whose family has been established in that State for practically two centuries. Victor (4) and Elizabeth Tybout (Everett) du Pont have three children: i. Victor (5), born September 15, 1911. ii. Emily Tybout, born April 17, 1913. iii. Charles Everett, born March 22, 1916.

The death of Victor du Pont, Jr., which occurred June 14, 1911, at his country home, "Farfields," Delaware, was deeply and sincerely mourned by all classes of the Wilmington community. In all relations of life he was admirable and generally beloved.

(Family data.)

(The Van Dyke Line).

(I) THOMAS JANSE VAN DYCK, progenitor of the family in America, was born about 1580 and died in Brooklyn, New York, about 1665. He and his wife were enrolled as members of the Reformed Dutch Church in Brooklyn in 1661.

Thomas Janse Van Dyck married Sytie Dirks. Children:

1. Nicholas (or Claes) Thomas, married (first), April 20, 1689, Tryntje Rinnerse Arends; (second), June 4, 1692, Fransyntie Hendricks.
2. Hendrick Thomasse, married, September 7, 1679, Neeltje Adriaens, widow of Jan Lauwrensz.
3. Jan Thomasse, of whom further.

(William B. Aitken: "Distinguished Families of America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," p. 174. Rev. Theodore W. Welles: "Ancestral Tablets," p. 301. T. Bergen: "Early Settlers of Kings County, New York," pp. 334-37.)

(II) JAN THOMASSE VAN DYCK, son of Thomas Janse and Sytie (Dirks) Van Dyck, was born in Amsterdam, Holland, in 1605 and died at New Utrecht, Long Island, about September, 1673. He was accompanied to New Netherlands in 1652 by his second wife, Tryntje, and six children. He was one of the founders of New Utrecht, January 16, 1657, where Director-General Peter Stuyvesant had permitted the establishment of a town comprising about 1,000 acres divided into farms of fifty acres each. Active in the affairs of the Colony from the beginning, Jan Thomasse Van Dyck soon received honors and appointments under its government. On October 2, 1659, he was appointed sergeant by the Director-General and Council at Fort Amsterdam, "to keep watch—the people to acknowledge and obey him." He was for many years a magistrate of Fort Orange and New Utrecht, and was appointed, on August 18, 1673, by Governor Colve, one of the Schepens (or judges). He died soon after.

Jan Thomasse Van Dyck married (first), in Holland, a wife whose name is not recorded. She died in Holland. He married (second) Tryntje Achias or Haegen, who was born in Holland and came to America from Kamerik, Utrecht, Holland. By his first wife he is supposed to have had Thomas Janse, of whom further.

(William B. Aitken: "Distinguished Families of America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," pp. 177, 178, 185, 187, 209. Zella Armstrong: "Notable Southern Families." "Documentary History of New York," Vol. II, pp. 577, 659. T. A. Bergen: "Early Settlers of Kings County, New York," pp. 333, 336. Rev. Theodore W. Welles: "Ancestral Tablets," pp. 302, 329. "Book of Wills, Trenton, New Jersey," Liber C, p. 12.)

(III) THOMAS JANSE VAN DYKE, son of Jan Thomasse Van Dyck, left Holland with his father and sailed from Amsterdam, Holland, to New Amsterdam, early in 1652, aged about twenty years. He settled in New Utrecht, where he remained until 1677, when he sold his farm to Rutgert Joosten Van Brunt and removed to another in Brooklyn, selling this one in 1695 to Woughter Van Pelt.

Thomas Janse Van Dyke married Maritje Andriessen and had Nicholas Thomas, of whom further.

(William B. Aitken: "Distinguished Families of America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," p. 178.)

(IV) NICHOLAS THOMAS VAN DYKE, son of Thomas Janse and Maritje (Andriessen) Van Dyke, settled on his farm at Gowanus, Brooklyn, but in 1703 went to Somerset County, New Jersey. It is thought that he lived again on his farm in Brooklyn, for in 1715 he was a private in Captain Aersin's company of Kings County Militia. The charter given to the inhabitants of Breucklen by Governor Dongan, dated May 3, 1686, gives the names of the inhabitants with period of residence in America for each. Among the names are found Claes (Nicholas) Thomas Van Dyke, native, and Achias Janse Van Dyke, thirty-six years. Nicholas Thomas Van Dyke removed to New Castle County, Delaware, in 1724 and sold his two hundred-acre farm in Brooklyn to Joseph Hagemon.

Nicholas Thomas Van Dyke married (first), April 1, 1689, Tryntje Rinerse Arends, daughter of Rinier Arends, of Flatbush, Long Island. He married (second), June 4, 1692, Fransyntie Hendricks, of Flatbush. Children, all except the first, of the second marriage:

1. Tryntje, baptized August 4, 1690.
2. Thomas, born April 11, 1693.
3. Geesje, born October 4, 1694.
4. Maria, born July 3, 1696.
5. Henricus, born May 3, 1698.
6. Johannes, born March 22, 1700.
7. Abraham, born January 22, 1702.
8. Antje, born July 5, 1704.
9. Nicholas (1), of whom further.
10. Hendrick, born February 10, 1709.
11. Margrietje, born January 11, 1711.
12. Daniel, born November 3, 1713.
13. Neeltje Claessen.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 178, 179. T. G. Bergen: "Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York," p. 334. H. R. Stiles: "A History of the City of Brooklyn, Albany, New York," pp. 53, 203.)

(V) NICHOLAS (1) VAN DYKE, son of Nicholas Thomas and Fransyntie (Hendricks) Van Dyke, was born according to Bergen's "Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County," January 6, 1706, and baptized, according to Aitken's "Distinguished Families," April 5, 1708. References seem to differ as to his marriage, one authority giving Lytie Dirks as the name of his wife, and another giving Rachel De Allee.

Nicholas (1) Van Dyke was the father of Hon. Nicholas (2), of whom further.

(William B. Aitken: "Distinguished Families in America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," p. 179. T. G. Bergen: "Register of the Early Settlers of Kings County, Long Island, New York," p. 334.)

(VI) HON. NICHOLAS (2) VAN DYKE, son of Nicholas (1) Van Dyke, was born in New Castle County, Delaware, September 25, 1738, and died February 19, 1789. He studied law, gained eminence in his profession and was a signer of the Articles of Confederation. In 1774 he was a member of the Committee of Correspondence and in 1776 deputy to the convention. During the Revolutionary War he was major of militia in New Castle County, Delaware. From 1777 to February 1, 1783, he was a member of the Continental Congress and at the end of this period became Governor of the Colony of Delaware, his service in this capacity dating from February 8, 1783, to October 27, 1786.

Hon. Nicholas (2) Van Dyke was the father of Hon. Nicholas (3), of whom further.

(William B. Aitken: "Distinguished Families in America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," pp. 179-80. J. M. Runk: "Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware," p. 67.)

(VII) HON. NICHOLAS (3) VAN DYKE, son of Hon. Nicholas (2) Van Dyke, was born December 20, 1769, and died March 21, 1826. He was graduated from Princeton College in 1788 and was admitted to the Bar of Delaware in 1792. He was an able and eloquent lawyer. In 1799 he was elected to the Legislature and later became a member of the United States Congress, serving from 1807 to 1811. In 1815 he was a member of the Delaware Senate and from 1817 to 1826 was United States Senator from Delaware.

Hon. Nicholas (3) Van Dyke married Mary Van Leuvenigh and had Dorcas Montgomery, of whom further.

(William B. Aitken: "Distinguished Families in America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," pp. 180-82. J. M. Runk: "Biographical and Genealogical History of the State of Delaware," p. 67. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," pp. 87, 110.)

(VIII) DORCAS MONTGOMERY VAN DYKE, daughter of Hon. Nicholas (3) and Mary (Van Leuvenigh) Van Dyke, died in 1838. She married Charles Irénée du Pont. (du Pont—American Line—III.)

(William B. Aitken: "Distinguished Families in America Descended from Wilhelmus Beekman and Jan Thomasse Van Dyke," p. 180. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," p. 87.)



Linthicum

There are men whose memories will ever remain clear and bright in the minds of those who loved them; men of whom we cannot say, "They are dead"; for their lives still grow in their influence upon the hearts of those who cherish the precious heritage bequeathed to them. Such a man was the late Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, Representative in Congress and chairman of the House committee on foreign affairs, who was returned by his constituency, the Fourth Maryland Congressional District, for eleven consecutive sessions and served for twenty-two years continuously. Therefore, this well-known lawyer and business leader of Baltimore might well have been called a veteran of the House. By his colleagues and fellow-members he was highly regarded, irrespective of party affiliations, for his proved loyalty, efficiency and all-round ability, both on the floor and in committee. His experience, wisdom and broad grasp of affairs of national and world-wide scope rendered him a valued member of the Congress and an acknowledged leader of the Democratic party, to which he had always given political allegiance.

Hon. J. Charles Linthicum was descended from some of the oldest families in Maryland, early colonists who aided through their pioneering spirits in peace and war in the founding of their communities and the Nation.

(I) THOMAS (1) LINTHICUM, first of his line in America, probably came from Wales as the name represents a section in that country called the Valley of the Lindens. He was born in 1640 and died in Maryland, November 12, 1701. He came to America in 1658, with Edward Selby, at the same time as William Warren, Robert Bennett, and Eleanor Mathews, and settled on West River in Anne Arundel County. There he joined the Friends' Church and became a member of the men's monthly meeting. In 1682, however, he compared one of these meetings at Thomas Hooker's house to a "jury meeting" and in consequence was tried and censured. He and his wife had given one thousand pounds of tobacco to the yearly meeting, which he demanded back and which was returned, December 4, 1684, from William Richardson's tobacco house. In 1677 he was granted fifty acres of "Lincecomb Stopp." In 1679 he received a grant of "Lincecomb Lott," comprising seventy-five acres.

Thomas (1) Linthicum married Jane, and they had a son Thomas (2), of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XXV, pp. 275-84.)

(II) THOMAS (2) LINTHICUM, son of Thomas (1) and Jane Linthicum, was born on West River, Anne Arundel County, October 31, 1674, and died May 29, 1741. Thomas (2) Linthicum owned "Linthicum Walk" and grants of "Town Hall," consisting of four hundred acres.

Thomas (2) Linthicum married, June 22, 1698, Deborah Wayman, daughter of Leonard and Dorcus (Abbott) Wayman. They had Hezekiah, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) HEZEKIAH LINTHICUM, son of Thomas (2) and Deborah (Wayman) Linthicum, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, November 7, 1723, and was a schoolmaster.

He married Sarah Bateman, daughter of Henry and Sarah (Powell) Bateman. They had Abner, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) ABNER LINTHICUM, son of Hezekiah and Sarah (Bateman) Linthicum, was born July 7, 1763, and died in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, February 19, 1847. Abner Linthicum was a member of the Maryland Legislature during the years 1812-26. During the War of 1812 he served as captain in the 22d Regiment.

He married (first), January 3, 1791, Rachel Jacobs. (Jacobs IV.) He married (second), December 2, 1828, Widow Elizabeth Pitcher. Child of first marriage: William, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) WILLIAM LINTHICUM, son of Abner and Rachel (Jacobs) Linthicum, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, March 21, 1798, and died there August 27, 1866.

He married, November 20, 1823, Elizabeth Sweetser. (Sweetser III.) They had Sweetser, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) SWEETSER LINTHICUM, son of William and Elizabeth (Sweetser) Linthicum, was born in Anne Arundel County, Maryland, September 10, 1824, and died March 29, 1905.

Sweetser Linthicum married, March 4, 1847, Laura Ellen Smith. (First Smith Line III.) They had:

1. Elizabeth V., born December 17, 1847; married, March 9, 1869, Joseph K. Benson.
2. James S., born September 19, 1850, died June 12, 1912; married, June 2, 1874, Sarah McClellan.
3. Annie S., born December 17, 1853; married, September 24, 1874, Luther Shipley, who died February 11, 1923.
4. William, born October 16, 1856; married, October 26, 1881, Adele Knight.
5. Dr. Asa Shinn, born November 28, 1859, died January 4, 1897; married Iola Benson.
6. Sweetser, Jr., born July 4, 1862; married, November 20, 1888, Sarah Crisp.
7. Victoria, born April 17, 1865, died April 11, 1867.
8. J. Charles, of whom further.
9. George Milton, M. D., born August 17, 1870; married, April 12, 1898, Lillian Noyes Howland. A prominent surgeon; professor of physiology and proctology, Baltimore Medical College, 1895-97; vice-president, Medical and Chirurgical Faculty, 1908-09; president, 1909-10; with National Guard, Mexican Border, 1916; lieutenant-colonel, Medical Corps, United States Army, during World War, 1917-19.
10. Seth Hance, born July 26, 1873; married, November 22, 1910, Mary Perkins.
11. Wade Hampton, born February 14, 1876; married Delmar Brown.

(*Ibid.* Family data.)

(VII) HON. J. CHARLES LINTHICUM, son of Sweetser and Laura Ellen (Smith) Linthicum, was born at Linthicum Heights, Anne Arundel County, Maryland, November 26, 1867, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, October 5, 1932.

Mr. Linthicum made an excellent record as a youth in the public schools in preparation for advanced courses and entered the Maryland State Normal School at Baltimore, where he was graduated in 1886, having completed his academic and preparatory studies. He next enrolled at Johns Hopkins University, where he took special work in the history and political departments. Electing the law as his profession, he received training for its practice as a student at the University of Maryland. Here he was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in the class of 1890 and in the same year was admitted to the bar. Previous to certification for practice he was principal of the Braddock School in Frederick County, Maryland, and later taught school in his native county of Anne Arundel.

Congressman Linthicum had been a legal practitioner in Baltimore from 1890, the year he was admitted to the bar. During the ensuing years he built up a large and profitable practice, and commanded the following of many important business houses and individual interests. His cumulative success as pleader and counselor placed him among the foremost members of the bar of Baltimore and Maryland. He had also a business association of his own, having been senior member of the law firm of J. Charles Linthicum and Brother, No. 20 Lexington Street, Baltimore, and was president of the Linthicum Realty Company. Thus he was concerned with the improvement, development and movement of real properties in the Monument City to a considerable extent. His business activities were supplementary to his practice at the bar and a reflection of his pronounced civic spirit, which was ever in evidence, whether he was engaged as his people's representative at Washington or resident between Congressional sessions in his home city and district.

Mr. Linthicum commenced his political career in 1903, when he was elected a member of the Maryland House of Delegates from the Third Legislative District, city of Baltimore, and his service in a public legislative capacity had since been continuous. He served in the House at Annapolis until 1905, inclusive, and was chairman of the Baltimore city delegation and a member of the elections committee, judiciary committee and printing committee in 1904. In 1905 he was elected to the Maryland State Senate, took his seat in 1906 and retained it until 1910. From 1908 to 1912 he was judge advocate-general on the staff of Governor A. L. Crothers, of Maryland.

His political power and influence in the inner circles of the Democratic party, particularly in his native State, were further demonstrated with his election as a Presidential Elector in 1908. He was elected, in 1924, a delegate to the Democratic national convention held that year in New York City, a record convention of the party, which required one hundred and three ballots to nominate former Ambassador John W. Davis for President, and one ballot to nominate Governor Charles W. Bryan (brother of "The Commoner"), of Nebraska, for Vice-President.

Representative Linthicum's distinguished service in the House at Washington began in 1911, when he was seated as Congressman from the Fourth Maryland Congressional District, having been elected in 1910. That was the Sixty-second Congress; and he had since been reelected to the Sixty-third, Sixty-fourth, Sixty-fifth, Sixty-sixth, Sixty-seventh, Sixty-eighth, Sixty-ninth, Seventieth, Seventy-first and Seventy-second Congresses. He was a candidate for reelection and it appeared

up to the time of his passing that the matter of his indeterminate succession rested virtually in his decision to stand for election every time the Fourth Maryland District went to the polls, since his constituency evidently was convinced none other should go to Washington in his stead. Strange, indeed, would it have seemed to his fellow Congressmen to observe a new face in his accustomed place when a new session began. His reelection to the Seventy-first Congress was effected by a majority of 7,394 over his Republican opponent, John P. Brandau. The year 1932 found him as firmly entrenched in his seat at the National Capital, as if no other candidate had ever opposed him. When the Democrats wrested control from the Republicans and organized the House, in the Seventy-second Congress, Mr. Linthicum was made chairman of the committee on foreign affairs. He had ever given fine service as a member of that group. Speaking of the country's loss and expressing his deep regret at the death of Representative Linthicum, Secretary of State Henry L. Stimson, in an interview on October 5, 1932, said:

In the death of Hon. J. Charles Linthicum, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, the American foreign service and the Department of State have lost one of their best friends and the Congress and the country as a whole have lost one of their most devoted servants.

Mr. Linthicum was of great assistance in the drafting and enactment in 1924 of the bill for the improvement of the American foreign service. In the spring of 1931, Mr. Linthicum was coauthor and cosponsor with Senator Moses of the organic law under which the foreign service of the United States now functions.

He was most helpful in securing the adoption of the act authorizing the acquisition of buildings abroad for the use of the foreign service, and for several years gave patriotic and inspiring service as a member of the foreign service buildings commission, in which capacity he traveled widely in South America and Europe to gather information and to aid the commission in reaching decisions as to the purchase and improvement of real estate for American Government buildings abroad.

He had a rare appreciation of the needs of this country in respect to representation abroad, and his attitude toward this subject was peculiarly sympathetic and non-partisan.

The Department of State and the foreign service and I mourn with the entire country that the patriotic and unselfish leadership of Mr. Linthicum is ended.

Of his many activities in the House, one which his Maryland constituents, and the country at large, will long remember was his sponsorship of the measure which made Francis Scott Key's "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem. Under the caption, "A Service to the Nation," the following comment on the important part Mr. Linthicum played in this matter reflects the sentiment of the public:

When Representative J. Charles Linthicum of Maryland . . . secured the passage of the bill making "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem, he deserved the thanks of the Nation. He saved the country from an affliction that might have been in store for it. Because of the difficulty in singing the tune to which the words of Francis Scott Key were set, there have been efforts to find a substitute, and there have been those who would also discard the words of the song. This disposition to supplant the old with the new has in past years produced various attempts at something better. They were generally of a character to justify in themselves the passage of the law which made "The Star-Spangled Banner" legally the anthem of the Nation.

Mr. Linthicum overcame objections to the air as too difficult for the singer by introducing two sopranos at a hearing before the House Judiciary Committee. They demonstrated that it could be sung. If it cannot be sung well by a popular gathering, that may be a point in its favor. The national anthem deserves something better than to figure as a popular song. For its presentation in proper manner, trained vocalists are always available. And it goes without saying that, in addition to singing in the right key and successfully negotiating the high notes, they will know the words, which is generally more than can be said for the man in the audience.

Mr. Linthicum was one of the earnest foes of Prohibition, and a leader of the "wets" in Congress, but his hostility did not cause the "drys" to rally against the proposal to legalize the national anthem, even though the air once carried the words of "Anacreon in Heaven," the Anacreon thus described being the Greek poet who sang in light and flowing strains in praise of wine and love, and continued in that pleasant occupation until he had reached the ripe old

age of eighty-five. In the land of one-half of one per cent., it might have been urged that it was unseemly to sanction as a national anthem an air so used in its youth. There might even have been fear that the words of the original song would be revived. If memory serves, the point was not raised. Examination of the pages of the "Congressional Record" might, however, reveal some earnest statesman as rising in protest, but protest, if made, did not prevail. Mr. Linthicum carried the day. The national anthem is secure, and Fort McHenry, whose bombardment inspired the words, has been placed under the guardianship of the National Government, another achievement of the Maryland Congressman. Many a member of the National Legislature has served long with less to his credit.

In more recent years he had been an enthusiastic and indomitable foe of the Eighteenth Amendment. In addition to having been coauthor with Representative James M. Beck (Republican, of Pennsylvania) of the first repeal measure to have reached a vote in the House since the Prohibition statute was enacted, he headed the unofficial committee, formed by the "wet" bloc in the House, which planned the strategy of the anti-Prohibition members.

His city and State benefited appreciably from his legislative and extra-professional activities. His services, too, to the Nation should not be underestimated when reviewing his representations in the Congress. While in his career he passed to a position of wealth and prominence, he never neglected an opportunity to assist a fellow-traveler on life's journey. His hand was often extended to aid those to whom nature, fate or environment had seemed less kind. His life was in a large measure an exemplification of his belief in the doctrine of the brotherhood of mankind. He never permitted questionable methods to form a part of his career, and over the record of his official life there falls no shadow of wrong or suspicion of evil. Kindliness and appreciation for the good traits of others constituted salient features in his career, and his life illustrated the Emersonian philosophy that one may win friendships by being himself a friend. He was a man who drew men to him. He was gentle, modest and courteous and had a natural refinement which made him always acceptable and welcome. Those who were most intimately associated with him testify that he was a true gentleman and a loyal friend. The loss of such a man as this, with his fine record of achievement, means more to his own community and the Nation he honored than can be easily appraised. He was well known in fraternal relations also, affiliating with the Free and Accepted Masons, Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Benevolent and Protective Order of Elks, and Loyal Order of Moose. He was a member of the University Club of Maryland, the Society of the War of 1812 and the Sons of the American Revolution.

Hon. J. Charles Linthicum married (first), November 28, 1893, Eugenia Biden, who was born October 9, 1869, and died February 25, 1897. He married (second), March 9, 1898, Helen A. Perry. Mrs. Helen A. (Perry) Linthicum was the daughter of Dr. John Leland and Harriet (Sadler) Perry, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and was descended in the seventh generation from John and Bethia (Morse) Perry, early inhabitants of Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they were married in 1665. Their son, Samuel Perry, who married Ruth Leland, was the father of Lieutenant Asa Perry, an officer in the American Revolution, who married Lydia Leland. Lieutenant Asa and Lydia (Leland) Perry were the parents of Dr. John Leland Perry, who married Judith G. Peterson, and they were the grandparents of Mrs. Helen A. (Perry) Linthicum. Through Bethia Morse, wife of the early settler, John Perry, of Roxbury, Mrs. Linthicum was descended from the old English

families of Fisher and Fiske: From Anthony Fisher, who died in Syleham, Suffolk, in 1640, and from Symond Fiske, lord of the manor of Stadhaugh in Faxfield Parish, Suffolk County, in the reigns of Henry IV and V, who died in 1463-64.

The Baltimore community, in the more comprehensive sense of the term, is to be congratulated upon having within its borders men of such sustained and virile activities as filled the life of Congressman Linthicum. In his contribution to the best interests of his city, State and Nation, he gave of his own best self in fulfillment of a fine family tradition and record.

The death of Congressman Linthicum, which occurred on October 5, 1932, in Baltimore, removed from the scene of his long and faithfully performed labors one of the nation's outstanding lawmakers. He was sixty-five years old. His loss to his Congressional colleagues, his great following of party associates and friends was beyond words to estimate. He was of that type of citizen and public servant which forms the bulwark of the Republic. In an editorial notice of the passing of the Congressman, headed "The Obscure Faithful," the "New York Times," in its issue of October 7, 1932, said:

John Charles Linthicum, who was serving his eleventh term in Congress as representative of the Fourth Maryland District, is probably vaguely remembered, if at all, by persons outside of his State only on account of his long activity against Prohibition. Perhaps even a smaller number of persons recall his successful effort, inspired by piety for his native State, to make old Fort McHenry a national monument and "The Star-Spangled Banner" the national anthem. Secretary Stimson has a longer memory. He reminds us that Mr. Linthicum, as chairman of the House Committee on Foreign Affairs and for some years a member of the Foreign Service Building Commission, had worked long and usefully for the improvement of the foreign service. That he and the Department of State "have lost one of their best friends and Congress and the country as a whole one of their most devoted servants."

A great deal of the best work in Congress is done by men of this type. They usually escape fame. Sometimes the fickle jade may bestow on them hours or years of public notice that leaves their more essential or important achievements slighted or forgotten. Such a man was the late Representative John Jacob Rogers of Massachusetts. Year after year he labored unavailingly for his proposed act to amalgamate the diplomatic and consular forces of the United States. Secretary of State after Secretary of State applauded his efforts. The attitude of Congress seemed doggedly adverse to giving our representatives abroad decent pay and so attracting competent and ambitious men who, if not possessed of private means, must at least have "a living wage." Mr. Rogers' patience and persistence won at last. His act was passed in 1924.

Mr. Linthicum, too, contributed greatly to its enactment. Mr. Rogers died in 1925. Now Mr. Linthicum has gone. To neither, perhaps, remains more than the merest shadow of distinction, their name in connection with a statute, a line or two in some history, a word or two from some future Secretary of State or some digger-up of history in the "Congressional Record," itself mainly a mausoleum and house of the dead. But the presence of modest, hard-working, thoughtful and patriotic men, devoting themselves steadily and without flourish to their special corner of the public business, is comforting to think of. There are congressmen of the first rank who get, it may be, more than their share of public attention and honors. There is always a little herd of bellowers and self-exhibitors. In every Congress there are the quiet, useful members who, without seeking the center of the stage, play their minor parts effectively until they make their exit.

(First Smith Line).

Smith is one of the most widespread of all English surnames, due to its derivation from the occupation of a "smith." Every village had its smiths and innumerable families of widely divergent origin bear the name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) SEBRITT SMITH lived in Maryland. He was a private in Captain Linthicum's 22d Regiment in the War of 1812. Sebritt Smith married Mary Hawkins and they had James Hawkins, of whom further.

("Maryland Archives," Vol. XVIII, pp. 342, 627.)

(II) JAMES HAWKINS SMITH, son of Sebritt and Mary (Hawkins) Smith, was born in Maryland. He married Nancy Smith. (Second Smith Line II.) They had Laura Ellen, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) LAURA ELLEN SMITH, daughter of James Hawkins and Nancy (Smith) Smith, was born in Maryland, January 18, 1829, and died August 13, 1910. She married Sweetser Linthicum. (Linthicum VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(Second Smith Line).

(I) PATRICK SMITH was born in Maryland, December 23, 1760, and died August 30, 1823. He was among the first thirty men in the list of recruits raised in Montgomery County for the Continental Army in 1780.

Patrick Smith married Nancy Bishop, who was born January 16, 1773, and died July 16, 1860. They had Nancy, of whom further.

("Maryland Archives," Vol. XVIII, pp. 342, 627.)

(II) NANCY SMITH, daughter of Patrick and Nancy (Bishop) Smith, was born in Maryland, October 2, 1800, and died June 2, 1881. She married James Hawkins Smith. (First Smith Line II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Sweetser Line).

Sweetser, according to Lower, in his "Patronymica Britannica," is derived from "Switzer," a native of Switzerland. Harrison, however, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," suggests another derivation, from "Sweet-sire." This latter seems more probable, since the name Sweetser was found early in England.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) PHINEAUS SWEETSER, of Stoneham, Massachusetts, was born September 10, 1718, and died September 24, 1764.

He married Mary Rhodes, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who was born March 4, 1727, and died 1780. She was the granddaughter of Roger Williams, the great preacher and leader. They had Seth, of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XXV, pp. 275-84.)

(II) SETH SWEETSER, son of Phineaus and Mary (Rhodes) Sweetser, was born June 5, 1762, and died in 1828. He lived in Maryland and built the bridge at Linthicum Heights, called Sweetser Bridge, across the South Branch of the Patapsco.

Seth Sweetser married, January 9, 1790, Ann Valient, of Anne Arundel County. They had Elizabeth, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) ELIZABETH SWEETSER, daughter of Seth and Ann (Valient) Sweetser, was born August 23, 1800, and died December 22, 1875. She married William Linthicum. (Linthicum V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Jacobs Line).

The surname Jacobs is derived from the baptismal name Jacob and signifies the son of Jacob. The earliest ancestor recorded of the line of our interest was John Jacobs, gentleman, of Dover, Kent, England, who was born in 1560 and died in 1627. He married, in 1587, in Canterbury, England, Joan Lucas, whose father was mayor of Canterbury in 1574. Among their descendants was John, of whom further.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "Maryland Archives," Vol. II, p. 239; Vol. III, p. 444. "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XXV, p. 281.)

(I) CAPTAIN JOHN JACOBS, progenitor of the line in America, was born in Dover, England, in 1629 and died in Maryland in 1705. He came to Anne Arundel County, Maryland, as an emigrant in 1665. Captain John Jacobs was granted land in Anne Arundel County and in addition bought large tracts and became a tobacco planter. He married, March 1, 1675, Anne Cheney, daughter of Richard Cheney. They had Richard, of whom further.

("Maryland Archives," Vol. II, p. 239; Vol. III, p. 444.)

(II) RICHARD JACOBS, SR., son of Captain John and Anne (Cheney) Jacobs, was born in Maryland, January 30, 1697-98. He married Hannah Howard. (Howard III.) They had Richard, Jr., of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XXV, p. 281.)

(III) RICHARD JACOBS, JR., son of Richard Jacobs, Sr., and Hannah (Howard) Jacobs, was born in Maryland, August 22, 1730, and died in 1805. He married Hannah, who died August 8, 1806, and they had Rachel, of whom further.

("Maryland Historical Magazine," Vol. XXV, p. 281.)

(IV) RACHEL JACOBS, daughter of Richard Jacobs, Jr., and Hannah Jacobs, was born in Maryland and died in 1821. She married Abner Linthicum. (Linthicum IV.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Howard Line).

The surname Howard means, etymologically, high or chief warden, or guardian. Its use as a surname came from the occupation of an early member of the family and also from an original use of the name as a baptismal name.

(Harrison: "Surnames of United Kingdom." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) CORNELIUS HOWARD was born in England about 1635 and died in St. Anne's Parish about October 15, 1680. He emigrated with his four brothers to Upper Norfolk County, Virginia, at the time of the Puritan exodus, 1650-58, and settled on Severn River, patenting lands in 1659. On December 10, 1661, he was commissioned ensign under Captain Thomas Benson. Cornelius Howard was a burgess during 1671-76 and a justice of the peace in 1679. He had Joseph, of whom further.

("Maryland Archives," Vol. II, p. 239; Vol. III, p. 444.)

(II) JOSEPH HOWARD, son of Cornelius Howard, died in 1736. He had Hannah, of whom further.

(Ibid.)

(III) HANNAH HOWARD, daughter of Joseph Howard, was born in 1707, and died in 1730. She married Richard Jacobs, Sr. (Jacobs II.)

(Ibid.)



Thomas

The patronymic Thomas was a popular favorite of the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries, and the directories of those times teem with instances of the name.

The offspring of John Thomas, the first definitely known member of the Thomas family herein traced, believed they were descended from Dalby Thomas, who wrote the "History of Barbados," and who in turn is believed to have been a son of Captain William Thomas.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM THOMAS, a widower, aged about fifty in 1648-49, is said, in the proceedings in chancery, to have purchased lands in Islington, County Middlesex. About February, 1666, he made his will (to which a codicil was added in July, 1667), and soon after died. In his will he gave his daughter Susanna £1,500, at twenty-one years of age; and appointed his trusty friend, William Thomas, then of Grey's Inn; Mr. Buckworth, then of London, merchant; and his cousin, Mr. John Hayward, of Ipswich, to be executors in trust for his four sons; Dalby, John, William, and Charles Thomas. The name of Buckworth, one of the executors, is unusual, and since a Richard Buckworth appears as a landholder in Christ Church, Barbados, in 1679, and as the name Hayward, another executor, is also a Barbados name, and as the Thomas family later located in Barbados, there seems to be indicated a general Barbados connection. Captain William Thomas married (first) Susan Dalby, daughter of John Dalby. He appears to have married a second time, and to have had a daughter by this marriage, who died in infancy. By his first wife he had:

1. Susanna, who married George Penne, of County Dorset.
2. Dalby.
3. John, according to the Chancery Proceedings, is said to have been in Barbados, where he died before 1702; is said to have married and to have died without issue.
4. William.
5. Charles, described in his will as being of St. Michael's, Barbados, and directs that he shall be buried in St. Michael's Church; had executors in England and Barbados.

In the Parish Register of Barbados, a Charles is said to have had one child, "Charles, son of Charles and Mary Thomas, baptized 15 March, 1694." No other child of any Charles is mentioned.

As John is supposed to have died without issue, and as no further record of William has been found, there remain Dalby and Charles, who could have carried the line, and opinion leans towards Dalby.

SIR DALBY THOMAS, son of Captain William Thomas, was the author of a "History of Barbados." He was knighted August 12, 1703, and was governor of the African County settlements of Low Layton, County Essex. The chancery proceedings show that Dalby Thomas was intimately connected with Barbados. His will, dated September 28, 1703, was proved May 11, 1711. Sir Dalby Thomas married, May 9, 1673, Dorothy Chettell, of County Dorset. Their children were:

1. Susanna, baptized at Low Layton, County Essex, March 16, 1681-82.



W. J. Thomas

2. Dalby, baptized at Low Layton, August 21, 1683.
3. John Thomas, of whom further.

JOHN THOMAS, probably son of Sir Dalby Thomas, was baptized at St. Botolph, Bishopsgate, October 2, 1687. He may have been identical with the John Thomas who married (first) Ann; and (second) a Reid; and who died July 24, 1743, and who is believed (but not definitely proven) to be the father of John Thomas.

(I) JOHN THOMAS, probably son of John Thomas, was born September 2, 1715. He was a merchant, and married, about 1732, Mary Lynch, daughter of Dr. Henry Lynch. They were the parents of Lynch, of whom further.

(II) LYNCH THOMAS, son of John and Mary (Lynch) Thomas, was born in 1752, and died November 9, 1811. He married, at St. Michael's, Barbados, Ann Clarke, and had Edward, of whom further.

(III) EDWARD THOMAS, son of Lynch and Ann (Clarke) Thomas, was born on the Island of Barbados, British West Indies, in 1789, and died in Bristol, England, October 18, 1853. He followed the occupation of planter, and spent the last ten years of his life in retirement in Clifton, Bristol, England. Edward Thomas married, January 7, 1815, Mary Anna Grasett. (Grasett II.) Their children were:

1. John Best, born March 19, 1817.
2. Lynch, born October 24, 1819.
3. William Grasett, of whom further.
4. Reynold, born in February, 1823, died February 22, 1891, leaving descendants.
5. Edward, a physician, unmarried; author of translations from the Italian; died in London.
6. Elliott Grasett, born April 6, 1831, died young.

(IV) WILLIAM GRASETT THOMAS, son of Edward and Mary Anna (Grasett) Thomas, was born on the Island of Barbados, British West Indies, on Easter Sunday, April 7, 1822. At the age of twelve years he was sent by his father to the United States, in the care of a cousin, the Rev. William Prescod Hinds, who had been a clergyman in Barbados.

William Grasett Thomas was educated in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, at Mr. Hurlburt's school, situated at the northeast corner of Ninth and Market streets. On attaining manhood, Mr. Thomas took charge of the family affairs and also of the Hinds estate (that of his wife's family). The remainder of his time he devoted to the pursuits most congenial to a man of his literary tastes. His attainments as a linguist were remarkable, for not only did he read Latin and Greek for his own pleasure, but he was familiar with Spanish, German and Italian, making translations of some of the minor poems of Goethe, which were published in 1859 by E. H. Butler. His library contained valuable works in many languages. He was extremely fond of chess, and in its mysteries he attained great proficiency, being numbered among the expert players. He was very fond of trees, planting many at Hindsbury, an estate of fifty acres, on which, in 1860, Mr. Thomas erected a commodious house. He was also fond of astronomy and chemistry.

Withal, Mr. Thomas was a true citizen, naturalized, with his wife at the time of the Civil War and proving himself one of the firmest adherents of the Federal

Government. While never consenting to hold office, he was interested in all enterprises which meditated the moral improvement and social culture of the community. By his influence and means he actively aided a number of associations. His political allegiance was given to the principles advocated by the Republican party. He belonged to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, holding for many years the office of councillor, which he resigned in 1905. He was particularly interested in genealogy, and compiled his own. His clubs were the Athenæum, a literary organization, where he was in the habit of going to play chess, and the Union League. He was reared in the Church of England, having been christened in St. Michael's Church, now the Cathedral of Barbados, and had a pew in St. Mark's Church from the early sixties to the close of his life.

William Grasett Thomas married, May 21, 1850, in the Church of the Ascension, now the Diocesan Church of St. Mary, Philadelphia, Ann Hinds. (Hinds III.) They became the parents of the following children:

1. Emily Hinds, born April 22, 1851, died October 17, 1920.
2. Samuel Hinds, born May 24, 1852; married, April 23, 1884, Adele Biddle, daughter of Colonel Charles J. Biddle.
3. Wilhelmine Prescod Hinds, born March 11, 1855, died in Dresden, Saxony, Germany, August 9, 1876.
4. Herbert Maxwell, born September 26, 1857, died May 3, 1863.
5. Edward Grasett, born July 15, 1859, died in January, 1865.
6. Eleanor Lytcott Hinds, born July 14, 1862, died May 28, 1863.
7. Margaret Maxwell Hinds, born April 3, 1864, died November 8, 1924.
8. Mabel Lytcott Hinds, born June 21, 1866.
9. Lilian Lytcott, Hinds, born September 19, 1868, died November 25, 1904.

Mr. Thomas was a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his family, and never so happy as at his own fireside. His death, which occurred at Bryn Mawr, November 19, 1910, removed in fulness of years one of the valued and honored citizens of Philadelphia, one who for more than half a century had given in his daily life an example of public and private virtue. The country home of the family was the estate of Hindsbury, near Bryn Mawr.

(The Grasett Line).

(I) ELLIOTT GRASETT was born in 1742, and was one of the members of the House of Assembly of Barbados, British West Indies. He was the owner of Golden Grove Plantation, Barbados, and died April 13, 1803. Elliott Grasett was thrice married, his second wife being Mary Ann Prescod, by whom he was the father of two daughters:

1. Hannah Prescod, married Forster Clarke and left numerous descendants.
2. Mary Anna, of whom further.

(II) MARY ANNA GRASETT, daughter of Elliott and Mary Ann (Prescod) Grasett, died in Weymouth, England, in May, 1856. She married Edward Thomas. (Thomas III.)

(The Hinds Line).

The Hinds family which follows was one of the oldest and wealthiest in the Island of Barbados.

THOMAS.

Arms—Argent a chevron gules between three Cornish choughs proper.

Crest—A unicorn sejant the dexter paw resting on an escutcheon or.

Motto—*Certum pete finem.* (Arms in possession of the family.)

HINDS.

Arms—Gules a chevron between three hinds trippant or.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet argent a cockatrice volant or.

Motto—*Vigilo et spero.* (I watch and hope.)
(Arms in possession of the family.)

LYTCOTT.

Arms—Or, two bars vairé argent and sable.

(Burke: "General Armory.")

While never consenting to hold office, he was interested in all enter-
 prises which promoted the moral improvement and social culture of the community.
 His influence and means he actively aided a number of associations. His political
 sympathies were given to the principles advocated by the Republican party. He
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1. Emily Hinds, born April 22, 1851, died October 17, 1920.
2. Samuel Hinds, born May 24, 1852; married, April 23, 1884, Adele Biddle, daughter of
 Colonel Charles J. Biddle.
3. Wilhelmine Priscilla Hinds, born March 15, 1855, died in Dresden, Saxony, Germany,
 August 9, 1887.
4. Herbert Maxwell, born September 27, 1857, died May 3, 1903.
5. Edward Grasett, born July 25, 1859, died July 1, 1902.
6. Margaret Maxwell Hinds, born April 3, 1864, died November 8, 1924.
7. Mabel Lytcott Hinds, born June 21, 1866.
8. Lilian Lytcott, Hinds, born September 19, 1868, died November 25, 1904.

Mr. Thomas was a man of domestic tastes, devoted to his family, and never so
 happy as at his own fireside. His death, which occurred at Bryn Mawr, November
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 Philadelphia, one who for more than half a century had given in his daily life an
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 estate at Hindsbury, near Bryn Mawr.

(The Grasett Line).

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 House of Assembly of Barbados, British West Indies. He was the owner of
 Golden Grove Plantation, Barbados, and died April 13, 1803. Elliott Grasett was
 twice married, his second wife being Mary Ann Prescod, by whom he was the
 father of two daughters:

1. Hannah Prescod, married Foster Clarke and left numerous descendants.
2. Mary Anna, of whom further.

(II) MARY ANNA GRASETT, daughter of Elliott and Mary Ann (Prescod)
 Grasett, died in Weymouth, England, in May, 1856. She married Edward Thomas
 (Thomas III.)

(The Hinds Line).

The Hinds family which follows was one of the oldest and wealthiest in the
 Island of Barbados.



Thomas



Hinds



Wytratt



Yours truly
W. P. Hinds

(I) SAMUEL HINDS, of "Warrens," Barbados, was at one time president of the House of Assembly at Barbados. He married, July 17, 1788, Eleanor Lytcott. (Lycott XIII.) They had Rev. William Prescod, of whom further.

(II) REV. WILLIAM PRESCOD HINDS, son of Samuel and Eleanor (Lycott) Hinds, was born in Barbados, British West Indies, June 3, 1795, and died January 23, 1859, and is buried in the churchyard of St. James the Less, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. His brother was attorney-general; his first cousin was Dr. Hinds, Bishop of Norwich; and another cousin was one of the most intimate friends of General Havelock, who mentions him with admiration in his autobiography. William Prescod Hinds was educated chiefly in England, and in 1819 was ordained by Dr. Howley, then Bishop of London. He returned to Barbados and was successively rector of two parishes in that island, but at the end of fourteen years, in consequence of failing health, he was incapacitated for public duty. In 1834 he came to the United States, taking up his residence in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. After officiating a few times in the churches of that city and finding that he had almost entirely lost his voice, he resigned the public exercise of the ministry.

It has always been true that the stewardship of wealth is a ministry wherein too few are found faithful, but it was in this ministry, trying as it is, that Mr. Hinds gave signal proof of his devotion and fidelity. He was distinguished for the plainness and simplicity of his mode of life, but was most liberal and even lavish in using its wealth for purposes of good. All his acts of charity were distinguished by an absence of ostentation. It was long before he was known in Philadelphia to be the possessor of great wealth, and still longer before it was generally known that so large a portion of his riches was flowing silently and quietly in streams of beneficence. No case of real need was ever presented to him which did not meet a prompt and liberal response, and the missionaries who came to Philadelphia from every part of the country seeking aid for their poor churches can bear witness to the cheerfulness and liberality with which he answered their appeals. Every Christmas season he placed in the Bishop's hands no inconsiderable sum to be given to the more needy clergymen of the diocese, and he also showed great discernment and noble liberality in the selection of young men for whose education he either in part or wholly provided.

Rev. William Prescod Hinds married Emily Hinds, daughter of Benjamin Hinds, who was a planter and sugar merchant on the Island of Barbados. They were the parents of Ann, of whom further.

(III) ANN HINDS, daughter of Rev. William Prescod and Emily (Hinds) Hinds, was born on the Island of Barbados, May 24, 1826, and was eight years old when the family came to Philadelphia. She died at the country home of the family near Bryn Mawr, September 11, 1897. Ann Hinds married William Grasett Thomas. (Thomas IV.)

(The Lycott Line).

(I) WILLIAM LYCOTT, of Lytcott, County Buckingham, grandson and heir of John Lytcott, married Elizabeth Wolverton, daughter and co-heir of Nicholas Wolverton, Esquire.

(II) JOHN LYTCOTT, of Lytcott, son of William and Elizabeth (Wolverton) Lytcott, married Agnes Rouse, daughter of Henry Rouse.

(III) WILLIAM LYTCOTT, of Lytcott, son of John and Agnes (Rouse) Lytcott, married Bridget Trifield, daughter and heir of William Trifield, Esquire.

(IV) JOHN LYTCOTT, of Rushcomb and Twyford, County Berks, son of William and Bridget (Trifield) Lytcott, married Alice Burley, daughter and heir of Henry Burley, of Wokingham, County Berks. Children:

1. Christopher, of whom further.
2. John.
3. William.

(V) CHRISTOPHER LYTCOTT, ESQUIRE, son of John and Alice (Burley) Lytcott, was pensioner to King Henry VIII and train-bearer to Queen Anne Bullen. He died December 6, 1554, and was buried at Swallowfield. His will, dated November 22, 1554, was proved March 15 of the following year. Christopher Lytcott married Catherine Cheney, daughter of Sir Robert Cheney, of County Buckingham. She is mentioned in her husband's will in 1554. They were the parents of the following children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Leonard, pensioner to Queen Elizabeth; mentioned in his father's will, 1554; married Frances Petty, daughter of John Petty, Esquire, of County Oxford.
3. Sir Christopher, Knt., of Basildon, County Berks; twice high sheriff of County Berks; died without issue, April 25, 1599; will dated April 22, 1599, was proved June 14, 1599; married (first) Jane Essex, widow of Thomas Essex, of Beckett House, County Berks; married (second) Catherine (Barker) Young, daughter of William Barker, Esquire, of Sonning, County Berks, and widow of William Young, Esquire, of Basildon; she is mentioned in her husband's will, 1599, and died January 17, 1630, aged seventy. Her will, dated December 17, 1630, was proved March 5, 1631.
4. Dorothy, mentioned in her father's will, 1554; married Sir Christopher Edmonds, of Lewknor, County Oxford.

(VI) JOHN LYTCOTT, ESQUIRE, son and heir of Christopher Lytcott, was pensioner to Queen Elizabeth. He married Ursula Hunkes, daughter and heir of John Hunkes, Esquire, of Rodbroke. Children:

1. Christopher.
2. Sir John, of whom further.
3. Jerome, died without issue.
4. Richard, of Woodburcot, County Northton and Sandown Castle, County Kent, in 1618; was plaintiff in chancery suit in 1635 concerning lands in Caling, County Middlesex; his estate was administered August 18, 1658; married Judith Garr, daughter of Anthony Garr, of Oxford; administratrix of husband's goods in 1658; had four sons living in 1641; their children: i. (Probably) Thomas (Litcott), married Rebecca, and died about 1643. ii. George (Litcott), County Kent, died about 1657; married Elizabeth Momford, who died before 1673, sister of Mathew Momford. iii. John (Litcott), died before 1675, and had a son Robert.
5. Mary, married Richard Barker, of Anstrey, in County Warwick.

(VII) SIR JOHN LYTCOTT, KNT., of East Moulsey, County Surrey, son of John and Ursula (Hunkes) Lytcott, was pensioner to King James I. He is mentioned in his Uncle Christopher Lytcott's will in 1599. His will, dated August 1, 1641, was proved October 20, 1641. Sir John Lytcott married Mary Overbury,

daughter of Sir Nicholas Overbury, and sister of Sir Thomas Overbury. She was executrix of her husband's will in 1641. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Dorothy, married John Offley before 1641.
2. Mary, married Thomas Lamb.
3. Anne, married John Thuilor.
4. Jane, married John Upton, Esquire.
5. Ursula, married (first) George Clark; (second) John Upton.
6. Robert, mentioned in chancery suit in 1635; married Eleanor, and had John, his only surviving son, who died without issue.
7. John, died a bachelor.
8. Nicholas, married the daughter and heir of Sir Henry Hunks, Knt., but died without issue.
9. Thomas, died unmarried.
10. Richard, died unmarried.
11. Thomas.
12. Charles, died unmarried.
13. Christopher.
14. Giles, was first comptroller general of the customs by several patents; plaintiff in chancery suits 1662-63; will dated June 30, 1696, proved August 25, 1696; married Sarah Culling and had descendants.

As the descendants of Robert and Giles Lytcott are fully traced, and as John, Nicholas, Thomas (1), Richard and Charles died without issue, there remain Thomas (2) and Christopher, who could have been father of Thomas, who carries the line in the ninth generation.

(VIII) THOMAS or CHRISTOPHER LYTCOTT had a son Thomas, of whom further.

(IX) THOMAS LYTCOTT, son of Thomas Lytcott, was living in Barbados in 1684, and is thought to be the son, Thomas, or Sir John Lytcott, of East Mosely, who was living in England. He had a brother, Christopher Lythcott, of Christ Church, Barbados, who married there, June 26, 1677, Ann Turner. Thomas Lythcott (Lycott) married Mary, who was of St. George's, Barbados, in 1684. Her will, dated August 7, 1738, was proved at Barbados, October 3, 1738. Children:

1. Thomas, of St. George's, Barbados; will dated July 25, 1738, proved November 4, 1738; married Katherine, whose will, dated July 17, 1757, was proved July 30, 1757; they had children: i. Thomas, who married, November 10, 1730, Philippa Phillips. ii. Ridcote, mentioned in his father's will in 1738.
2. Susanna, married William Mandevil.
3. Mary, baptized at St. Michael's, April 28, 1684; will dated January 15, 1753, as of St. Philip's, Barbados, proved October 21, 1754, at Barbados.
4. Philip, of whom further.

(X) PHILIP LYTCOTT, of Barbados, son of Thomas and Mary Lytcott, was born April 7, 1683, and died in November, 1735. He married Mary, born in 1683, died August 14, 1750, aged sixty-seven years. They had five children:

1. Sarah, born April 25, 1707.
2. Christian, born November 21, 1708; was the wife of Charles Rowe in 1749.
3. Philip (2), of whom further.
4. Mary, born December 25, 1713.
5. Hannah, born December 22, 1716.

(XI) PHILIP (2) LYTCOTT, of Barbados, son of Philip and Mary Lytcott, was born January 19, 1710-11, and died July 13, 1760, aged forty-nine; buried at St. George's. He married, February 21, 1736-37, Mary Reynolds. Children:

1. Samuel, baptized at St. Michael's, Barbados, November 28, 1737, died November 22, 1739; buried at St. George's, Barbados.
2. Eleanor, born January 1, 1739, died September 22, 1743; buried at St. George's, Barbados.
3. Philip (3), of whom further.
4. Ann, born December 5, 1743, baptized December 26, 1743, died December 7, 1753; buried at St. George's, Barbados.
5. Christian, born November 21, 1747, baptized December 19, 1747.

(XII) PHILIP (3) LYTCOTT, of Barbados, son of Philip (2) and Mary (Reynolds) Lytcott, was born October 1, 1741, and was baptized October 31, 1741. He married, July 7, 1764, Mercy Daniel, who died at "Warrens," Barbados, in November, 1817, aged eighty-three. She was buried in St. Michael's Church there. They were the parents of Eleanor, of whom further.

(XIII) ELEANOR LYTCOTT, daughter of Philip (3) and Mercy (Daniel) Lytcott, was born January 10, 1766. She married Samuel Hinds. (Hinds I.)



Hayward

The Hayward name, for centuries represented on the records of England, wove itself in the colonies into American history among the sturdiest and worthiest of those who helped develop the new nation. The pastoral occupation of the hayward, who guarded pastures, animals and crops, formed the source of the patronymic Hayward. The term is a compound of the Old English *haeg* or *haga*, a "hedged enclosure," and *weard*, a "ward or keeper." The variation in spelling, covering centuries of record, is very slight. The Hayward name appeared as early as 1273 on the Hundred Rolls, where it presents but two forms, Hayward and Heyward.

(1) THOMAS HAYWARD, who is found as early as 1634 among the first settlers of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, may have been in America three years earlier, returning to England for his family. In an English "Booke of Entrie for Passengers," under date of March 7, 1631 (O. S.), are found "The names of such Men as are to be transported to New England to be resident there uppon a plantacon have tendered and taken the oath of allegiance according to the Statute." "'Hercules' of Sandwich, John Witherley, master, sailed in the spring of this year, (1634), and is probably the 'Hercules' of Dover, mentioned by Winthrop as being here in the summer." Among the passengers was this family: Thomas Heywood, of Aylesford, tailor, (settled in) Cambridge; Mrs. Susan Heyward; Thomas Heyward; John Hayward; Elizabeth Heyward; Susan Heyward; and Martha Heyward. Thomas Hayward's name first appears on the records of Cambridge, Massachusetts, in 1636. It is stated that he "came from England in the same vessel with John Ames, and settled in Duxbury before 1638, becoming a freeman there in 1646." Thomas was an original proprietor, and among the earliest and eldest of the settlers of Bridgewater. He died in 1681. His will, dated 1678, reports that no wife is living. Another account of the emigrants in the "Hercules" of Sandwich is as follows: "Tho. Heyward, of Aylesford, taylor, Susannah, his wife, and five children. Certificate from William Colepeper, Caleb Bancks, Edw. Duke, Han Crispe, Franc Froiden, cler. 14 Mar. 1634."

A list of those able to bear arms, all males from sixteen to sixty years of age, included Thom. Heyward, Jun., and John Heyward, all in Duxborrow.

Thomas "Haward" was a witness to the will of Thomas Gannatt, dated June 19, 1655, the testator being "sometime of Duxbury, now of Bridgewater."

In 1645, Thomas Hayward was among the fifty-four inhabitants of Duxbury to whom a grant of land was made. He established his home on the new tract, which became known as Bridgewater.

Thomas Hayward married, in England, Susannah. They were the parents of seven children (exact order of birth not known):

1. Thomas, born before 1628 (able to bear arms in 1643), died August 15, 1698, by a fall from a horse; was lieutenant in 1667, captain in 1692; served also as magistrate and governor's assistant; married Sarah.

2. John, born before 1628 (able to bear arms in 1643); married, before 1663, Sarah Mitchell.
3. Nathaniel, of whom further.
4. Joseph; married (first), before 1673, Alice Brett; married (second) a lady whose name is not known; married (third), Hannah Mitchell. Joseph was a deacon in the church.
5. Elisha, made his will in 1703; unmarried.
6. Mary; married Edward Mitchell.
7. Martha; married John Howard.

(John Camden Hotten, Editor: "The Original Lists of Persons of Quality, Emigrants, Etc., from Great Britain to the American Plantations," p. 149. Charles Edward Banks: "The Planters of the Commonwealth, 1620-1640," p. 115. Lucius R. Paige: "History of Cambridge, Massachusetts," p. 35. Nahum Mitchell: "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater, in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts," pp. 176-77. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. IV, pp. 255-56; Vol. V, p. 261; Vol. XIV, p. 300; Vol. XV, p. 28; Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 84, 231. Samuel G. Drake: "An Historical Memoir of the Colony of New Plymouth," pp. 228, 255.)

(II) NATHANIEL HAYWARD, son of Thomas and Susannah Hayward, was born probably in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, about 1635-40. Under date of 1667, Bridgewater town records show that "there was a highway left by individuals between Nathaniel Hayward's six-acre-lot, and Thomas Snell's ten-acre-lot, upon the east side of Goodman Bacon's, on the plain, and a piece of common land between the lots in form like a gussett." In 1675, "It was agreed there should be two weirs to catch fish; and the parties for Satucket should be from the elder's, and so all the families along to Satucket, with John Washburn, Guido Bailey, John Leonard, Samuel Leonard, and Nathaniel Hayward; and all the rest of the town for Mill River." The same year the meetinghouse and the minister's house were ordered to be fortified, powder and ball to be procured, and pay for soldiers provided.

In 1676, during King Philip's War, having seen an Indian, and thinking the enemy was at hand, Ensign John Haward, with John Hayward, Nathaniel Hayward and eighteen other men, "went out on Monday, supposing to meet with Captain Church; but they came upon the enemy, and fought with them, and took seventeen of them alive, and also much plunder. And they all returned and not one of them fell by the enemy; and received no help from (Captain) Church."

In December, 1683, in a division of land "round the outside of the town in the four miles, or fourth mile from the centre," Nathaniel Hayward drew one of the fifteen lots on the east. This lay in the direction of what is now Halifax, Massachusetts.

Nathaniel Hayward married, before 1664, Hannah Willis, daughter of Deacon John Willis, of Duxbury, Massachusetts. Children (exact order of birth not known):

1. Nathaniel (2), of whom further.
 2. Patience; married, before 1689, Israel Alger.
 3. Benjamin, died in 1733, aged fifty-six years; married, about 1700, Sarah Aldrich, daughter of John Aldrich.
 4. Samuel; married, before 1701, Elizabeth.
 5. Thomas; married, in 1702, Susanna Hayward, daughter of John Hayward.
 6. John; married, in 1707, Sarah Willis, daughter of Nathaniel Willis.
 7. Elisha; married, in 1708, Experience Harvey.
- And perhaps others daughters.

(Nahum Mitchell: "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts," pp. 30, 31, 40, 63, 69, 91, 176-78, 345. "New England Genealogical and Historical Register," Vol. XXI, p. 86.)

(III) NATHANIEL (2) HAYWARD, son of Nathaniel and Hannah (Willis) Hayward, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 26, 1664. He made his home at Joppa, in that section which later became the town of East Bridgewater. He married Elizabeth Crossman, daughter of Robert and Sarah (Kingsbury) Crossman. She was born May 2, 1665, and died December 26, 1739. Children, all born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts:

1. Josiah, of whom further.
2. Nathaniel, born April 14, 1690, died February 23, 1755.
3. Isaac, born October 16, 1691.
4. Hannah, born March 6, 1694.
5. Sarah, born June 28, 1696.
6. Elizabeth, born June 9, 1698.
7. Timothy, born May 2, 1700.
8. Mercy, born April 29, 1702.
9. Mary, born November 2, 1705.
10. Susanna, born October 7, 1707.
11. Bethiah, born November 3, 1711.

(Nahum Mitchell: "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater, in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts," pp. 49, 177, 179. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXXVIII, pp. 84, 231; Vol. LI, p. 180. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. XXII, p. 78. "Taunton, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, p. 109. "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XV, p. 48. "Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. II, p. 487.)

(IV) JOSIAH HAYWARD, son of Nathaniel (2) and Elizabeth (Crossman) Hayward, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 1, 1688, and died there February 4, 1764. In 1731 the town of Bridgewater laid out "a way from Benjamin Hayward's over John Hayward's land, and the said Benjamin's land to Josiah Hayward's land, and between his house and barn, and over Jennings' bridge, and on John Packard's and Joseph Packard's land, and so over Samuel Jennings' and Richard Jennings' land, and over a small brook, and so between Jennings' house and barn, and up the hill, and by Ephraim Jennings' house and barn, and over Joseph Jennings' land, up a hill, and so to a small slough by Plymouth Road."

Josiah Hayward married (first) in Bridgewater, July 19, 1715, Sarah Kinsley, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Washburn) Kinsley. He married (second) in Bridgewater, October 11, 1738, Sarah (Prior) Moore, widow of Theodosius Moore, and daughter of John and Bethiah (Allen) Prior. Children of first marriage, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts:

1. A child, died at the age of seventeen days.
2. Josiah, born April 13, 1717; married, February 11, 1741, Mary Perkins.
3. Nathan, of whom further.
4. Abraham, born December 22, 1722, died without issue.
5. Sarah, born November 3, 1724; married, about 1745, Silas Willis.
6. Martha, born September 22, 1727, died without issue.

Child of second marriage:

7. Hannah, born November 26, 1739; married Eliphaz Prior, of Duxbury.

(Nahum Mitchell: "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater, in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts," pp. 81, 179, 181, 182, 220, 280. "The Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XV, p. 48. "Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 143, 149, 151, 153, 155, 173, 488; Vol. II, p. 486.)

(V) NATHAN HAYWARD, son of Josiah and Sarah (Kinsley) Hayward, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, April 28, 1720, and died there, June 28 or 29, 1794. Nathan was a Revolutionary soldier, enlisting as a private, July 28, 1780, in Captain Staples Chamberlain's company, Colonel Abner Perry's regiment. He marched to Rhode Island on an alarm, and was discharged August 7, 1780, after fourteen days' service including the travel of sixty miles home.

Nathan Hayward married, about 1748, Susanna Latham, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, October 11, 1727, died there November 22 or 23, 1811, daughter of Charles and Susanna (Woodward) Latham, and a descendant of the famous Mary Chilton, who came over in the "Mayflower" and is said to have been the first English lady to set foot on the New England shore. Children, born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts:

1. Adam, born October 11, 1749, died May 7, 1750.
2. Beza, born January 20, 1751-52; married (first) (intentions published), September 25, 1784, Abigail Alden; married (second) (intentions published March 28, 1801), Mrs. Experience (Shaw) Russell; Beza was Representative, Senator, Councilor and Register of Probate.
3. Cephas, born August 10, 1754, died March 1, 1756.
4. Susanna, born January 20, 1757; married, April 28, 1785, Dr. James Thatcher, of Plymouth.
5. Sarah, born October 24, 1759, died August 27, 1760.
6. Eunice, born October 25, 1761, died September 23, 1762.
7. Dr. Nathan, of whom further.
8. Betsey, born September 6, 1767, died September 15 or 25, 1775.

(Nahum Mitchell: "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater, in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts," pp. 179, 182, 184, 222, 353. "Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vol. I, pp. 143-45, 147, 152, 154, 201; Vol. II, pp. 169, 176, 483-85, 487, 488. D. A. R. Lineage, No. 46,225. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. VII, p. 627.)

(VI) DR. NATHAN HAYWARD, son of Nathan and Susanna (Latham) Hayward, was born in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, September 17, 1763. He was graduated from Harvard in 1785, and took up his residence in Plymouth. He was a surgeon in the army, serving under General Wayne during the Washington administration. He later become high sheriff of the county.

Dr. Nathan Hayward married, in 1795, Joanna Winslow, born in 1773, daughter of Pelham and Joanna (White) Winslow. They were the parents of the following children:

1. George Washington (twin), died young.
2. John Adams (twin), died young.
3. Mary Winslow; married William S. Russell.
4. James Thatcher, of whom further.
5. Elizabeth.
6. Pelham Winslow.
7. Charles Latham.
8. George Patridge.

(Nahum Mitchell: "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts," pp. 182, 184. "Bridgewater, Massachusetts, Vital Records," Vols. I and II. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XVII, p. 161. William T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part 2, p. 291.)

(VII) JAMES THATCHER HAYWARD, son of Dr. Nathan and Joanna (Winslow) Hayward, removed from Plymouth to Boston for business purposes. He eventually became treasurer of a Boston sugar refinery.

James Thatcher Hayward married, September 2, 1828, Sarah Appleton Dawes, born November 28, 1797, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Greenleaf) Dawes. Children:

1. Nathan, born January 6, 1830.
2. James Warren, of whom further.
3. Mary Chilton, born December 21, 1835.
4. Margaret Greenleaf, born November 25, 1837; married, September 9, 1873, H. Mitchell, of Boston.

(Nahum Mitchell: "History of the Early Settlement of Bridgewater in Plymouth Colony, Massachusetts," p. 184. Henry W. Holland: "William Dawes and His Ride With Paul Revere," p. 71.)

(VIII) JAMES WARREN HAYWARD, son of James Thatcher and Sarah Appleton (Dawes) Hayward, was born February 2, 1833. He resided at Boston, Massachusetts. He married, December 25, 1866, Sarah Bancroft Howard, born September 13, 1838, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Buckminster (Dwight) Howard, of Springfield, Massachusetts. Children:

1. Emily Howard, born August 31, 1867.
2. Margaret Davis, born October 7, 1869.
3. Nathan (3), of whom further.

(Heman Howard: "The Howard Genealogy," pp. 111-12. Henry W. Holland: "William Dawes and His Ride With Paul Revere," p. 71.)

(IX) NATHAN (3) HAYWARD, son of James Warren and Sarah Bancroft (Howard) Hayward, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 27, 1872. He received his preparatory education at the Roxbury Latin School. In 1895 he was graduated from Harvard University, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts, and in 1897 received that of Bachelor of Science from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he remained for one year as an instructor in the electrical laboratory.

After resigning this position, Mr. Hayward, in 1898, became associated with the Bell Telephone Company of Pennsylvania, filling various engineering positions, being finally promoted to that of chief engineer, which position he held during the ten years ending in 1916. He is now a member of its board. He is also a member of the boards of the Delaware and Atlantic Telephone and Telegraph Company, the Diamond State Telephone Company, the Philadelphia Belt Line Railroad, and the Commonwealth Title Insurance and Trust Company. In 1917, Mr. Hayward was made president of the American Dredging Company, a position which he retains at this writing, with headquarters in Philadelphia. This organization is now fifty-seven years old and has a most honorable and noteworthy record of business life. Its principal work has been done in Chesapeake Bay and in the Delaware River. Among the professional organizations in which Mr. Hayward is enrolled are the American Institute of Electrical Engineers, and the Engineers' Club of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and the Historical Society of Pennsylvania; president of Franklin Institute;

and a member of the National Civil Service Reform League. He also belongs to the boards of managers of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, the Philadelphia Board of Trade, the Philadelphia Maritime Exchange, and formerly served on the boards of the Drexel Institute and the Children's Hospital. He has published a number of articles on telephone subjects, and has made minor inventions connected with telephone work, but has never taken out a patent for any of them. He has made two important inventories of telephone plants for the State of Pennsylvania and the State of New Jersey Public Service commissions. These inventories amounted altogether to approximately \$100,000,000.

Politically, Mr. Hayward is an independent. Among his clubs are the Corinthian Yacht Club, the Harvard Club of Boston, the Harvard Club of New York, the Harvard Club of Philadelphia, the Philadelphia Barge, Radnor Hunt Club, Rittenhouse Club, and the Metropolitan Club of Washington. He is now (1932) a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard; and a member of the Unitarian Church. During the World War, Mr. Hayward served on the War Industry Board as one of the associate chiefs.

Nathan (3) Hayward married, April 30, 1906, in Philadelphia, Anna Howell Lloyd. (Lloyd VII.) Children:

1. Anna Howell, born February 13, 1908.
2. Nathan, Jr., born October 25, 1909.
3. Sarah Howard, born July 10, 1913.
4. Malcolm Lloyd, born May 15, 1915.
5. Esther Lloyd, born November 10, 1919.

(Family data.)

(The Lloyd Line).

Analysis proves the evolution of Lloyd to have begun with the descriptive term, Welsh and Celtic, *llwyd*, which meant "grey." It was, before surnames were used, long a favorite personal Welsh name. As a patronymic, Lloyd is one of the oldest names in existence. The ancient records show but little variation in its form, the few changes being Lloid, Lloyde, and Lloyd.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) ROBERT LLOYD, a Quaker, born in Merionethshire, Wales, in 1669, died on his plantation in Merion Township, Philadelphia County, near Bryn Mawr, 3-29-1714. He came as a youth in the ship "Lion" of Liverpool, in 1683. For a while he lived with Robert Owen, in Merion Township, Philadelphia County. Fifteen years after his arrival in the New World, Robert Lloyd bought an estate, September 5, 1698, consisting of four hundred and nine acres, in Lower Merion Township, where he spent his life. He was a staunch Quaker, and in civic affairs a man of importance.

Robert Lloyd married, October 11, 1698, at Radnor Monthly Meeting, Lowry Jones, born in Wales in 1680, eldest daughter of Rees and Hannah (Price) Jones (or John). In a deed dated April 1, 1682, Rees is called "Rees John Williams of Llanlynin," a name that presents three generations of his line—his grandfather being William, his father "John ap William," who was born in 1590 and was living in Llanlynin, Merionethshire, Wales, where, being a devoted Quaker, he suffered

much persecution for his faith. John's three children came to Pennsylvania, among them Rees, who became known as Rees John, while his daughter, who married Robert Lloyd, took the name of Lowry Jones. She was the mother of six children:

1. Hannah, born November 21, 1699, died in Philadelphia, November 15, 1762; married (first) John Roberts; married (second) William Paschall; married (third) Peter Osborne.
2. Sarah, born July 19, 1703, died September 5, 1739; married, December 5, 1729, Gerard Jones.
3. Gainor, born April 5, 1705, died November 3, 1728; married, May 26, 1727, Mordecai James.
4. David, born June 27, 1707; removed to North Carolina.
5. Rees, born June 25, 1709, died November 25, 1743; married, August 21, 1735, Catharine Humphrey.
6. Richard, of whom further.

(Thomas Allen Glenn: "Merion in the Welsh Tract," p. 375. Records of the Radnor Monthly Meeting.)

(II) RICHARD LLOYD, youngest son of Robert and Lowry (Jones) Lloyd, was born March 15, 1713, and died in Darby Township, August 9, 1755. In 1742, six years after his marriage, he moved into Darby Township, where he acquired the Darby Water, Corn Grist and and Boulting Mills from the previous owner, Joseph Bonsal. These mills he operated until his death. He, too, was a loyal Quaker.

Richard Lloyd married at the Darby Monthly Meeting, November 24, 1736, Hannah Sellers, born February 10, 1717, daughter of Samuel, Jr., and Sarah (Smith) Sellers, both ministers in the Society of Friends. Samuel, Jr., was the son of Samuel Sellers, whose baptismal record occurs on the parish register of Duffield church in Derbyshire. Samuel, Sr., member of an old and well-connected family, came in 1682 from Belper, Derbyshire, England, to Darby, Pennsylvania. Son of Thomas and Elizabeth Sellers, of Belper, he was baptized in the Duffield church, February 3, 1655. A capable weaver, Samuel, Sr., pursued this art at Darby. He acquired much land, and built a house at Darby that became known as "Sellers' Hall," which several generations of Sellers occupied. His intentions of marriage to Anna Gibbons, "5th mo.-2-1684" was the first entry on the minutes of the Darby Monthly Meeting. Anna was the daughter of Henry and Eleanor Gibbons, who came from Parwich, Derbyshire, in 1682. Samuel and Anna (Gibbons) Sellers had six children, of whom the only surviving son was Samuel, Jr., who also engaged in the weaving business. This he advanced considerably by inventions of his own, establishing an important industry, that thrived and expanded, and was furthered in its progress by several successive Sellers generations. Samuel, Jr., married at Darby Monthly Meeting, October 28, 1712, Sarah Smith, born at Darby, May 30, 1689, daughter of John and Eleanor (Dolby) Smith, of Leicestershire, England. They were the parents of four sons and three daughters, the second child and oldest daughter being Hannah Sellers, who married Richard Lloyd, as above noted. Their children were:

1. Samuel, died in infancy.
2. Isaac, of whom further.
3. Hugh, born January 22, 1741, died at Kensington, Philadelphia, March 20, 1832; married Susannah Pearson.

(Records of the Radnor Monthly Meeting. Records of the Darby Monthly Meeting. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 497, 498.)

(III) ISAAC LLOYD, son of Richard and Hannah (Sellers) Lloyd, was born at the old homestead in Lower Merion, Pennsylvania, October 16, 1739, and died in Philadelphia, August 9, 1798. He spent the greater part of his life at Darby, to which place his parents moved when he was two years old. He became his father's associate in the milling business, and at sixteen, when he lost his father, he was able to carry on the work of the Darby Mills. In 1766, he bought out his younger brother Hugh's interest, and for some years continued the work as sole owner. Eventually, he made his home in Philadelphia.

Isaac Lloyd married, October 23, 1765, at the Concord Monthly Meeting, Ann Gibbons, born in Westtown, Chester County, Pennsylvania, April 21, 1744, died January 26, 1831, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Marshall) Gibbons. The Gibbons name stood in Chester County for preëminence. The pioneers, John and Margery Gibbons, great-grandparents of Ann (Gibbons) Lloyd, came from Warminster, Wiltshire, England, and settled in Bethel Township, Chester County, in 1681. They were wealthy and cultured, and achieved an outstanding position in the affairs of Chester County, as did also their son, James, who married, in 1708, Ann Peirce. They had a son, Joseph (father of Ann), who likewise became one of the county's leading men. His wife, Hannah, born November 7, 1715, was the daughter of Abraham and Mary (Hunt) Marshall. Abraham traveled widely as minister of the Friends, "into ye Jerseys and Southern Provinces, where his Service in ye Ministry was acceptable." His son, Humphrey Marshall, achieved fame as a botanist. Isaac and Ann (Gibbons) Lloyd were the parents of six children:

1. Richard; married Mary Deal.
2. Hannah; married Isaac Oakford.
3. Mary; married Benjamin Tyson.
4. Joseph.
5. Isaac (2), of whom further.
6. James.

(Records of the Darby Monthly Meeting. "Lloyd Manuscripts," p. 212. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 498, 499.)

(IV) ISAAC (2) LLOYD, son of Isaac and Ann (Gibbons) Lloyd, was born April 25, 1779, and died December 2, 1850. He married, May 17, 1798, Elizabeth Gibbons, born 5-1-1777, died 5-14-1869, daughter of Joseph, Jr., and Margery (Hannum) Gibbons. Their twelve children were:

1. Joseph; married Beulah S. Emlen.
2. Isaac; married (first) Hannah S. Boulton; married (second) Catharine W. Boutcher.
3. Ann; married Rowland Jones.
4. George; married Mary Hunt.
5. John, of whom further.
6. Sarah.
7. Richard.
8. Elizabeth; married Robert Howell.
9. James.
10. Mary.
11. Hannah; married James Neill.
12. William.

(Records of the Darby Monthly Meeting. Curtis H. Hannum: "Genealogy of the Hannum Family," pp. 9, 10, 25. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 499, 500.)

(V) JOHN LLOYD, son of Isaac (2) and Elizabeth (Gibbons) Lloyd, was born in 1805, and died September 23, 1888. He married, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, August 8, 1837, Esther Barton Malcolm, born October 1, 1818, died in October, 1901, daughter of Joseph Malcolm, of Springfield Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, and his wife, Angelica Malcolm, daughter of Dr. Henry Malcolm, of Philadelphia, who served as surgeon in the Revolution, on the armed boats "Columbia" and "Andrea Doria," of the Continental Navy, and who later became assistant in the medical department of the Continental Army. His wife was Rebecca Olney, of Hudson, Columbia County, New York, whose father, Captain Olney, gave distinctive service in the Revolution, commanding the armed boats "Cabot" and "Queen of France." John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd had nine children:

1. Malcolm, of whom further.
2. Isaac.
3. Elizabeth.
4. Estelle; married, June 25, 1873, Henry T. Coates, the Philadelphia publisher.
5. John, born in Philadelphia, March 10, 1848, died there October 21, 1908; married, April 19, 1899, Harriet Cooper Palmer.
6. Anne Morris; married, September 30, 1869, William Morrison Coates.
7. Laura; married, November 9, 1871, George Morrison Coates.
8. Emma; married S. A. Souder.
9. Mary; married Norman Jones.

(Curtis H. Hannum: "Genealogy of the Hannum Family," pp. 23, 92, 470. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," Vol. I, pp. 499, 500; Vol. II, p. 1404.)

(VI) MALCOLM LLOYD, son of John and Esther Barton (Malcolm) Lloyd, was born at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1838, and died in Devon, Pennsylvania, September 27, 1911. He married, June 10, 1869, Anna Howell. (Howell VII.) Their seven children were:

1. Howell, born March 2, 1871; married Emily Innis.
2. Malcolm, born January 16, 1874.
3. Stacy Bancroft, born August 1, 1877; married, October 25, 1902, Eleanor Morris.
4. Francis Vernon, born August 31, 1879; married, October 15, 1903, Mary Emlen Lowell.
5. Anna Howell, of whom further.
6. Esther, born December 12, 1883.
7. Mary Carpenter, born December 25, 1887.

(Curtis H. Hannum: "Genealogy of the Hannum Family," p. 470. Edward and Louis H. Carpenter: "Samuel Carpenter and His Descendants," pp. 44, 123.)

(VII) ANNA HOWELL LLOYD, daughter of Malcolm and Anna (Howell) Lloyd, was born December 2, 1880 (or 1881). She is a member of the Magna Charta Dames; an honorary member of the Board of the Children's Hospital; a member of the Board of Directors of the Agnes Irwin School; a member of the Acorn and the Cosmopolitan clubs; secretary of the Weeders' Garden Club; also secretary of the Tuesday Reading Club; and chairman of the Ladies' Committee of the Mill Dam Club.

She married Nathan (3) Hayward. (Hayward IX.)

(Edward and Louis H. Carpenter: "Samuel Carpenter and His Descendants," pp. 123, 124. John W. Jordan: "Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania," p. 500.)

(The Howell Line).

The Welsh personal name, Hoel or Huel—one of the very oldest traceable—in its genitive or possessive form provided the origin of the patronymic Howell. The word, built from old Welsh *hoew*, and the diminutive suffix *el*, signified “alert,” “sprightly.” Ancient documents show the forms Hoel, Howel, and Howell.

(I) JOHN HOWELL, who died January 26, 1721, came to Philadelphia from Aberysthwyth, Cardiganshire, Wales, in 1697, with his three children. He remained in Philadelphia and established his home there. John Howell married Sarah. Children (probably among others):

1. Jacob, of whom further.
2. Evan.
3. Sarah.

(“American Historical Register,” Vol. III, p. 568. Warren Ladd: “The Ladd Family,” pp. 314-15. Jordan: “Colonial and Revolutionary Families of Pennsylvania,” Vol. I, p. 475. “Philadelphia Monthly Meeting, Births and Burials,” p. 308.)

(II) JACOB HOWELL, son of John and Sarah Howell, was born in Aberysthwyth, Wales, 1-18-1687, and died in Chester Borough, Pennsylvania, in 1768. In Chester, Pennsylvania, whither he moved in 1707, he bought considerable land, on which he built the structures for his mercantile venture. These buildings withstood the wear and tear of time for many years. An interesting feature was the large stone imbedded in the front wall, showing the inscription “J. H. 1707” with some Welsh words. This was eventually removed due to alterations. In 1708 Mr. Howell built a comfortable home on his land on Edgemont Street. He applied, 9-28-1707, to the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting for a certificate to remove into the county of Chester. This request was granted him, 10-26-1707, and he offered the certificate of transfer at the Chester Monthly Meeting, 12-23-1707. In 1752, Jacob Howell represented Chester County in the Provincial Assembly. He was an esteemed and popular citizen and “very often acted as arbitrator on road-juries, commissions for public buildings,” and such like service. For more than sixty years, until the time of his death, Jacob Howell was a minister of the Society of Friends.

Jacob Howell married, at Chester Meeting, 6-17-1709, Sarah Vernon, daughter of Randal Vernon, of Providence Township, Chester (now Delaware) County, Pennsylvania. Their son was John, of whom further.

(“Chester and Concord Meeting Records,” pp. 11, 25. “Chester County Wills and Abstracts,” Vol. II, p. 301. “American Historical Register,” Vol. III, pp. 568-69. “Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Minutes,” Vol. II, pp. 31, 36. “Chester Monthly Meeting Minutes, 1681-1721,” p. 121. “Pennsylvania Archives,” Second Series, Vol. IX, p. (93.)

(III) JOHN HOWELL, son of Jacob and Sarah (Vernon) Howell, was born at Chester, Pennsylvania, and died at Charleston, South Carolina. He left his native town to make his home at Woodbury, New Jersey. In 1739 he went to Philadelphia, and from there he removed to Georgia. Finally, he established himself in Charleston, South Carolina, where he ended his days.

John Howell married, June 25, 1734, at the Haddonfield, New Jersey, Friends' Meeting, Katharine Ladd. Their certificate of removal from that meeting to the one in Philadelphia is dated 5-9-1739. The records of Newton and Haddonfield

Monthly Meeting, under "Declarations of Intentions," show that "John Howell, of Chester Monthly Meeting, and Katharine Ladd, 2nd mo. 1734," declared intentions. Among their children was a son, John Ladd, of whom further.

("Chester and Concord Monthly Meeting Records," p. 46. "American Historical Register," Vol. III, p. 570. "Philadelphia Monthly Meeting Certificates of Removal," p. 156. Warren Ladd: "The Ladd Family," p. 314.)

(IV) JOHN LADD HOWELL, son of John and Katharine (Ladd) Howell, was born March 15, 1738, and died in 1785. He married in Pennsylvania, at the Darby Monthly Meeting, 7-23-1761, Frances Paschall, born 10-27-1740, died May 2, 1812, daughter of John and Frances (Hodge) Paschall. They had a son, Joshua Ladd, of whom further.

(Records of Darby Monthly Meeting, 1682-1891," p. 151. "Genealogy of the Morris Family," Vol. II, p. 552. Warren Ladd: "The Ladd Family," p. 315. "American Historical Register," Vol. III, pp. 570, 571. "Woodbury Monthly Meeting—Births, Deaths, Marriages and Minutes," p. 17.)

(V) COLONEL JOSHUA LADD HOWELL, son of John Ladd and Frances (Paschall) Howell, was born September 19, 1762, and died January 10, 1818. He inherited from his father, in 1797, sixteen hundred acres of land in Gloucester County, New Jersey, also an interest in the "Fancy Hill" and "West Point" fisheries on the Delaware, which netted him a generous income. The fisheries had come into the Howell family by inheritance through John Ladd, Jr., long an outstanding land owner in Gloucester County. For some years after his marriage, Joshua Ladd Howell lived in the old homestead, "Candor Hall." He eventually erected a commodious home on the Delaware, known as "Fancy Hill." This house was on a large estate of about six thousand acres, which his grand-uncle, John Ladd, had left to his widow, Hannah M. Ladd, and by her will Joshua L. had come into possession of it. It was there that he ended his days. According to data in possession of his descendants he served in the War of 1812, holding the rank of colonel in a regiment of New Jersey militia.

Colonel Joshua Ladd Howell married, February 16, 1786, Anna Blackwood, born February 2, 1769, died January 14, 1855, daughter of Samuel and Abigail (Clement) Blackwood, of Gloucester County, New Jersey. Anna was a granddaughter of John Blackwood, who came from Scotland and settled in New Jersey, where Blackwoodtown was named for him. A son of Colonel Joshua Ladd and Anna (Blackwood) Howell was Richard Washington, of whom further.

(Warren Ladd: "The Ladd Family," pp. 315-16. "American Historical Register," pp. 571-73, Vol. III.)

(VI) RICHARD WASHINGTON HOWELL, son of Colonel Joshua Ladd and Anna (Blackwood) Howell, was born December 15, 1799, and died May 13, 1859. He chose a legal career, and became a successful and preëminent lawyer. He was respected and honored not only for his legal brilliance, but revered and loved by a large circle of friends for his manliness and worth of character. An item in a newspaper published at the time of his death reveals the high regard bestowed on him: "We have recorded the death in the city of Camden of Richard W. Howell, Esq. He was one of the most distinguished lawyers and citizens of that city and possessed many noble qualities. All who knew him respected and loved him. He

was a true Christian, a polished gentleman, an unwavering patriot. His memory will be cherished by all who appreciate worth and virtue."

Richard Washington Howell married, March 30, 1830, Mary Tonkin Carpenter, born at Glassboro, New Jersey, September 14, 1805, died May 3, 1893, daughter of Edward and Sarah (Stratton) Carpenter, of Carpenter's Landing, New Jersey. Their daughter was Anna, of whom further.

(Warren Ladd: "The Ladd Family," p. 317. Edward Carpenter and Louis H. Carpenter: "Samuel Carpenter and His Descendants," pp. 68, 94.)

(VII) ANNA HOWELL, daughter of Richard Washington and Mary Tonkin (Carpenter) Howell, was born September 12, 1846, and died January 23, 1913. She was a member of the Colonial Dames of America.

Anna Howell married Malcolm Lloyd. (Lloyd VI.)

(Warren Ladd: "The Ladd Family," p. 317. Edward Carpenter and Louis H. Carpenter: "Samuel Carpenter and His Descendants," p. 123. Curtis H. Hannum: "Genealogy of the Hannum Family," p. 470.)



Metcalfe

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Reta Clarkson Metcalfe (Mrs. Marc A.) Schoettle, of Philadelphia, follows:

(The Metcalfe Line).

It has been impossible to determine with certainty the origin of the name Metcalf or Metcalfe. There are several theories, the most probable being that it is a modification of Medcraft or Medcroft, from *mede*, Middle English for a mowed grass-field, and craft or croft, meaning a small farm. This earlier name appeared in the fourteenth century in Yorkshire records, and thereafter in such varying forms that it could easily become Metcalfe(e) by the beginning of the following century, when it is found there. The varieties in the first spelling confirm this idea—Medcalf, Meadcalfe, and Metkalff,

Another theory, less probable, but interesting because it has almost the form of a folk tale, is the following tradition related by Ingledew: "Two men, being in the woods together at evening, saw a four-footed animal coming towards them. One said: 'Have you not heard of lions being in these woods?' The other replied that he had, but had never seen such a thing. The animal coming nearer, one of the men ran away, whilst the other resolved to meet it; which proving to be a *red calf*, he that met it got the name of *Metcalfe*, and he that ran away *Lightfoot*."

A third theory, with a strictly historical background, is as follows: In the time of King Henry II of England (1133-89), William the Lion (ca. 1143-1214), King of Scotland, joined Henry, son of Henry II, Louis, King of France, and several leading nobles in a rebellion against Henry II. During its progress William the Lion was attacked by a group of Yorkshire barons. One of these captured the Scottish King. This early Yorkshire nobleman was known at that time as William *fil*. William de Dent. King Henry thanked the Yorkshire lords soon afterwards for their great and loyal help and in doing so named William *fil*. William de Dent as William Medecalf de Dent. The reason for his so naming him was that the King's commissioners in delineating the boundaries of the West Riding of Yorkshire and the new county of Westmoreland found that he was the occupier of Middleton Calf Top (a mountain near Dent), through which the boundary passed. From that date onward William *fil*. William *fil*. Maldred or de Dent was known as William Medecalf de Dent, and he is recognized as the first to bear the family name by at least one family historian, Rev. Thomas Metcalfe, in his "Medecalf," a brief book devoted to the very early history of the family.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Rev. J. L. Saywell: "The History and Annals of Northallerton, Yorkshire," p. 53. Rev. Thomas Metcalfe: "Medecalf," pp. 15, 16, 17.)

In the preface to this volume its author says: "It has long been a commonplace among Medecalfs of Dent, Hawes, and other places in the neighborhood, and in

Yorkshire and in other parts of England, that all Medecalfs are of one common lineage." It, therefore, seems appropriate to assemble here some of the known, historically interesting facts concerning early members of the family, even though it has not been possible to connect them with the American progenitor. But that the latter is covered by Rev. Thomas Metcalfe's statement is evident from the fact that he is known to have been "of Hawes, England."

The earliest line of descent of the family goes back to the Kings of Scotland and is traced from Kenneth III, King of Scotland, through his son, Crinan the Thane; through his son, Maldred, Cumbrian Earl, Lord of Raby; through his son, Gospatrick, Earl of Northumbria and of Dunbar, Lord of Raby; through his son, Dolphin; through his son, William *fil.* Maldred, Lord of Carleton, Middleton, Dent, etc.; to his son, William *fil.* William de Dent, also called William Medecalf de Dent, chief forester of Wensleydale with Langstrothdale, 1194-1200, who was, as already related, the first to bear the name Medecalf and who lived in the time of Henry II, King of England, about 1175.

During the next few hundred years the family prospered and spread widely in Yorkshire. It became so numerous that there was scarcely a town or village in the North Riding of Yorkshire which did not possess an inhabitant of that name and by 1607 it was counted "the most numerous family in England."

One of the branches was seated at Northallerton, Yorkshire, a place of great antiquity and historic interest. In the vicinity is "Standard Hill," so-called from the famous "Battle of the Standard," in which the English defeated the Scots in 1138. The oldest tombstone in Northallerton Church is that of a Metcalfe and it bears the following inscription: "Hic jacet in hoc tumulo Marcus Metcalfe, filius Lucae Metcalfe de Bedale, frater quoque et hæres Nicholai Metcalfe, armigeri, unius sex clericorum eximinæ curiæ cancellariæ defuncti. Qui quidem Marcus vicarius fuit matricis ecclesiæ Omnium Sanctorum de Northallerton, incumbens ibidem XXXII annos. Vixit LIV. ann. tandem sepultus XXIV die mensis maii, anno Domini 1593." The registers of baptisms, marriages and burials preserved in the parish church date from the incumbency of Mark Metcalfe, vicar, in 1593.

Opposite this church there is a house, built in 1584, by Richard Metcalfe. It is known as the "Porch House" and, though much modernized, bears evident marks of its antiquity. Richard Metcalfe was the great-great-grandson of Thomas Metcalfe, of Nappa, Chancellor of the Duchy and County Palatine of Lancaster and a Privy Councillor in the reign of Richard III. Thomas Metcalfe was the son of James Metcalfe, of Beare Park and Nappa, who was a captain in the battle of Agincourt, in the retinue of Richard, Lord Scrope, of Bolton. According to tradition King Charles I stayed at the "Porch House" as the guest of the Metcalfe family several times, the last time in February, 1647, when he was a prisoner in the hands of the commissioners of the Parliament, who had been sent down to Newcastle to receive him from the Scots. It is said that on that occasion the King made an attempt to escape out of a window at the south end of the house and that he was assisted by the young daughter of the family, Elizabeth Metcalfe, whose father, George Metcalfe, son of the builder of the "Porch House," had died either in 1642 or 1647.

Richard Metcalfe's great-granddaughter, Margaret Metcalfe, was married to Daniel Lascelles in 1672. Daniel Lascelles resided at Stank Hall and Northallerton, and he was Member of Parliament for Northallerton in 1702 and High Sheriff of Yorkshire in 1719. Their grandson, Edwin Lascelles, of Harewood Castle, Stank Hall, and Northallerton, born 1713, was Member of Parliament for Scarborough, for Northallerton in 1754, and again from 1780-90, and was created Baron Harewood of Harewood Castle in 1790. They were the ancestors of Henry George Charles Lascelles, sixth Earl of Harewood, who married, in 1922, Princess Mary, daughter of King George V and Queen Mary of England.

Another branch of the family was that seated at Nappa Hall, no longer in the possession of the direct line, but owned now by collateral relations, only distantly connected with the Metcalfe family. Nappa first came into the ownership of a Metcalfe in the person of James Metcalfe of Worton-in-Bainbridge, in the time of King Henry V. Nappa Hall was built by the second son of James Metcalfe, Thomas, during the latter half of the fifteenth century. The original spelling of Nappa was Nappy. The estate is on the north side of the River Ure, opposite Worton, in Yorkshire. It is a picturesque dwelling with a large embattled tower at one end of a large oblong hall or room and a smaller tower at the other end, where at its angle a shallow wing projects from the face of the main hall. The walls of the towers are very strong, with their tops castellated; while the walls of the main hall are over four feet thick and the cold of the north Yorkshire winter is never felt through them. Camden, the historian, who wrote in the time of Elizabeth and James I, relates of Sir Christopher Metcalfe, of Nappa, that when high sheriff of Yorkshire in 1555, he rode out of York with a retinue of 300 men of his name and family, clad in his cloth or livery, and all well mounted on white horses, to meet the judges of assize and conduct them to York. Sir Christopher Metcalfe's influence and friendship with his neighbors was such that during the imprisonment of Mary, Queen of Scots, in Bolton Castle in 1588-89, she was enabled to be a guest of Sir Christopher for nine days at Nappa Hall.

The Medecalfs who went to the north of the Old Cam Road were the descendants of Richard, the son of Richard, son of William de Medecalf de Dent. The portion of the Forest of Wensleydale, which Richard and his descendants occupied, cleared and enclosed, had for its western boundary in the north the head of the Ure, from where it runs past Mossdale Moor, Widdale Head to Grove Head in the south; its boundary then turned northeast past Wether Fell to Bainbrigge, then by Stag's Fell to Ure Head, all in the old parish of Askrigg. It was a portion of the Forest of Wensleydale that could be invaded by the Scots from the direct Kirby Stephen route; from the Swale so easily accessible to the Scots; From Kirby Stephen and also from Tebay, *via* Sedberg, Garsdale and Dentdale.

To protect his flocks and herds and those of his sons, nephews and friends, Richard Medecalf chose the Holm on the northern slope of Wether Fell, and began the enclosure of lands there. As he and his sons built their walls, they knew they could be invaded from the west *via* Dentdale and Garsdale, and from the northeast by the Ure and Mallerstang, but that by keeping a good watch they could move their sheep and cattle to the east down the Uredale and to the south by Gayledale and

Semerdale and obtain help from their relatives in Askrigg, Bainbrigge and Bishopdale. Watches were, therefore, kept in order that flocks and herds might be defended that were upon the ings or meadows of the Holm, and Medecalfs made their homes in the seven valleys as they branched from the Holm. The Holm became the *Hawes or Pass* from one valley to another. Medecalfs have dispersed from *Hawes* to all parts of the world and returned, and whenever they have done so they have received a clansman's welcome.

It is undoubtedly from the last-named branch of the Metcalfe family that John Metcalfe, of Hawes, England, of our interest, is descended, tracing his ancestry to these historic, sturdy and picturesque nobles of Yorkshire.

Another interesting connection, of more modern date, is that existing between John Metcalfe, of Generation I, following, and Samuel Finley Breese Morse, inventor of the telegraph, who, according to family records, were related through the Sands family.

(Rev. J. L. Saywell: "The History and Annals of Northallerton, Yorkshire," pp. 52, 53, 54, 70, 71, 231. Rev. Thomas Metcalfe: "Medecalf," vii, 9, 26, 27, 54, 55, 59, 62. Family data.)

(I) JOHN METCALFE, of Hawes, England, married, at Flushing, Long Island, New York, October 20, 1852, Grace Josephine Henshaw. (Henshaw VII.) They were the parents of:

1. John Ayscough Metcalfe, born in Chicago, Illinois, July 20, 1853, died in 1920.
2. Robert Henshaw, of whom further.

(II) ROBERT HENSHAW METCALFE, son of John and Grace Josephine (Henshaw) Metcalfe, was born in Chicago, Illinois, November 27, 1855.

He married, June 7, 1883, Katherine Elizabeth Clarkson Hess, daughter of George McAllister and Henrietta Elizabeth (Clarkson) Hess. (First Clarkson Line VII.) Their child was Reta Clarkson, of whom further.

(III) RETA CLARKSON METCALFE, daughter of Robert Henshaw and Katherine Elizabeth Clarkson (Hess) Metcalfe, was born at Flatbush, Long Island, New York, November 15, 1885.

She married, at Bay Head, New Jersey, June 19, 1920, Marc A. Schoettle, who was born in Philadelphia, June 3, 1875, son of Ferdinand Schöttle, born in Württemberg, Germany, in 1839. Mr. and Mrs. Schoettle and their family reside on Lincoln Drive, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia. They have the following children:

1. William Clarkson, born in Philadelphia, April 1, 1921.
2. Robert Metcalfe, born in Philadelphia, January 12, 1923.
3. Marc Clarkson, born in Philadelphia, January 29, 1925.
4. Philip Alden, born June 27, 1927.

(Family data.)

(The First Clarkson Line).

Clarkson came into use as a surname as designating "the clerk's son," which was a nickname of the clergyman's son. It is a well-known Yorkshire name and has spread over the North of England.

The Clarkson family has been established in Yorkshire for about five hundred years. The particular branch, from which Matthew Clarkson, American progenitor, has descent, was established at Bradford in Yorkshire, where the family is said by

CLARKSON.

Arms—Argent, on a bend engrailed sable three annulets or.

Crest—A griffin's head between two wings sable.

Motto—*Deo fidendum.* (Matthews: "American Armoury.")

HENSHAW.

Arms—Argent, a chevron between three heronshaws, sable.

Crest—A falcon proper belled or, wings elevated preying on a mallard's wing argent, guttée de sang.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")



Clackson



Henshaw

chronicles to have been "of high consideration, excellent substance and distinguished character."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, p. 276.)

(I) ROBERT CLARKSON, earliest lineal ancestor of the Clarkson family in America, was born at Bradford, Yorkshire, in the latter part of the sixteenth century and died March 10, 1631-32, buried "among his people" in the old parish church of that town. He lived in Bradford all his life, residing on a street called Fayre Gappe, one of the oldest thoroughfares of that ancient town. According to an ancient chronicle, he and his family "possessed a high moral worth and social influence." In 1615 he was warden of the parish church of St. Peter's at Bradford and some years later served as one of the trustees for the sale of the "Manor of Bradford."

Robert Clarkson married (first), September 9, 1610, Agnes Lilly. He married (second), October 4, 1629, Hester Tailer, widow of Ezekiel Tailer. Robert Clarkson had a son, Rev. David, of whom further.

(Family data. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, p. 276. J. G. Leach: "History of the Brighurst Family with Notes on the Clarkson, DePeyster and Boude Families," p. 115. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 894.)

(II) REV. DAVID CLARKSON, youngest son of Robert Clarkson, of Bradford, England, was baptized at St. Peter's Church in Bradford, March 3, 1621-22, and died at his residence in the parish of St. Dunstan, Stepney, June 14, 1686, buried at Bunhill Fields Cemetery. After attending the grammar school in his native town he entered Trinity College, Cambridge, October 22, 1641, and took his degree in 1644-45. He was appointed to a fellowship at Clare Hall, May 5, 1645, by the warrant of the Earl of Manchester and remained at the University until 1651, having received his Bachelor of Divinity degree during this time. Shortly after, Rev. Mr. Clarkson was called to a church at Crayford, and later to one at Mortlake, being removed from the latter by the Uniformity Act of 1662. He continued his religious work throughout his life and was "enumerated among the chief literary champions of Non-conformity" of the turbulent period in which he lived.

Rev. David Clarkson married (first), in 1651, Elizabeth Holcroft, daughter of Sir Henry Holcroft, Knight, of East Ham, County Essex, and his wife, Lettice Aungiers, daughter of Sir Francis Aungiers. He married (second), in 1662-63, Elizabeth (Kenrick) Lodwick, widow of Wolrane (or Wolgrave) Lodwick and daughter of Matthew Kenrick, of London. Of the first marriage there was only one definitely recorded child, a daughter, Lettice, who was baptized at Crayford, Kent, May 25, 1652, and died there in March, 1653. While the names of the children of Rev. David Clarkson are on record, there has been much discussion regarding the issue of each marriage. Particularly has there been discussion regarding the name of the mother of Matthew, whose record follows. Comparison of the authorities, quoted at the end of this generation of the Clarkson line, will bear evidence of the weight that has been given to this subject by the chroniclers of the family. In John Hall's and Samuel Clarkson's "Memoirs of Matthew and Gerardus Clarkson," a very important early genealogy of the family, there is no evidence given to

add to either side of the question. The compilers of this book were certainly interested in this question and undoubtedly gave it great care and very careful search. However, it would appear that this was one of the problems which must be considered not possible of definite decision. Some of the later chroniclers have decided that Matthew was a son of the first marriage. Still others believe him to be the son of the second marriage, while a third group simply states that the matter is not to be definitely decided at this late date.

(Family data. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, p. 276. J. G. Leach: "History of the Bringham Family," p. 115. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, pp. 895-97. John Hall and Samuel Clarkson: "Memoirs of Matthew and Gerardus Clarkson.")

(The Family in America).

(I) MATTHEW CLARKSON, founder of the family in America and eldest son of Rev. David Clarkson, was born about 1663 and died in New York of yellow fever, July 20 or 29, 1702. Of his youth we know nothing, but in 1685-86 he made a trip to New England and, being impressed with the opportunities in the New World for a man of force and determination, he returned to England, following his father's death, and made arrangements to establish himself permanently in the Colonies. He applied to the then reigning monarchs, William and Mary, for the secretaryship of the Province of New York and, receiving their recommendation, was granted the commission. He sailed from the Isle of Wight on the "Beaver," December 1, 1690, arrived at New York, Thursday, January 29, 1690-91, and was duly installed into the duties of his high office, which he continued to fill until his death. Matthew Clarkson was a vestryman of Trinity Church in 1698, and the pew which he purchased then is still held by his descendants in New York.

Matthew Clarkson married, January 19, 1692-93, Catherine (or Catharine) Van Schaick. (Van Schaick II.) Their children, baptized in the old Dutch Church, New York, were:

1. Elizabeth, died in infancy.
2. David, of whom further.
3. Levinus, died in Holland; unmarried.
4. Matthew, Jr., baptized April 9, 1699, died in New York in 1739; became a successful merchant in New York City; married, in 1720, Cornelia DePeyster, daughter of Johannes and Anne (Bancker) DePeyster.
5. Anna, died in Holland; unmarried.

(Family data. W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, pp. 278-79. F. W. Leach: "The Philadelphia Branch of the Clarkson Family," pp. 2-3. John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 897.)

(II) DAVID CLARKSON, son of Matthew and Catherine or Catharine (Van Schaick) Clarkson, was baptized in the old Dutch Church, in Garden Street, New York City, August 19, 1694, and died April 7, 1751. His parents had both died before he was eight years of age, and so he was for a time placed under the care of his maiden aunt, Margrieta Van Schaick. It is thought that he was later sent to his English relatives, for in 1718 he is on record as being a merchant in England. He then came to New York and had a financial interest in several vessels.

From 1739 to 1751 he was a representative in the Provincial Assembly from the city and county of New York, and "during his public career resisted every attempt of the crown to encroach in any manner upon the liberties of the people."

David Clarkson married, January 25, 1724, Ann Margaret Freeman, daughter of Rev. Bernardus and Margrieta (Van Schaick) Freeman. They were the parents of:

1. Freeman, died unmarried.
2. David, Jr., of whom further.
3. Matthew, died young.
4. Streatfeild, died young.
5. Matthew, born March 12, 1733, died September 25, 1772; married, June 1, 1758, Elizabeth DePeyster.
6. Levinus, died young.
7. Levinus (see Second Clarkson Line III.)

(W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, pp. 279-80. Family data.)

(III) DAVID CLARKSON, JR., son of David and Ann Margaret (Freeman) Clarkson, was born in New York City, June 3, 1726, and died in Flatbush, Long Island, November 14, 1782. He was educated abroad and remained there until he was twenty-three years of age, when he returned to New York and became extensively engaged in foreign trade. In 1749 he erected a residence in Whitehall Street. David Clarkson, Jr., won half of the capital prize in the lottery for founding the British Museum, his share being \$25,000 in gold. He became increasingly successful in business and was one of the wealthiest men of the day in New York. In 1754, the year that he won the above-mentioned prize, he was one of the first governors of King's College, now Columbia University. He also served as a vestryman and warden of Trinity Parish.

Mr. Clarkson was one of the governors of the New York Hospital in 1770. A few years later he settled at Flatbush, Long Island. When the meeting was held in King's County, in April, 1775, to elect delegates to a provincial convention, he took a prominent part and he was otherwise identified closely with the affairs of the day. In the same year he was offered command of a regiment, but declined it.

For a brief time Mr. Clarkson resided in New Brunswick, New Jersey, but soon returned to his home in Flatbush, where he remained until his death.

David Clarkson, Jr., married, May 3, 1749, Elizabeth French. (French IV.) Their children were:

1. David, died young.
2. David, born November 15, 1751, died June 27, 1825; married, but left no children.
3. Philip, died young.
4. Freeman, born February 23, 1756, died November 14, 1810; married Henrietta Clarkson.
5. Matthew (2), of whom further.
6. Ann Margaret, born February 3, 1761, died November 2, 1824; married, November 16, 1784, Garrit Van Horne.
7. Thomas Streatfeild, born April 5, 1763, died June 8, 1844; married, October 30, 1790, Elizabeth Van Horne.
8. Levinus, born March 31, 1765, died September 28, 1845; married, February 25, 1797, Ann Mary Van Horne.

(W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," pp. 280-82. Family data.)

(IV) GENERAL MATTHEW (2) CLARKSON, son of David Clarkson, Jr., and Elizabeth (French) Clarkson, was born in New York City, October 17, 1758, died there April 25, 1825, and is buried at Flatbush.

The Revolutionary War interrupted Matthew (2) Clarkson's education, and at the age of seventeen he enlisted as a private in a corps of American fusileers under the command of Richard Ritzema. Wishing for more active service, Matthew (2) Clarkson offered himself as a volunteer in a company commanded by his brother, David Clarkson, in Colonel Josiah Smith's regiment, which saw active service in the Battle of Long Island, August 27, 1776. Upon the recommendation of General Nathanael Greene he was appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General Benedict Arnold and given the rank of major. He was wounded at Fort Edward, while gallantly attempting to rally a detachment put to flight by the Indian allies of the British. Despite the wound, Major Clarkson was on active duty during the campaign ending with Burgoyne's surrender, October 17, 1777, and served with distinction. In the rotunda of the capitol at Washington is a painting of this battle and among the portraits depicted is one of Major Matthew Clarkson.

The records of the Society of the Cincinnati contain the following tribute to his courage: "At the Battle of Stillwater, Major Clarkson received a severe wound in the neck while carrying the orders of his general to the officer commanding on the left wing, which service he performed in the most gallant manner by passing in front of the American line while actually engaged with the enemy."

In 1779 Matthew (2) Clarkson presented himself to Major-General Benjamin Lincoln in South Carolina with a very flattering letter from John Jay, president of Congress, and became attached to General Lincoln's staff. He distinguished himself in the assault on Savannah, Georgia, in the fall of 1779, and in succeeding operations in South Carolina. With the surrender of Charleston, May 12, 1780, Major Clarkson became a prisoner of war and did not obtain his exchange until later in the year. He next served with a French naval expedition, which sailed from Newport, and saw action with British vessels off the Capes of Virginia.

In February, 1781, he rejoined General Lincoln as aide and later served for some months as assistant secretary of war under Secretary Lincoln. On November 1, 1783, Matthew (2) Clarkson was commissioned brevet lieutenant-colonel and soon after operations ceased he retired from the army. He was one of the early members of the Society of the Cincinnati; one of the regents of the State University of New York; and in June, 1786, was appointed brigadier-general of the militia of Kings and Queens counties. That same year he joined John Vanderbilt in a business enterprise.

While serving as a member of the Assembly in 1789-90, General Clarkson introduced a bill for the gradual abolition of slavery in New York State. Among his other public activities may also be mentioned that of State Senator in 1786-94; major-general of the Southern District of New York from 1798 to 1801; president of the New York Hospital in 1799; president of the Bank of New York from 1804 to 1825; and one of the original vice-presidents of the American Bible Society.

General Matthew (2) Clarkson married (first), May 24, 1785, Mary Rutherford, who died July 2, 1786, daughter of Walter and Catherine (Alexander) Rutherford. He married (second), February 14, 1792, Sarah Cornell. (Cornell VI.) Of the first marriage there was one child:

1. Mary Rutherford, born July 2, 1786, died December 24, 1838; married, July 29, 1807, Peter Augustus Jay.

Children of the second marriage were:

2. Elizabeth, died unmarried.
3. Catherine Rutherford, born March 5, 1794, died January 23, 1861; married, April 24, 1813, Jonathan Goodhue.
4. David, born March 27, 1795, died June 3, 1867; married, March 27, 1822, Elizabeth Streatfeild Clarkson, who died February 11, 1886.
5. Matthew (3), of whom further.
6. William Bayard, born October 3, 1798, died March 19, 1875; married, November 23, 1826, Adelaide Livingston.
7. Susan Maria, born January 17, 1800, died April 22, 1823; married, April 24, 1822, James Ferguson DePeyster.
8. Sarah Cornell, born December 20, 1802, died July 31, 1840; married, May 9, 1826, Rev. William Richmond.

(W. W. Spooner: "Historic Families of America," Vol. III, pp. 282-84. Family data.)

(V) MATTHEW (3) CLARKSON, son of General Matthew (2) and Sarah (Cornell) Clarkson, was born September 6, 1796, and died March 7, 1883.

He married, February 27, 1821, Catharine Elizabeth Clarkson. (Second Clarkson Line V.) They had the following children:

1. Catherine Matilda, born July 28, 1823, died August 28, 1823.
2. Matthew, born March 19, 1824, died October 24, 1881; married, February 16, 1853, Phoebe Ditmas.
3. Charles Augustus, born September 18, 1826, died December 6, 1871; married, August 3, 1847, Henrietta Remson Cowenhoven, daughter of Gerrit Cowenhoven.
4. Bayard, born September 30, 1829, died December 26, 1900; married, March 29, 1869, Eliza Livingston DePeyster, daughter of James DePeyster.
5. Henrietta Elizabeth, of whom further.
6. William Richmond, born October 30, 1837, died in April, 1915; never married.

(Family data.)

(VI) HENRIETTA ELIZABETH CLARKSON, daughter of Matthew (3) and Catharine Elizabeth (Clarkson) Clarkson, was born February 7, 1831, and died April 8, 1909.

She married, September 1, 1857, George McAllister Hess. Their daughter was Katharine Elizabeth Clarkson Hess, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) KATHARINE ELIZABETH CLARKSON HESS, daughter of George McAllister and Henrietta Elizabeth (Clarkson) Hess, was born at Flatbush, Long Island, New York, December 26, 1862. She married Robert Henshaw Metcalfe. (Metcalfe II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Second Clarkson Line).

Introduction and first two generations in England and first two generations in America, same as First Clarkson Line.

(III) LEVINUS CLARKSON, son of David and Ann Margaret (Freeman) Clarkson, was born October 8, 1740, and died May 24, 1798.

He married, February 21, 1763, Mary Van Horne, daughter of David Van Horne. They were the parents of:

1. Samuel.
2. William.

3. Cornelia.
 4. Mary.
 5. Kemble.
 6. David.
 7. Charles, of whom further.
 8. Henrietta, married Freeman Clarkson.
- (Family data.)

(IV) CHARLES CLARKSON, son of Levinus and Mary (Van Horne) Clarkson, was born in 1769 and died October 2, 1802.

He married, April 13, 1791, Elizabeth Vanderbilt, who was born in 1769 and died December 24, 1802, daughter of John and Helen (Filkin) Vanderbilt. Their children were:

1. Helen, born May 15, 1793, died August, 1794.
2. John Vanderbilt, born April 10, 1794, died June 26, 1800.
3. Charles Levinus, born May 23, 1795, died December 25, 1799.
4. David Francis, died January 10, 1869.
5. Catharine Elizabeth, of whom further.
6. Helen, born April 6, 1800, died January 22, 1801.
7. John, born August 19, 1801, died July 7, 1830.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) CATHARINE ELIZABETH CLARKSON, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Vanderbilt) Clarkson, was born October 8, 1798, and died September 8, 1863. She married Matthew (3) Clarkson. First Clarkson Line—American Line—V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Cornell Line).

The name Cornell in the different branches of the family and even in the same branch, has been written in many different ways—Cornwall, Cornwell, Cornewell, Cornhill, Cornill, Cornel, Cornnel, Coornell, and Cornell. The ancient spelling was Cornewayle and Cornewalle. Harrison, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," says it is taken from the French word "corneille," meaning a crow or rook. The name appears in English records as early as 1273, when Stephen de Cornhell or Cornhill, Cornhull, Cornill, is found in the Hundred Rolls of London.

The tradition prevails in England that all the Cornwells and Cornwalls are descended from the Earls of Cornwall, and there are good reasons for supposing that the Cornwalls of Hertfordshire have that origin. The connecting link between the Cornells of England and America has unfortunately not yet been found.

(Rev. John Cornell, M. A. "Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Descendants of Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," pp. 3-5, 13. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) THOMAS CORNELL, first of our line, was born probably in County Essex, England, about 1595 and died, it is thought, at Providence, Rhode Island, in or about 1656. He came presumably from County Essex to America about 1638, settling in Boston, Massachusetts. In the earlier records of Boston, he is called Cornhill, Cornehill, Cornewell, and Cornnelle. The first record of him in Boston is on August 20, 1638, when, by a vote of the Town Meeting, he is permitted to by "Wil-

liam Baulstone's house, yard, and garden, backside of Mr. Coddington, and to become an inhabitant." This property was situated on Washington Street, between Summer and Milk streets, and was sold by Thomas Cornell in 1643. September 6, 1638, "Thomas Cornhill was licensed upon tryal to keepe an inn in the room of Will Baulstone till the next General Court." On account of religious disturbances, Thomas Cornell's neighbors, Baulstone and Coddington, and his brother-in-law, John Briggs, and others, purchased the island, on which Newport, Rhode Island, now stands and to which they gave the name of Portsmouth. Thomas Cornell joined them two years later and was admitted a freeman of Portsmouth, August 6, 1640. "A piece of meadow" was granted to him February 4, 1641. The same year he was made constable and in 1642 ensign, the name being spelled Cornill. It is supposed by some that the latter office was held by his son, also named Thomas.

In the autumn of 1642 Thomas Cornell went to New Amsterdam and in June, 1643, he went to England, obtained a royal charter for his Colony, and returned. He settled for a time in or near New Amsterdam, probably on that tract of land known as "Cornell's Neck." Serious trouble with the Indians in 1643 induced Thomas to return to Portsmouth, where land was granted to him and his associates in 1644. On February 4, 1646, a grant of one hundred acres was made to Thomas Cornell, "on the south side of the Wading River." A part of this land has continued in possession of a member of the Cornell family into the twentieth century. He seems later to have removed again to Westchester (Cornell's Neck), to have been again driven off by Indians and to have returned to Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he probably died. An old memorandum states that Thomas Cornell, by will dated December 5, 1651, gave to his wife, Rebecca, all his real estate; also that Rebecca, by will dated September 2, 1664, gave to her son, Thomas, her land on the west side of Rhode Island; but the wills and records of them have long since disappeared. The widow Rebecca's name is found in various real estate transactions between 1657 and 1669. She probably gave her son, John, one-sixth of her property.

Thomas Cornell married Rebecca Briggs, who was burned to death in her own house, February 8, 1673. Their children, who were probably all born in England, were:

1. Thomas, died May 23, 1673; married twice, his first wife's name not being known; married (second) Sarah Earle.
2. Sarah, married (first), September 1, 1643, Thomas Willett; (second), November 3, 1647, Charles Bridges; (third), license dated November 20, 1682, John Lawrence, Jr.
3. Rebecca, buried February 5, 1713, aged ninety-one or ninety-three years; married, December 9, 1647, George Woolsey.
4. Ann, married Thomas Kent.
5. Richard, of whom further.
6. John, born probably about 1637, died about 1704; married, in 1669, Mary Russell.
7. Joshua, to whom his mother conveyed land October 21, 1664, which he sold a month later to Samuel Cornell.
8. Elizabeth, married, in 1661, Christopher Almy.
9. Samuel, whose will was proved in 1715.

(Rev. John Cornell, M. A.: "Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Descendants of Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," pp. 13, 17-18, 22. Family data.)

(II) RICHARD CORNELL, son of Thomas and Rebecca (Briggs) Cornell, was born probably in Essex County, England, about 1625, and died at Rockaway, Long Island, New York, in 1694. He was a resident of New Amsterdam, but probably removed to Flushing, Long Island, before 1656, for his name appears in the account book of John Bowne, of that place, in that year. In the court proceedings of May, 1663, "Ritzert Cornewell" is mentioned as assisting to put out of the house of Joris Wolsey one Hendrick Janzen (cooper), who was acting in a disorderly fashion there. In 1663 the town clerk of Flushing informed the governor that "Richard Cornhill" had been sent to agree with him about tithes. He was authorized to offer "100 schapel of grain, $\frac{1}{2}$ of peas and $\frac{1}{2}$ of wheat." Richard Cornell was one of the seventeen patentees of Flushing in the first English Charter of 1665 under Governor Nichols. In the same year he was a delegate from Flushing to the Hempstead Convention, which framed the Duke's laws, the first code made in the Colony. For a period of years, from 1666 on, he was justice of the peace and also a member of the Legislature.

February 20, 1666, Richard Cornell bought land from Thomas Hicks in Great Neck which, in 1687, he conveyed to John Palmer. In 1667 he was appointed by Governor Nichols to enroll the militia; in 1670 was appointed by the Governor and Council to lay out roads in Newtown; and in the following year was appointed to adjust the boundary between Bushwick and Newtown, but did not serve. He was also permitted to sell liquor to the Indians, as well as powder.

The Council appointed him in 1673 to arbitrate between Roger Townsend and the Westchester people, for at that time Westchester was included with Long Island and Staten Island to form the district of county of York; also to arbitrate between Richard Smith and the inhabitants of Huntington. General Lovelace paid him a visit at his home just before the capture of New York from the Dutch.

From 1676 on Richard Cornell appears frequently in records as taking part in numerous land transactions. In that year he had a survey of one hundred and eighty acres on the south side of Fresh Kill, Staten Island, and in 1684 he petitioned to be put in possession of this land. He bought one hundred acres of woodland in Hempstead from Abraham Smith in 1679 and in 1684 bought from the Indians all the lands called Flushing, bounded west by Flushing Creek, south by Jamaica line, east by Hempstead, and north by the Sound. Richard Cornhill and others bought nine hundred and sixty-six acres of land adjoining the rear of Cow Neck; in 1685 a survey was made to Richard Cornewell, Sr., of eight hundred and thirty-seven acres in Hempstead and Flushing, southeast of Little Neck at "Success"; and in 1686 a survey was made to him of more land at Cow Neck, part of which was sold to James Sands, who married Mary Cornell. This last tract includes the burial ground of the family of John Cornell, of Cow Neck. After acquiring this additional land, Richard Cornell and others resisted the encroachments of new patentees of Flushing.

Richard Cornell, of Cornbury, Flushing, Long Island, conveyed to his son-in-law, John Washburn, land in Flushing; in 1687 he conveyed to Richard, his eldest son, one-half of a piece of land at "Success," also salt meadow at Cornbury Neck. August 20, 1687, Richard Cornell, of Cornbury (now Bayside), bought from John

Palmer, lands that had been granted to Mr. Palmer by Lieutenant-Governor Dongan in 1685, on the south side of Long Island in Rockaway, and the same day conveyed to Palmer one-third of a tract of land at Madvan's Neck, which he had bought in 1666 from Thomas Hicks. Soon after this date he transferred his residence from Flushing to the new purchase in Rockaway. Here he improved the lands, erected a dwelling and other buildings, and resided until his death. He was usually distinguished as "Richard Cornell of Rockaway." He leased the courthouse at Jamaica for twenty years, agreeing to keep it in repair and to allow courts to be held in it in 1688. His will, which was dated November 7, 1693, and proved October 30, 1694, showed him to be a large landowner in Flushing and Rockaway. It also made over all his lands at Rockaway for the payment of a certain debt owing to the children of John Washburn (husband of his daughter Sarah) and divided other property among his children.

Richard Cornell married, probably on Long Island, shortly after he settled there, perhaps about 1655, Elizabeth. Nothing is known of Elizabeth, but the fact that "Richard Cornhill," justice of the peace, was named in the will of Edward Jessup, 1666, and appointed as executor of said will, may indicate that Richard Cornell's wife, Elizabeth, may have been a sister or close relative of Edward Jessup. Richard and Elizabeth Cornell had the following children (not in order of birth):

1. Richard, Jr., born about 1656, died after 1725; married, before 1692, Sarah.
2. Elizabeth, baptized July 2, 1662; married, in 1679, John Lawrence, son of William Lawrence.
3. William, born probably at Hempstead, about 1667, died in 1743; married (first) Elizabeth Smith(?); (second), April 8, 1735, Widow Jane (Creed) Whitehead.
4. Thomas, of whom further.
5. Colonel John, born about 1672, died in 1745; married Letitia Printz.
6. Jacob, born about 1668, died about 1756; married Hester.
7. Mary, born after 1675; married (first) William Creed, Jr.; (second), April 10, 1711, Richard Betts.
8. Sarah, baptized in Dutch Reformed Church, New York, July 4, 1657; married (first) John Washburn; (second), in October, 1691, Isaac Arnold, sheriff of Suffolk County, New York.

(Rev. John Cornell, M. A.: "Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Descendants of Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," pp. 17, 143-49, 151-52. "American Ancestry," Vol. IV, pp. 33, 145. J. Thomas Scharf: "History of Westchester County, New York," Vol. I, p. 675. "Records of New Amsterdam," Vol. IV, pp. 17, 143, 234. H. V. Waller: "History of Flushing, New York," p. 49. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Records," Vol. XL, p. 438. Family data.)

(III) THOMAS CORNELL, son of Richard and Elizabeth Cornell, was born about 1675, died in 1719, and is buried in the Rockaway burial ground. He is styled "gentleman" in the inventory of his estate made April 19, 1719, which term indicates a man of wealth and position. His personal estate was valued at £1,241, which included money, scales and weights, plate, cash, pistols, gun, sword, whale-boat, two skiffs, twenty-five horses and colts, ninety-nine cattle, and fourteen slaves.

Thomas Cornell married (first), but the name of his wife is not known. He married (second), December 10, 1712, Charity Hicks. Children of the first marriage:

1. Samuel (1), of whom further.

2. John, born about 1702, died in 1767; probably lived at Whitestone, Flushing; married Mary Clement, of Flushing, who died in 1792.
3. Thomas, born July 23, 1703, died March 24, 1764; married Sarah Doughty, daughter of Charles Doughty.
4. Charles, born about 1705; was a yeoman living at Hempstead in 1764; married and had two children.
5. Richard, born about 1710, died in 1775; resided at "Success"; married, 10mo.-5-1734-35, Phebe Doughty, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Jackson) Doughty.
6. Elizabeth, married, December 31, 1731, Richard Cornell, died in 1801, son of Jacob Cornell.
7. Letitia Lawrence, mentioned in Thomas Cornell's will, although not definitely stated whether sister or daughter.

Child of second marriage:

8. Charity, married William Lawrence, son of Richard Lawrence.

(Rev. John Cornell, M. A.: "Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Descendants of Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," pp. 151, 155-56, 166, 168, 170. Family data.)

(IV) SAMUEL (1) CORNELL, son of Thomas Cornell, was born about 1700 and died after 1772. He lived on a farm in Flushing, Long Island, which he later sold to William Prince. This farm was thereafter known as "Prince's Nursery." In 1777 Samuel (1) Cornell is on record as contributing eight shillings to raising Fanning's Corps of Royalist Troops.

Samuel (1) Cornell married (first) Hannah Doughty, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Jackson) Doughty. He married (second) Elizabeth Doughty, sister of his first wife; he married (third), August 1, 1768, Susannah Willett, daughter of Abraham and Susannah (Stevens) Willett. Children:

1. Hannah, born 1mo.-21-1729; married, November 21, 1755, Francis Browne.
2. Samuel (2), of whom further.
3. Sarah, born 12mo.-5-1732.
4. Mary, born 3mo.-4-1736; married Arthur Mabson, of North Carolina.
5. Charles, born in 1738, died in 1790; married, September 20, 1772, Elizabeth Cornwell, born in 1754, died in 1823, daughter of William Cornwell.
6. Robert, died in 1808; lived in Flushing; married Ann Lines.
7. Ann, born December 25, 1745, died May 29, 1773; married, November 4, 1767, Colonel Benjamin Ray Floyd, of Suffolk County, New York.

(Rev. John Cornell, M. A.: "Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Descendants of Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," pp. 155, 167-68, 192. Family data.)

(V) HON. SAMUEL (2) CORNELL, son of Samuel (1) and Hannah (Doughty) Cornell, was born January 18, 1731, and died January 1, 1781, leaving a will which was proved in New York City, July 2, 1781. At an early age he removed to New Bern, North Carolina, where he was a merchant and acquired great wealth. As one of his Majesty's Council, Hon. Samuel Cornell advised Governor Martin to issue his proclamation against Whig meetings, to inhibit and forbid them. Before 1776 he went to England, leaving his family in New Bern. Returning during the Revolution, he was forbidden to land, unless he would take the oath of allegiance to the State, which he refused to do. He consequently had to remain on the vessel in the harbor and, while there, conveyed his estate to his children by several deeds of gift. Mr. Cornell then removed his family to New York by permission of the executive of that State. Subsequently his property was all confiscated and sold.

Hon. Samuel Cornell married, before 1761, Susannah (or Susan) Mabson, daughter of Arthur Mabson, of New Bern, North Carolina. She was born about 1731, and died at Flushing, Long Island, February 10, 1778, aged forty-seven years. They had the following children:

1. Elizabeth, died in 1854; married, October 4, 1783, William Bayard, Jr., born in 1761, died September 19, 1826, aged sixty-five years, son of Colonel William and Catherine (McEvers) Bayard.
2. Hannah, born in 176—, died in 1818; married, in New York, October 19, 1786, Herman LeRoy, Esq., born January 16, 1758, son of Jacob and Cornelia (Rutgers) LeRoy.
3. Sarah, of whom further.
4. Mary, died in 1813; married Isaac Edwards.
5. Susannah (Susan), married, in New York, July 15, 1783, Captain Henry Chads, R. N., who later became an admiral in the British Navy and died October 10, 1799.

(Rev. John Cornell, M. A.: "Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Descendants of Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," pp. 167, 190, 215-16. L. Sabine: "Biographical Sketches of Loyalists of the American Revolution," Vol. I, pp. 335-36. New York "Packet," publishers: "Ancestral Records and Records of Olden Times," p. 143. Family data. Mrs. Anson P. Atterbury: "The Bayard Family," address given before New York Branch of Order of Colonial Lords of Manors in America.)

(VI) SARAH CORNELL, daughter of Hon. Samuel and Susannah (Mabson) Cornell, was born in 1761 or 1764, according to records in possession of the family, and died June 2, 1803. She married General Matthew Clarkson. (First Clarkson Line—American Line—IV.)

(Rev. John Cornell, M. A.: "Genealogy of the Cornell Family: Descendants of Thomas Cornell, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island," pp. 190, 215. Family data.)

(The French Line).

The name French is supposed to have originated in France, appearing first in England soon after the Norman Conquest, where it was applied to an incomer from France. Records in Yorkshire, England, show the name as early as 1100, and later on it appears in North England and Scotland. During this time the name was variously spelled Franceis, le Frenssh, le ffrensh, Frenssh, Frensche, Frensce, Franche, and Freynch, the earliest notice of the surname French, as it is used today, appearing in 1252.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Mary Q. Beyer: "A Genealogical History of the French and Allied Families," pp. 21-22.)

(I) PHILIP (1) FRENCH, "SR.," was buried in Kelsale or Kelshall Parish, County Suffolk, England, May 12, 1702. An abstract of his will, which was dated February 12, 1697-98, and proved February 4, 1703-04, by his son Philip, executor, follows:

Wife Rebeckah an annuity of £60 per annum.

Eldest son Philip French, my lands in Knoddishill purchased of Jeremiah French. To John French my son £1000 to be paid him in New York in America.

Youngest son William French under twenty-one. Sister Ann Pigeon and Mathew her son.

Cousin John French £3, but if dead to his eldest son, and to be supervisor till my son Philip come over to England if he shall happen to be beyond sea.

Philip (1) French, "Sr.," married, according to his will, Rebecca, who, perhaps, is identical with the "Widow Rebecca French of Saxmundham who died January 7, 1728." Children:

1. Philip (2), Jr., of whom further.

2. John, married, as his children are referred to in the will of his brother Philip, Jr.
3. William, a minor in 1697-98, according to his father's will.
4. (Probably) Antilby, recorded in parish records as "Mr. Antelby French, son of Philip French, Esq., buried March 5, 1695."

(F. A. Crisp: "The Parish Registers of Kelsale, County Suffolk," pp. 7, 191-92, 203-08, 215. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VI, p. 393. E. R. Purple: "Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New York," in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. IX, pp. 118-19.)

(II) PHILIP (2) FRENCH, JR., son of Philip (1) French, "Sr.," of Kelsale, County Suffolk, England, and first of his line in America, was born in Kelsale, County Suffolk, in 1667 and died in New York City between May 29, 1706, date of his will, and June 3, 1707, date of its probate.

Philip (2) French, Jr., "of London," in June, 1689, came to New York, where he became a prosperous merchant and was active in the movement against Leisler. In 1698 he held the office of Speaker of the Assembly and in 1702 he became mayor of New York City.

The father-in-law of Philip (2) French, Jr., Frederick Phillipse, was the wealthiest man in New York City in his time, owning property in the city, in Westchester County, in New Jersey, and elsewhere. In his will Mr. Phillipse left his daughter, Anatje, wife of Philip (2) French, Jr., "the house and ground in New York where they at present live, also the old warehouse thereto belonging, lying in the New Street, and all my estate of land in the County of Berghen in East New Jersey, . . . , and all my lands in the County of Ulster. . . . I also leave to her after my wife's decease, that lot of ground and appurtenances in New York extending from ye Broadway to ye New Street lying between the ground lot of Robert White and the ground of William the Clock-buyer, also one quarter of all ships, goods, etc."

The house and lot, where Philip (2) French, Jr., and his wife dwelt, was on the south side of Pearl Street, New York City, and the next house east of the famous Fraunces' Tavern. Philip (2) French, Jr., in his will, mentions his wife Anna, son Philip, and daughters Elizabeth, Anna, and Margaret, and refers to the children of his brother John. He left to his wife one-third of rents and income of his estate and one-third of personal property; and to his three daughters "all my lands and estate in East New Jersey, which I lately purchased from Thomas Coddington." To his wife he left £1,000 and all plate, rings, jewels, etc.; to the poor of the parish of Kelsale or Kelshall, in England, £5. Executors of his will were "wife Ann, Lewis Morris and my brother-in-law Adolph Phillipse."

Philip (2) French, Jr., married, at the Dutch Church, New York City, July 6, 1694, Anna (Anatje) Phillipse, who was baptized November 27, 1667, daughter of Frederick Phillipse, first lord of the manor of Philipsburgh and secretary of the Province of New York, and his wife, Margaret (Hardenbroeck) Phillipse. They were the parents of the following children:

1. Elizabeth.
2. Philip (3), of whom further.
3. Anna.
4. Margaret.

(E. R. Purple: "Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New York," in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. IX, p. 118. "Abstracts of

Wills New York, 1665-1707," in the "Collections of New York Historical Society for the Year 1892," Vol. I, pp. 369-74, 442-43. Family data.)

(III) PHILIP (3) FRENCH, son of Philip (2) French, Jr., and Anna (or Anatje) (Phillipse) French, was baptized in New York City, November 17, 1697, and died probably in New Brunswick, New Jersey. He probably lived in New York City until about 1727, when he removed to New Brunswick, New Jersey. There his estate covered most of the present city. By his father's will he had received all the latter's land in County Suffolk, England, and according to the terms of his grandfather Frederick Phillipse's will he was to receive more land at the death of his mother.

In 1732-35 Philip (3) French was a member of the First Reformed Dutch Church of New Brunswick, of which he (or his son Philip) was a liberal benefactor in 1765. "Philip French was a man of great liberality and distinction. He came into possession of Inian's patent, and one of the streets of the city (New Brunswick, New Jersey) bears his name."

Philip (3) French married (first), in 1720, Susanna Brockholst, who was born in New York City, February 19, 1696, and died about 1729-30, in Holland, whither Philip (3) French had gone with her for the benefit of her health. She was the daughter of Anthony Brockholst, who came to New York from Lancashire, England, and became prominent in the affairs of the city, and his wife, Susanna Maria (Schrack) Brockholst. The latter was a daughter of Paulus Schrick, a merchant of Hartford, Connecticut, and his wife, Maria (Varleth) Schrick. Philip (3) French married (second), about 1732, Anna Farmer. Children of the first marriage, all baptized at the Dutch Church, New York City:

1. Anna, baptized April 8, 1722; married, September 25, 1744, David Van Horne.
2. Susanna, baptized June 19, 1723, died July 17, 1789; married, July 17, 1745, William Livingston, Governor of New Jersey.
3. Elizabeth, of whom further.
4. Maria, baptized June 19, 1726, died in 1761; married, before 1754, Hon. William Browne, of Beverly, Massachusetts.
5. Philippus, baptized April 1, 1733, died in 1803.

(E. R. Purple: "Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New York," in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. IX, pp. 115-16, 118-19. "Abstracts of Wills New York, 1665-1707," in the "Collections of the New York Historical Society for the Year 1892," Vol. I, pp. 372, 442-43. W. W. Clayton: "History of Union and Middlesex Counties, New Jersey," p. 695. Family data.)

(IV) ELIZABETH FRENCH, daughter of Philip (3) and Susanna (Brockholst) French, was born probably in New York City, December 27, 1724, and was baptized in the Dutch Church of that city, January 1, 1725. She died June 14, 1808, and is buried with her husband in the cemetery of the Dutch Church, Flatbush, Long Island. Elizabeth French married David Clarkson, Jr. (First Clarkson Line—American Line—III.)

(E. R. Purple: "Contributions to the History of the Ancient Families of New York," in the "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. IX, pp. 118-19. Family data.)

(The Van Schaick Line).

The surname Van Schaick originated from Schaijk, a commune in North Brabant, in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Van Schaijk meaning one "from

Schaijk." The name may have been originally Scgadyck, which has a variation, Schaayick. This surname also appears as Van Schaack, Van Schadyck, and Van Scheyk.

(I) CAPTAIN GOOSEN GERRITSE VAN SCHAICK, son of Gerritse Van Schaick, was born in the Netherlands in 1630 and died in 1676. He received a patent for land in Beverwyck, now Albany, New York, dated April 23, 1652. April 16, 1663, he received a patent for thirty-three morgens or about sixty-six acres of land in Esopus, New York. In 1664 he and Philip Pieterse Schuyler bought from the Indians the tract which they called Nachtenack, now Waterford, New York, including the Island, and a large tract, Halve Moon or Half Moon, the deed being dated September 11, 1665. On July 12, 1674, Schuyler conveyed his interest in these lands to Van Schaick, who in turn gave them by will to his second wife. After his death his widow exchanged these lands for five hundred and fifty good, marketable beaver skins, negotiating with their son, Anthony. Governor Lovelace confirmed the sole title to Anthony Van Schaick for an annual quitrent of one bushel of winter wheat.

Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick obtained means for his large acquisition of land mainly by fur trading with the Indians, and added to his large possessions by the purchase in 1675, in a partnership with Pieter Lansingh, of Harmen Rutger's Brewery, on the eastern end of what was later Exchange Block, Albany, bounded by Broadway, Maiden Lane, and State Street. In 1657, as he was about to marry a second time, he made a contract, reserving from his estate six thousand guilders for his four eldest children by his first wife; and in 1668, being about to sail for Holland, he made a joint will with his second wife, which named the children then living.

Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick married (first), in 1649, Geertie (Gertrude) Van Nieuwkerk, who died about 1656, daughter of Brant Van Nieuwkerk. He married (second), in July, 1657, Annatie (or Annatje) Lievens. (Lievens II.) Children of the first marriage:

1. Geertie, born in the Netherlands; married (first) Hinock Koseter; (second) Johannes Gerritse Lansingh.
2. Gerrit, born in the Netherlands in 1650, died in Albany, New York, November 11, 1679; married Alida Van Slichtenhorst.
3. Sybrant, born in Beverwyck, New York, in 1653, died there about 1685; married Elizabeth Van DerPoel.
4. Anthony, born in Albany, New York, in 1655, buried February 4, 1737; married Maria Van DerPoel.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Geertje, born about 1658; married, January 17, 1674, Captain Andries Drayer.
6. Engeltze, born in 1659; married Colonel Peter Schuyler.
7. Levinus, born in 1661; was alderman in first Albany Council, in 1686.
8. Cornelis, born in 1663.
9. Margaretta, born in 1665; married, August 25, 1705, Rev. Barnadus Freeman.
10. Barent, born in 1668.
11. Catherine (or Catharine), of whom further.
12. Anna Maria, married, in New York City, June 23, 1695, Johannes Van Courtlandt.

("Collections of the History of Albany," Vol. IV, 184e, 184f. "New York Genealogical and Biographical Record," Vol. II, p. 191. Cuyler Reynolds: "Genealogical and Family History of Southern New York," Vol. III, pp. 1433-37. Family data.)

(II) CATHERINE (or CATHARINE) VAN SCHAICK, daughter of Captain Goosen Gerritse and Annatie (or Annatje) (Lievens) Van Schaick, married Matthew Clarkson. (First Clarkson Line—American Line—I.)

(*Ibid.* John W. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. I, p. 897. Family data.)

(The Lievens Line).

Lievens is probably a Dutch surname, although it is also found in Sweden.

(John O. Evjen: "Scandinavian Emigrants in New York.")

(I) JANSE LIEVENS, LIEVENSE, LIVERSE, or LEVISON (otherwise Lieve Jansen) first appears on record in Long Island in 1655. On September 10, 1655, Janse Lievens or Lieve Jansen conveyed to Andries Andriesen a house and plantation, consisting of twenty-five morgens, lying in the town of Newtown, adjoining Hell Gate (Long Island), and about this time he removed to Beverwyck, now Albany, New York. This tract on Long Island Janse Lievens (Lieve Jansen) patented February 26, 1654. A copy of the land transaction follows:

Lieve Jansen declared that he has sold, and Andries Andriesen that he has purchased a certain plantation belonging to the vendor, scituate on Long Island, beyond Hell Gate, extending on the east side along Simon Josten's land, and on the west side abutting Juriaen Fradel's land, as large and small as appears by the ground-brief thereof, together with the house standing thereon, and all that is thereon constructed, built, set off or planted, and thirteen hogs, old and young, as seen by the purchaser. For which plantation and what is above mentioned the purchaser promises to pay the sum of four hundred and ten guilders right down to wit: One hundred guilders in merchantable beavers and one hundred and thirty guilders in good current wampum. The purchaser shall also pay all costs, which attend the sale, and conveyance as well as those parties respectively pledge their persons and properties, present and future, submitting the same to all courts and judges. In testimony whereof this is signed by parties with witnesses at Amsterdam in New Netherlands the 10th of September anno 1655. LIEVE JANSEN.

Andries Andreissen's mark (X)

and Stoffel Mielisen as witness, signed in presence of
Cornelius Van Ruyven, Secretary.

Janse Lievens married. Among his children were:

1. Harmon, died before 1700; married Maritie Teunise.
2. Annatie (or Annatje), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 297-98. E. B. O'Callaghan: "Calendar of Historical Manuscripts," Part I, pp. 59, 380. Jonathan Pearson: "Contributions for the Genealogies of the First Settlers of the Ancient County of Albany," p. 74.)

(II) ANNATIE (or ANNATJE) LIEVENS, daughter of Janse Lievens, married Captain Goosen Gerritse Van Schaick. (Van Schaick I.)

(Cuyler Reynolds: "Hudson-Mohawk Genealogical and Family Memoirs," Vol. III, p. 992.)

(The Henshaw Line).

Henshaw is a surname of local derivation, designating one "of Henshaw," a place in the parish of Prestbury, County Chester. Harrison, in his "Surnames of the United Kingdom," says that it signifies a dweller at the "hen-wood" and gives as an example of its occurrence in early records the entry of William de Henneschawe in the Lancaster Inquisition of 1246. Other instances of the name, appearing in East Chester, are: Richard de Henneshagh, recorded in 1365, and Edward Henshawe, 1579.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) THOMAS HENSHAW, first ancestor of whom we have record, was born in Derby in the county palatine of Lancaster, England, and died in Toxteth Park, near Liverpool, in the same county, in 1631. He married a daughter of Kendrick, of Kendrick Cross, Prescott, England. Among their children were:

1. John, who went to Ireland.
2. William, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXII, p. 115. Family data.)

(II) WILLIAM HENSHAW, son of Thomas Henshaw of Derby, was born in Toxteth Park, Lancashire, and died in Liverpool, England, in 1644. He was killed with his father-in-law, Evan Houghton, at the storming of Liverpool by Prince Rupert, June 20, 1644, in the battle against Charles I. The executor of his estate was Peter Ambrose, a man much employed by the Parliamentary Sequestrating Committee from 1644 to 1650, who had charge of Knowlsey House, the seat of the Earl of Derby for several years.

William Henshaw married, in 1627 or 1637, Catherine Houghton, who died in 1651, only child and heir of Evan Houghton, of Wavertree Hall in Childe Parish, Lancashire. According to records in possession of the family, a member of the Henshaw family, one John Henshaw, of Boston, obtained from the Heralds' College, London, in 1844, the lineage of the Henshaw family. It is signed by G. W. Collen, Pursuivant at Arms of the Heralds' College, London, begins with Henry III, King of England, and carries down through fourteen generations to Catherine Houghton, who married William Henshaw.

William and Catherine (Houghton) Henshaw had two sons:

1. Joshua (1), of whom further.
2. Daniel, born about 1642-43; went to New England as a child; married Mary Bull, of Bury St. Edmunds, County Suffolk, widow of Nicholas Allen, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(I) JOSHUA (1) HENSHAW, son of William and Catherine (Houghton) Henshaw, was born in Liverpool, Lancashire, about 1643-44, and died in England about 1719. After the death of Joshua (1) Henshaw's father, Peter Ambrose, executor of the estate, made a pretense of sending Joshua (1) and his brother, Daniel, to London, in 1653, to attend school, later reporting that they had both died there of the plague. In reality, however, he had sent them to New England and had placed them in the family of the Rev. Richard Mather, of Dorchester, near Boston, an eminent divine, who educated them with the money forwarded for that purpose. Their estate to a large extent was appropriated by the executor for his own use.

Joshua (1) Henshaw made his will April 3, 1688 (which was proved March 9, 1723-24), and shortly afterwards went to England with the intention of recovering the large property left by his parents, of which Wavertree Hall, extolled by Sir Walter Scott, was a part. As above stated, Peter Ambrose, executor of his father's estate, had taken possession of most of this property. When Joshua (1) Henshaw reached England, he discovered Joshua Ambrose living on and claiming the Henshaw estates, as heir to his father, Peter. For years Joshua (1) Henshaw was occupied with legal measures for the recovery of the family property. In 1719 it

became certain that a legal decision was to be made in his favor and he accepted an invitation to dinner, extended by Ambrose with amicable gestures. Soon after dinner Joshua (1) Henshaw was seized with an illness and died in a few hours. The suit was then dropped from the docket for lack of a prosecutor.

Joshua (1) Henshaw married, in Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1670, Elizabeth Sumner. (Sumner IV.) They were the parents of:

1. William, born March 2, 1672.
2. Joshua (2), of whom further.
3. Elizabeth, born July 25, 1675, died a few days later.
4. Thankful, born March 4, 1677; married Nathaniel Leman, of Boston.
5. John, born May 29, 1679.
6. Samuel, born April 1, 1682.
7. Elizabeth, born July 18, 1684.
8. Katherine, born May 28, 1687.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, p. 128e; Vol. XXII, p. 112. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 404. Family data.)

(II) JOSHUA (2) HENSHAW, son of Joshua (1) and Elizabeth (Sumner) Henshaw, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, between 1672 and 1675, and died probably in Boston, April 27, 1747. He settled in Boston and became a merchant and a distiller and was also interested in the fisheries at Canso. From these sources he derived considerable wealth.

At the first allotment of pews in the New South Church, December 7, 1716, pew No. 27, valued at £38, was assigned to Joshua (2) Henshaw. March 10, 1716, he was one of a committee of four to state methods of procedure in the choice of the first minister of that parish. He was one of the standing committee, August 10, 1720.

Joshua (2) Henshaw married, December 27, 1700, Mary Hay Webster, who died December 15, 1747. She was said to have been "a superior woman." Their children were:

1. Samuel.
2. Daniel, of whom further.
3. Joshua, born in Boston, Massachusetts, August 2, 1703; married, December 27, 1733, Elizabeth Bill.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXII, pp. 105-08, 111. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. II, p. 404. Family data.)

(III) DANIEL HENSHAW, son of Joshua (2) and Mary Hay (Webster) Henshaw, was born in Boston, December 3, 1701, and died in Leicester, Massachusetts, November 18, 1781. He removed to the latter village in 1748 and became one of its proprietors, living on the farm, where Edwin Waite later lived in 1860. Daniel Henshaw was a recognized patriot who, in 1775, provided a substitute in the war at great cost, although he was exempt, being over seventy years of age.

Daniel Henshaw married (first), probably in Boston, March 20, 1724, Elizabeth Bass. (Bass IV.) He married (second), October 5, 1775, Elizabeth DeJersey, who died in Gardner, Massachusetts, in March, 1808. Children of the first marriage, all born in Boston:

1. Daniel, born February 13, 1724, died March 9, 1792, aged sixty-seven years.

2. Joshua, born July 21, 1726.
3. Colonel Joseph, born December 20, 1727, died in Shrewsbury, Massachusetts; served in the Revolution; married, May 25, 1758, his cousin, Sarah Henshaw, daughter of Joshua and Elizabeth (Bill) Henshaw.
4. Mary, born February 3, 1728.
5. Benjamin, of whom further.
6. John, born December 5, 1732.
7. Elizabeth, born December 22, 1733.
8. Colonel William, born October 20, 1735, died February 21, 1820; was adjutant-general of the troops at Cambridge until the arrival of General Washington; after retiring from the army in 1775, was appointed lieutenant-colonel in Colonel Settle's regiment; married (first), February 4, 1762, Ruth Sargent, daughter of Jonathan and Deborah (Richardson) Sargent; (second), September 12, 1771, Phœbe Swan, daughter of Dudley Wade and Beulah Swan.
9. Elizabeth, born September 27, 1737.
10. Mary Belcher, born June 20, 1739, died November 20, 1824; married, May 20, 1762, Amos Wheeler, son of Thomas and Mary (Brooks) Wheeler.
11. Hannah, married, April 7, 1763, John Jopp, of Oxford, Massachusetts.
12. Captain David, born in 1744, died May 22, 1808, in his sixty-fourth year; married, February 17, 1773, Mary Sargent, daughter of Nathan and Mary (Denny) Sargent.

("Boston Record Commissioners' Reports," Vol. XXIV, pp. 165, 176, 181, 187, 193, 208, 212, 222, 229, 237; Vol. XXVIII, p. 113. "Vital Records of Leicester, Massachusetts," pp. 164-65, 239, 260. Emory Washburn: "History of Leicester, Massachusetts," pp. 197, 214, 225, 227, 235, 378, 391, 393. J. M. Robinson: "Items of Ancestry," p. 40. H. W. Wheeler: "Wheeler and Warner Families," pp. 16, 19, 21. "American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 181. "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. III, p. 15. Family data.)

(IV) BENJAMIN HENSHAW, son of Daniel and Elizabeth (Bass) Henshaw, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, January 12, 1729, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1793. He was a resident of the latter town. Benjamin Henshaw was a minute man at the Lexington Alarm.

Benjamin Henshaw married Huldah (Stillman) Sumner, widow of William Sumner, of Middletown, Connecticut. They had a son, Joshua, of whom further.

("Boston Record Commissioners' Reports," Vol. XXIV, p. 193. "American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 181. W. S. Appleton: "Record of the Descendants of William Sumner, of Dorchester, Massachusetts." "D. A. R. Lineage Books," Vol. III, p. 15; Vol. XV, p. 7. Family data.)

(V) JOSHUA HENSHAW, son of Benjamin and Huldah (Stillman-Sumner) Henshaw, was born at Middletown, Connecticut, June 25, 1765, and died in Montreal, Canada, November 15, 1840. He resided for a while in Middlebury, Vermont, and then removed to Canada. He was a man of wealth.

Joshua Henshaw married, October 21, 1787, Esther Burnham. (Burnham V.) They were the parents of the following children (not in order of birth):

1. Joseph Burnham, of whom further.
2. Charles.
3. George, married Maria Holt, of Montreal, Canada.
4. John Leverett, born in Middlebury, Vermont, in 1792, died in Montreal in 1832; married Ann Maria Corey.
5. Ashbel Burnham, married Margaret H. Marsh.
6. Frederick, died young.
7. Maria, married a Mr. Blair.
8. Caroline, married (first) Samuel Cox; (second) George Holt.
9. Esther, married Charles Gates Holt.

10. Charlotte, died young.

11. Sarah, died young.

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 181. R. H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant," pp. 158-59. Family data.)

(VI) JOSEPH BURNHAM HENSHAW, son of Joshua and Esther (Burnham) Henshaw, was born in Middletown, Connecticut, February 24, 1790, and died in New York City.

He married, in Brooklyn, New York, Grace Augusta Sands, daughter of Joshua and Ann (Ayscough) Sands and sister of Admiral Sands. Their child was Grace Josephine, of whom further.

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 181. Family data.)

(VII) GRACE JOSEPHINE HENSHAW, daughter of Joseph Burnham and Grace Augusta (Sands) Henshaw, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 10, 1822, and died in 1899. She married John Metcalfe. (Metcalfe I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Burnham Line).

In ancient times Walter le Ventre came with William the Conqueror to England, in the train of his cousin, William de Warrenne, Earl of Surrey, and at the survey of 1080 he was appointed lord of the Saxon village of Burnham and of many other manors. From the manors he assumed his name, De Burnham. Variations of the name are Burnam, Bernham, and Barnham. The ancient family of Burnam, of Hatfield Court, in Herefordshire, England, now extinct in the direct male line in the old country, was represented in 1570 by another Thomas Burnam, without much doubt a lineal ancestor of the emigrant bearing the same name. It is admitted in England at the present day that the Burnams of Hatfield Court are now represented by the United States Burnhams. According to a prevalent tradition, the American Burnham family came originally from Wales into Herefordshire, bordering on Wales. Both families omitted the "h" from their names.

(E. de V. Vermont: "American Heraldica," pp. 104-05. R. H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant," pp. 7, 13.)

(I) THOMAS BURNHAM, SR., a descendant of the Burnams of Herefordshire, England, was born in England in 1617 and died June 28, 1688. He emigrated in 1635 to the Island of Barbados, but in 1649 he left there for Connecticut, owing to political troubles, and settled at Hartford. He was an educated man of determined disposition. Upon his arrival in this country he practiced as a lawyer, and the records suggest that his motive in coming to the New World was due less to the effect of religious influence than to a prompting to improve his fortunes. In the earliest American record of him occurs the signature of Thomas Burnam, in Hartford, Connecticut, as bondsman for his servant, Rushmore, "that he should carry good behavior."

Thomas Burnham successfully defended Abigail Betts, accused of blasphemy, and "for saving her neck" was prohibited from further practice in the courts.

He erected a garrison house at Potunke, on lands he purchased from the Indians, and he became an extensive landholder in the Colony. In 1656 he was chosen constable and, though prohibited from acting as attorney for others in the

courts, he had numerous cases of his own. Before his death he divided by deed the greater part of his estate with his children, with the stipulation that it remain in the family.

Thomas Burnham married, in 1639 (probably), Anna Wright, born (perhaps) in England in 1620 and died August 5, 1703. Children:

1. Thomas, born in 1646, died March 19, 1726; married, January 4, 1676, Naomi Hull.
2. John, born in 1648, died April 20, 1721; married, November 12, 1684, Mary Olcott.
3. Samuel, born in 1650, died April 12, 1728; married, October 8, 1684, Mary Cadwell.
4. William, born in 1652, died December 12, 1730; married, June 28, 1681, Elizabeth Loomis.
5. Richard, of whom further.

(R. H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant," pp. 121, 124, 125, 126. R. R. Hinman: "Catalogue of the Names of the Early Puritan Settlers of the Colony of Connecticut," p. 412.)

(II) RICHARD BURNHAM, son of Thomas Burnham, Sr., was born in 1654 and died April 28, 1731. He served in the Narragansett Expedition in 1675. Three Indian women deeded to him and to three of his brothers a tract of land, under date of May 9, 1711. Richard Burnham also received from John Morecock a deed of land belonging to Thomas Burnham, Sr., and given by him to his daughter, the mother of John Morecock, which instrument was dated 1721. In 1730 the title to two hundred and twenty-seven acres of land was confirmed to the heirs of Thomas Burnham, Sr., this land being taken by said heirs in place of lands taken from the estate of Thomas Burnham, Sr., by the town of Windsor, Connecticut. All the sons of Thomas Burnham, Sr., inherited large landed estates.

Richard Burnham married, June 11, 1680, Sarah Humphries, born March 6, 1659, died November 28, 1726, daughter of Michael and Priscilla (Grant) Humphries. Children:

1. Sarah, born July 11, 1683; died young.
2. Rebecca, born September 20, 1685, died October 15, 1723; married, August 28, 1707, Thomas Ward.
3. Mercy, born April 14, 1688; died young.
4. Mary, born May 18, 1690, died young.
5. Richard, born July 6, 1692, died February 11, 1754; married, May 5, 1715, Abigail Easton.
6. Martha, born October 28, 1694; married, July 13, 1741, John Tyler.
7. Esther, born March 22, 1697; married, August 31, 1721, Matthew Cadwell.
8. Charles, born July 23, 1699, died December 26, 1752; married, May 15, 1724, Dorothy Reeney.
9. Michael (twin), of whom further.
10. Susannah (twin), born May 30, 1705, died probably, November 8, 1750; married a Mr. Dickinson, probably Daniel.

(R. H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant," pp. 126-27.)

(III) CAPTAIN MICHAEL BURNHAM, son of Richard and Sarah (Humphries) Burnham, was born May 30, 1705, and died November 20, 1758. He was a resident of Middletown, Connecticut. From 1746 to 1758 Captain Burnham, as commander-in-chief of the Provincial Navy, had under his command the sloop "Defence" and the brigatine "Tartar." Each vessel had a crew of one hundred men, and their duty was to cruise between the Capes of Virginia and Cape Cod to

protect the commerce of the Colony from pirates and from privateers. In May, 1748, "it was resolved by the Assembly that his Honor, the Governor, be desired to grant to Capt. Burnham a Letter-of-Marque." Among other captives during the war with France, he brought into the port of New London a French vessel called a "snow." In October, 1754, and again in 1757, Captain Michael Burnham served as deputy from Middletown to the General Court.

Captain Michael Burnham married (first), September 15, 1728, Lois Wise, born July 12, 1703, died March 5, 1749. He married (second), January 31, 1750, Hannah (Hubbard) Sage, born April 12, 1725, died March 15, 1762, widow of Ebenezer Sage and mother of General Comfort Sage, of Middletown, Connecticut. Children, all of the first marriage:

1. Lois, died February 13, 1730.
2. Elizabeth, baptized February 28, 1731, died young; unmarried.
3. James, born July 1, 1733, died June 1, 1759; unmarried.
4. Michael, born June 15, 1736, died young.
5. Ashbel, of whom further.
6. Elisha, born June 2, 1740, died October 23, 1759; unmarried.
7. Lois, born August 22, 1742, died December 6, 1805; married, August 22, 1760, Richard Nichols.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 127, 142, 143.)

(IV) CAPTAIN ASHBEL BURNHAM, son of Captain Michael and Lois (Wise) Burnham, was born April 23, 1738, and died July 17, 1800. He appears on the records with the title of captain. He was a vestryman of Christ (now Trinity) Church at Middletown, Connecticut, in 1797, also collector, and he served as warden in 1795. The following quaint item occurs on the old books: "Oct. 23, 1777, Kitt, negro servant of Capt. Ashbel Burnham, married Dutchess, negro servant maid of General Sam H. Parsons."

Captain Ashbel Burnham married, July 19, 1761, Hannah Sage, born February 20, 1739, died October 20, 1814, daughter of Ebenezer and Hannah (Hubbard) Sage and sister of General Comfort Sage. Children:

1. Hannah, born March 17, 1762; married, May 31, 1783, Robert Latimer.
2. Lois, born May 10, 1764, died January 11, 1791; married, March 3, 1790, John Leverett, Esq., grandson of Governor Leverett, of Massachusetts.
3. Michael, born April 3, 1766, died at sea; unmarried.
4. Esther, of whom further.
5. Sarah, born August 17, 1770; married, August 20, 1791, Samuel Clark.
6. Ashbel, born May 7, 1772.
7. James, baptized June 19, 1774; died August 5, 1775.
8. Richard, baptized December 1, 1776.
9. James W., baptized March 27, 1782, died February 4, 1784.

(*Ibid.*, p. 158.)

(V) ESTHER BURNHAM, daughter of Captain Ashbel and Hannah (Sage) Burnham, was born June 25, 1768, and died May 13, 1853. She married Joshua Henshaw. (Henshaw—American Line—V.)

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 181. R. H. Burnham: "Genealogical Records of Thomas Burnham, the Emigrant," p. 158.)

(The Bass Line).

The surname Bass has for its derivation a nickname meaning "of low stature," that is, short and stout, corresponding to the French "le Bas."

The Bass family has an ancient lineage in England, and its members were early established in the counties of Somerset, Bucks and Oxford, as shown by the following examples listed in early records: Nicholas Basse, County Somerset, in Kirby's Quest, I Edward III; Hugh Basse, County Bucks, and John Basse, County Oxford, in the Hundred Rolls of 1273; and, in 1646, Edward Basse, St. Michael, Cornhill.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) DEACON SAMUEL BASS, first of our line, was born in England about 1600, died September 13, 1694, and is buried in the First Church Cemetery at Quincy, Massachusetts. He came to the American Colonies with his wife and probably one or two children in 1630 or soon after. They settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts, where they were numbered among the earliest members of the first church there. Deacon Samuel Bass was admitted a freeman, May 14, 1634, and remained a resident of Roxbury for several years. In 1640 he settled in Braintree (now Quincy), Massachusetts, and became a member of the First Congregational Church there, being chosen and ordained the first deacon of the church and remaining in that office for about fifty years.

Deacon Samuel Bass was a man of vigorous personality and was held in high esteem in the town. He was deputy to the General Assembly from Braintree for several years, ranging variously from 1641 to 1664.

Deacon Samuel Bass married, probably in England, Ann, who was born in England about 1600 and died at Braintree, Massachusetts, September 5, 1665. She was buried in the First Church Cemetery at Quincy. They were the parents of:

1. Samuel, born in England; married Mary Howard.
2. Mary, born in England; married, in 1647, Elder John Capen.
3. Hannah, born in England; married, 9mo.-15-1651, Stephen Paine.
4. John, of whom further.
5. Thomas, married, October 4, 1660, Sarah Wood.
6. Joseph, died about January 16, 1714; married Mary.
7. Sarah, married (first) Deacon John Stone; (second) Deacon Joseph Penniman, who died November 5, 1705.

(Elisha Thayer: "Family Memorial," Parts I and II, pp. 54-65. C. P. Ohler: "Ancestors and Descendants of David Paine and Abigail Shepard, of Ludlow, Massachusetts," pp. 230-31.)

(II) JOHN BASS, son of Deacon Samuel and Ann Bass, was born probably in Roxbury, Massachusetts, about 1632 and died in September, 1716, in his eighty-fourth year. He was a resident of Braintree, Massachusetts, of which town he was made fence-viewer in 1695 and one of the "titheing men" in 1701.

John Bass married (first), 3mo.-12-1657, Ruth Alden. (Alden II.) He married (second), 7mo.-21-1675, Hannah Sturtevant, of Plymouth, who was dismissed from the church of Plymouth and admitted to the church of Braintree, 8mo.-30-1676. Children of the first marriage:

1. John, born June 3, 1658; married (first), Abigail Adams; (second), in 1698, Rebecca Savil.

2. Samuel, born 1mo.-25-1660; married Mary (Adams) Webb, who died March 9, 1706, widow of Samuel Webb.
3. Ruth, born 11mo.-28-1662.
4. Joseph, of whom further.
5. Hannah, born 4mo.-22-1667; married Joseph Adams.
6. Mary, born 12mo.-11-1669; married (first), 3mo.-24-1686, Christopher Webb, who died in March, 1690; (second), April 13, 1694, William Copeland.
7. Sarah, born 1mo.-29-1672; married, January 7, 1692, Ephraim Thayer.

("Elisha Thayer Family Memorial," pp. 55-56, 59, 61-62, 65. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. I, p. 135. S. A. Bates: "Records of the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts," pp. 31, 49.)

(III) JOSEPH BASS, Esq., son of John and Ruth (Alden) Bass, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, 10mo.-5-1665, and died in Boston, November 22, 1732-33. According to his will, he was a brewer and wharfinger in Boston. In 1717-18 he was chosen "to serve as clerk of ye market for ensuing year" and in 1720 was chosen, with others, to serve as scavenger for the ensuing year.

Joseph Bass made a will which, as will be seen from the following document, was dated in October, 1732, and which, having been read after his death to the entire family, mysteriously disappeared:

That on or about the latter End of October last Mr. Joseph Bass your Petitioners Father made his last Will in Writing whereby he devised to your Petitioner Alden his Dwelling House reserving to his Wife one Chamber a Priviledge in the Garret and Cellar and the Household Stuff in the Chamber during her Widowhood, and directed the s^d Alden to pay her for the time afores^d Ten pounds and Annum. To his Son Joseph a Piece of land lying between Mr. Keyes and his Son Moses. And also devised to each of his children fifty pounds to be paid within five years—after his decease by your said Petitioner, who thereupon was to hold a certain Wharff now in your Petitioner's Possession and by him formerly mortgaged to his Said father for four hundred Pounds, which Legacies wou'd amount to three hundred & Fifty Pounds being Seven children (your Petitioner included) and the remaining fifty Pounds to compleat the Sum of £400; as aforesaid was by him ordered to goe with the rest of his Personall Estate, and after paying Debts & Funeral Expenses to be equally distributed amongst all his children, and he gave to his Son Benjamin all his wearing apparel, and a Trunk to put them in, and devised to his Son Moses a strip of Land behind his Brew House, Gave to his Daughter Miller his Silver Cup And to his Son Joseph and your Petitioner all the rest of his moveables or to the like effect thereby constituting the said Joseph and your Petitioner Executors; That a month afterwards, the said Testator died, that about two days after his Decease the said Testator's wife and children all met at S^d Dwelling House & being informed by the Testator in his Life Time that he had made his will and where the Same was deposited, they were desirous of having the Same opened & publicly read in their Hearing, in order to know if any Directions were given therein touching his Funeral, and accordingly your Petitioner's Brother Joseph having received the Key of the Trunk from their Mother where they were before informed the Will lay, went up in the Chamber and brought the same down and thus openly read the Same Several Times to the Effect aforesd, That afterwards the s^d Joseph being the Eldest Son, and first named Executor carry'd the Same and lockt it in the Trunk where he found it, and the next Day carried the Same to his House in the Country where he read the Same in the Hearing of diverse Persons, That after the Funeral was over your Petitioner desired his Brother & Executor to go to the Hon^{ble} the Judge of the Probate of Wills &c. for the County of Suffolk to prove the Same, and a time was accordingly appointed, but so it was, when the Said Joseph Appeared he acquainted the S^d Judge that S^d Will was lost, and by Some Means conveyed away & embezzel'd & concealed, and that your Petitioner has applied to the s^d Judge to have the Same discovered the Same is without Effect no Law enabling the S^d Judge to make a thorro Discovery of Such inhumane Practices as in a Court of Chancery in England, and thereupon the Said Joseph made Application to S^d Judge as being the Eldest son to have Letters of Administration granted to him So as to proceed on said Estate as an Intestate Estate, notwithstanding all the Family wellknowns, and he himself in particular. That the Same is a Testate Estate, and that Such attempts are a notorious Violation of the Will of the Deceased & detestable in the Sight of God & man, and loudly crys for the Interposition of your excellency & Honours, otherwise no Person can dye with Assurance that his Will tho made with the utmost Deliberation can take Effect.

Wherefore your injured Petitioner most humbly prays your Excellency & Honours will in your great Widsom & Justice take the Premises into consideration & enable the Said Judge alone or with Such a committee as your excellency & Honours Shall be pleased to appoint throughly to interrogate all Persons whatsoever Suspected in the Embezelment or Concealing the said Will, and to imprison Such as shall stand in Contempt & also to examine Persons touching the Substance & Import of the said Will, and the Said Several Devises and when the Same is fully known to enable the Said Judge to prove the Substance thereof, and to grant Letters of Administration to your Petitioner who is the only Executor to whom no Fault can be imputed with the said Devises annexed, and that the Same Shall pass the Several Devises to the respective Devises according to the Interest of the Testator to all Interests and Purposes as if the original Will that contained the same had not been embezzelled & Concealed but duly proved, any Law Usage or Custom to the Contrary notwithstanding, which will effectually discourage Such evil Practices for the future, when ill minded Persons perceive that the Wisdom of the Legislature justly frustrates their evil Interests, or that your Excellency & Honours will be pleased to afford your Petitioner. Such further & other Relief as in your consummate Wisdom & Justice Shall Seem meet, and as in Duty will ever pray &c.

(Signed) ALDEN BASS.

On April 12, 1734, J. Quincy, Speaker of the House of Representatives, appointed a committee to consider the subject of the petition and report on it as soon as possible. Previous to this date, that is, February 11, 1734, the will of Joseph Bass, of Boston, was allowed and administration granted to his two sons, Joseph and Alden Bass, executors.

Joseph Bass married (first), June 5, 1688, the ceremony being performed by Edmund Quincy, Mary Belcher, who was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, 7mo.-8-1668, and died November 2, 1707, daughter of Moses and Mary (Nash) Belcher and granddaughter of Gregory and Catherine Belcher and of James and Alice Nash. He married (second), February 23, 1708, Lois Rogers. Children of the first marriage, all born in Braintree:

1. Mary, born June 22, 1690, died in October, 1740; married, September 27, 1716, John Miller.
2. Captain Joseph, born July 5, 1692, died January 9, 1752; was a tanner of Dorchester, Massachusetts; married, September 14, 1715, Elizabeth Breck, died June 21, 1751, aged fifty-one years.
3. Rev. Benjamin, born December 19, 1694, died at Hanover, May 22, 1756; graduated from Harvard in 1715.
4. Moses, born October 23, 1696, died January 15, 1780; married, March 28, 1729, Hannah Butler, daughter of Peter and Mary (Phillips) Butler.
5. Ruth, born March 21, 1699, died January 14, 1752; married, March 21, 1722-23, Samuel Trott, of Dorchester.
6. John, born January 19, 1702, died January 31, 1702.
7. Elizabeth, of whom further.
8. Alden, born October 28, 1705, died in April, 1737; married, August 24, 1727, Mercy Dowding.

(S. A. Smith: "Ancestors of Moses Belcher Bass," p. 4. "Boston Record Commissioners' Reports," Vol. IV, p. 136; Vol. IX, p. 130. "Elisha Thayer Family Memorial," pp. 55, 61, 65. S. A. Bates: "Records of the Town of Braintree, Massachusetts," pp. 645-47, 666, 669-70, 674, 678, 681, 694, 718-20, 921. "Annual Report of Dorchester Cemetery, 1904-05," p. 65. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XVIII, p. 107-08.)

(IV) ELIZABETH BASS, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Belcher) Bass, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, February 2, 1703, and died at Leicester, Massachusetts, March 30, 1774. She married Daniel Henshaw. (Henshaw—American Line—III.)

("American Ancestry," Vol. X, p. 181. Family data. "Vital Records of Leicester, Massachusetts," p. 260. "Boston Record Commissioners' Reports," Vol. XXVIII, p. 113.)

(The Alden Line).

Alden originated from the Christian name Aldwin, a variation of Ailwin and Aylwin. The Alden family was well known in England at the time of the Norman invasion of 1066 and is mentioned in all the eastern counties from Hertfordshire to York in the Domesday Book. Many Aldens are mentioned as landowners in the time of Edward the Confessor, while others are described as tenants *in capite* or holding lands directly from the King. William Aldyn, of County Somerset, is recorded in Kirby's Quest, and in the Hundred Rolls of 1273 we find Richard Aldewyn, of County Wilts, Alexander Aldeyn and Robert Aldun, of County Oxford.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." F. W. Alden: "Descendants of Daniel Alden," p. 6.)

(I) JOHN ALDEN, whose birthplace and parentage, like those of many other passengers of the "Mayflower," are not known, was "hired for a cooper" at Southampton just prior to the sailing of the expedition, according to Bradford. While the name Alden is found there, it has been impossible, up to the present, to identify him with them. A Richard Alden was buried April 30, 1598, according to the register of St. Michael, and the marriage of widow Avys Alden occurred three months later. George Alden, an arrow maker, resided in the parish of All Saints, and his name is frequently mentioned in the Court Leet Books of Southampton between 1587 and 1620. Jane Alden, a widow, was taxed in the city subsidy of 1628. It is possible that John Alden was the son of George Alden, and that Jane was his mother. Richard and Avys Alden may have been the grandparents. However, the fact that John Alden joined the company at Southampton, does not necessarily mean that he resided there, and he may have been a member of any of the many Alden families living in other parts of England. According to Charles E. Banks, in his "English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers," an equally probable and more plausible identification has recently been suggested by B. Carlyon-Hughes, who is compiling a history of Harwich, England, and who found there an Alden family which was related by marriage to Captain Christopher Jones of the "Mayflower." This family was engaged in seafaring pursuits, and a John appears among them of about the same age as the American pioneer.

John Alden was born about 1599, as is shown from a deposition made at Plymouth, July 6, 1682, in which he stated that he was eighty-three years of age. Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," informs us that he "was hired for a cooper at Southampton, where the ship victualed; and being a hopeful young man was much desired, but left to his own liking to go or stay when he came there; but he stayed and married here." He identified himself with the Pilgrims and was a devoted and useful member of the Colony during his long life. At the time of his arrival in America he was twenty-one years old and the youngest to sign the Mayflower Compact, drawn up a few days prior to the landing of the company. In 1633 he was elected a member of the Board of Assistants to the Governor, a position which he held with few interruptions as long as he lived. From 1666 to 1687 he was head of that body and styled Deputy Governor, presiding in the absence of the Governor. He was made a member of the Council of War in 1646 and

acted in that capacity for many years. From 1641 to 1650 he was deputy to the General Court and from 1658 to 1659 treasurer of the Colony. Constant devotion to public service, at a time when salary was small, so reduced his estate that the court voted: "In regard that Mr. Alden is low in his estate and occasioned to spend time at the courts on the Contrey's Accations and so hath done these many years, the Court have allowed him a small Gratiuity, the sum of ten pounds to be payed by the treasurer."

After residing in Plymouth until 1627, John Alden removed with Myles Standish and others to Duxbury, Massachusetts, which is about eight miles from Plymouth, and he located there on a farm at "Eagle Tree Point." His home was near the site of the house built by his son Jonathan, where he resided after his first homestead was destroyed by fire. The house now (1933) standing and known as the John Alden house, is regarded by some as the one built by his son Jonathan, and the one in which John Alden spent his last days, while others believe it was built in 1700 by his grandson, Colonel John Alden. It is now a part of the original farm controlled by the Alden Kindred of America. It has never left the possession of some of his descendants. John Alden died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1687.

John Alden married, probably in 1621, Priscilla Mullins or Mullines. (Mullins II.) The romance, their courtship, and John Alden's friendship for Captain Myles Standish, as recorded by Longfellow, are familiar to all American readers.

William Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," states that at the time of his writing John Alden and his wife were both living and had eleven children, but he does not name them. The administration of John Alden's estate mentions eight or nine children, depending upon the identity of the Priscilla Alden, who signed it, as widow or daughter. However, the following eight children are generally accepted by authorities:

1. Elizabeth, born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1624, died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 13, 1717; married William Peabody.
2. John, born about 1626, as his gravestone gives his age as seventy-five at the time of his death, March 14, 1702; was a mariner of Boston; married (first) Elizabeth; (second) Elizabeth (Phillips) Everell, widow of Abiel Everell.
3. Joseph, born about 1627, died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 8, 1697; married Mary Simmons, daughter of Moses Simmons, Jr., and Sarah Simmons, of Duxbury, who came to America in the ship "Fortune" in 1621.
4. Sarah, born about 1629, died before June 30, 1688; married Alexander Standish, son of Captain Myles Standish, of the "Mayflower."
5. Jonathan, born about 1632, as his gravestone states that he died February 14, 1697, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; married Abigail Hallett.
6. Ruth, of whom further.
7. Mary, date of birth unknown, died prior to 1699, when her husband remarried; married Thomas Delano, of Duxbury.
8. David, born in 1646, died in 1719; believed to have been the last born of the children of John and Priscilla Alden; was active in church and public affairs at Duxbury; married Mary Southworth, daughter of Constant Southworth.

C. H. Alden, in his "Eliab Alden," completing the number to the eleven as given by Bradford, also lists the following three children, who were born prior to 1646, but of whom very little is known:

9. Zachariah, according to one authority, was the father of Anne Alden, who married, in 1699, Josiah Snell.

10. Rebecca, mentioned in Colonial records as of a marriageable age in 1661.

11. Priscilla, signed the settlement of John Alden's estate; however, it is doubtful whether she was the widow or a daughter.

(C. H. Alden: "Eliab Alden," pp. 12-14. C. E. Banks: "English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers," pp. 27-28. F. W. Alden: "Descendants of Daniel Alden," pp. 6-11. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. III, p. 11.)

(II) RUTH ALDEN, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, died October 12, 1674. She married John Bass. (Bass II.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Mullins Line).

Molins, with its variations, Mullins, Mullines, and Mullens, is an English surname derived from de Molines, taken in turn from Molines (now Molliens) in the department of Somme in Picardy, France, on the English Channel. Molyneux, sometimes claimed as the origin of the name, seems regularly to have retained its three syllables, to be originally distinct, and to belong to a distinctively Lancashire family. Molyneux came from Molineaux-sur-Seine, near Rouen, France.

The name Molins, Molyns, Mullins, and Mullens was found at an early date in England. In the Hundred Rolls of Gloucestershire, in 1273, the name of William de Molyns was recorded, and a William Mullens was resident at Stoke in 1596 and 1597 according to the Surrey Musters. It was from Surrey County that William Molines or Mullins, American progenitor of this branch of the family, came.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 62-63. Waters: "Genealogical Gleanings in England." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM MOLINES or MULLINES, as Governor William Bradford wrote the name, lived in Dorking in Surrey County, England, just across the Thames River and south of London, according to the Probate Book of Dorking. He died at Plymouth, New England, February 21, 1620-21, just after he made his will. His will appears in the Probate Act Book of 1621-22, with his name spelled Mullens. It mentions four Christian names and bequeaths "To my wife Alice halfe my goodes." William Molines or Mullines was a tradesman. He came to this country with his wife and two children on the "Mayflower" and landed at Plymouth, December 22, 1620, and they with the other Pilgrims established the first permanent Colony in New England.

William Molines or Mullines married, in England, Alice, who died in 1621. They were the parents of the following children, all born in Surrey County, England:

1. William, left England; later came to Plymouth, Massachusetts; was living on his father's share of land in 1633; had lands in Middleborough in 1664 and probably died in Braintree, Massachusetts, February 12, 1672.
2. Sarah, remained in England; married a Mr. Blunden, according to Bradford's "History of Plymouth Plantation," written about 1645-47.
3. Joseph, came on the "Mayflower" with his parents, aged at least sixteen years, as he received a share in the allotment of land in the Colony; he died soon after the death of his father.
4. Priscilla, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLII, pp. 62-63; Vol. XLVII, p. 91.)

(II) PRISCILLA MULLINS (as her name is generally spelled), daughter of William and Alice Molines or Mullines, was born in County Surrey, England, and died in New England. She was left an orphan shortly after coming to America and lost her brother also. She was sixteen years old or over at the time of sailing, as she received her share of land in the allotment of land in the Colony in 1620-21.

Priscilla Mullins married John Alden. (Alden I.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLVI, p. 269; Vol. LI, pp. 428-31.)

(The Sumner Line).

The original form of the surname Sumner was Somner or Sommoner, derived from the official "the summoner," a legal officer who summoned parties into the ecclesiastical and other courts. Many of the early records show evidences of the family in England. Hugh le Sumenor was of County Cambridge, as was Sarra le Sumenur, both entered in the Hundred Rolls of 1273. In 1379 Henry le Somnor appears in the Preston Guild Roll of Lancashire and Cheshire, and in 1573 Reginald Sumner and Ellinor Sagell secured a marriage license in London.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, p. 127d.)

(I) ROGER SUMNER, of Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, was buried in St. Edburg churchyard at Bicester, December 4, 1608. He left a will which was dated December 3, 1608, and was proved at Oxford, March 22, 1608-09. He married, at Bicester, November 2, 1601, Joane Franklin, who married (second), January 10, 1611, Marcus Brian, of Merton. Their only child was William, of whom further.

(W. S. Appleton: "Record of the Descendants of William Sumner, of Dorchester," p. 1. W. H. Sumner: "History of East Boston," Chart opposite p. 291.)

(II) WILLIAM (I) SUMNER, son of Roger and Joane (Franklin) Sumner and American progenitor of his line, was born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, about 1605. According to his deposition, given December 23, 1685, he was then "eighty years old or thereabouts." He died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, December 9, 1688, leaving a will which was probated March 24, 1691-92. William (I) Sumner migrated to America about 1636 and settled at Dorchester. He became a useful and active member of the Colony and filled various important offices in the affairs of the community. He was made a freeman, May 17, 1637, and was admitted to the church in 1652. For a period of twenty-three years he was selectman. As deputy from Dorchester he was sent to the General Court almost continuously from 1658 to 1686. From 1663 to 1671, inclusive, William (I) Sumner served as commissioner and from 1663 to 1680 as trustee of the school. In 1663 he was chosen "clerk of ye Training band." His property in Bicester, England, William (I) Sumner retained until 1650, when he disposed of it.

William (I) Sumner married, at Bicester, England, October 22, 1625, Mary West, who died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 7, 1676. Their children were:

1. William (2), of whom further.
2. Roger, born at Bicester, England, in 1632; married Mary Josselyn, who died August 21, 1711, daughter of Thomas and Rebecca Josselyn.
3. George, born February 14, 1634, died in March, 1687; married, November 7, 1662, Mary Baker.

4. Samuel, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 18, 1638; married, March 7, 1658-59, Rebecca.
5. Deacon Increase, born at Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 23, 1642; married, March 26, 1667, Sarah Staples.
6. Joan, married Aaron Way, of Dorchester, Massachusetts.
7. Abigail, died February 19, 1659.

(W. S. Appleton: "Record of the Descendants of William Sumner, of Dorchester," p. 1. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, pp. 127d, 128e. James Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England," Vol. IV, pp. 232-33.)

(III) WILLIAM (2) SUMNER, son of William (1) and Mary (West) Sumner, was born at Bicester, Oxfordshire, England, and died in February, 1675. Inventory of his estate was taken May 13, 1675. He owned "one eighth part of ye Catch Tryall," as well as other property. He was a mariner.

William (2) Sumner married Elizabeth Clement, who died previous to 1687, daughter of Augustine Clement, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. They were the parents of:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. Mary, baptized in Dorchester, May 6, 1654, died at New York, February 16, 1785-86; married (first), January 19, 1671, Nicholas How; (second) John Trow.
3. William, born February 9, 1656, died May 31, 1706; married Hannah.
4. Hannah, born June 10, 1659.
5. Sarah, born February 14, 1661; married (first) a Mr. Turrell; (second) a Mr. Weeks.
6. Experience, born September 22, 1664, died June 11, 1695; married Eleazer Carver, of Taunton, Massachusetts.
7. Ebenezer, born October 30, 1666.
8. Deliverance, born March 18, 1668-69; married, in May, 1689, Ebenezer Weeks.
9. Clement, born September 6, 1671; married, May 18, 1698, Margaret Harris.
10. Mercy, born in January, 1674.

(The names of all these children, excepting the first and second, are found recorded in Boston, and they were doubtless born there. One of the daughters probably married Thomas Gould, another John Goff, and a third Thomas Pratt, who was one of the guardians to Clement Sumner. These individuals are mentioned in the agreement made May 4, 1687, "betwixt the children of William Sumner, deceased.")

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, pp. 127e, 128e, 128f. W. S. Appleton: "Record of the Descendants of William Sumner, of Dorchester," p. 2.)

(IV) ELIZABETH SUMNER, daughter of William (2) and Elizabeth (Clement) Sumner, was baptized in Dorchester, Massachusetts, June 27, 1652. She married Joshua Henshaw. (Henshaw—American Line—I.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VIII, p. 128e; Vol. XXII, p. 112.)



Morris

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of William Stuart Morris, well known Philadelphia attorney and counsellor-at-law, follows :

(I) ANTHONY MORRIS, 2D, the progenitor of the Morris family in America, came from England to Burlington, New Jersey, in 1682. He removed to Philadelphia in 1685 and soon attained leadership in the public service. He was elevated to the office of presiding justice of the Court of Common Pleas, and then to that of justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, in which he served from 1693 to 1698. He was elected mayor of Philadelphia, holding that office from 1703 to 1704. He had previously served as a provincial councillor in 1696 and was a representative to the Provincial Assembly from 1698 to 1704.

Anthony Morris, 2d, married four times. He married (first), in 1676, Mary Jones, who died in 1688. He married (second), in 1689, Agnes Barr, who died in 1692. He married (third) Mary Coddington, who died in 1699. He married (fourth) Elizabeth Watson.

(II) ANTHONY (3) MORRIS, son of Anthony (2) and Mary (Jones) Morris, was born in 1681 and died in 1763 in Philadelphia. He served at different times as a member of the Assembly of Pennsylvania, member of the Philadelphia Board of Aldermen, and associate justice of the City Court of Philadelphia. He married Phoebe Guest.

(III) ANTHONY (4) MORRIS, son of Anthony (3) and Phoebe (Guest), Morris, was born in 1705 and died in 1780 in Philadelphia. He married Sarah Powell.

(IV) CAPTAIN SAMUEL MORRIS, son of Anthony (4) and Sarah (Powell) Morris, was born in 1743 and died in 1812. He was captain of the 1st City Troop of Philadelphia Light Horse and served as a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly for many years. He was a governor of "The State in Schuylkill," a well-known, select club. He married Rebecca Wistar, daughter of Caspar Wistar.

(V) ISRAEL WISTAR MORRIS, son of Captain Samuel and Rebecca (Wistar) Morris, was born in 1778 and died in 1870. He was a commission merchant in Philadelphia. He married Mary Hollingsworth.

(VI) DR. CASPAR MORRIS, son of Israel Wistar and Mary (Hollingsworth) Morris, was born in 1804 and died in 1884. He was graduated from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1826 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine and soon became prominent in Philadelphia as a physician. He was also a writer on medical subjects and much given to philanthropy, having founded and managed a number of charitable institutions.

Dr. Caspar Morris married, in 1829, Anne Cheston, born in 1810, died in 1880, and they were the parents of six children :

1. James Cheston, of whom further.

2. Israel Wistar, born in 1833, died in 1909.
3. Mary Hollingsworth, born in 1835, died in 1919; married Henry M. Murray.
4. Galloway Cheston, born in 1837; married Hannah Perot.
5. Cornelia, born in 1840, died in 1842.
6. Daniel Corrie, born in 1842, died in 1845.

(VII) DR. JAMES CHESTON MORRIS, son of Dr. Caspar and Anne (Cheston) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, May 28, 1831, and died in 1923. He was graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Laws from the University of Pennsylvania in the class of 1851. He made his master's degree in 1854, in which year also he received his degree of Doctor of Medicine. He was a leading physician, specializing in nervous and mental diseases and filling important appointments on hospital staffs. As examiner and lecturer at the University of Pennsylvania he served from 1855 to 1863, as curator of the American Philosophical Society from 1899 to 1901, and as director of the biological and microscopical departments of the Philadelphia Academy of Natural Sciences from 1897 to 1917. He contributed many valued papers to medical literature.

Dr. James Cheston Morris married (first), March 8, 1854, Hannah Ann Tyson, who died in 1867, daughter of Isaac Tyson, Jr., of Baltimore, Maryland. Dr. Morris married (second) Mary Ella Johnson, daughter of Lawrence Johnson; she was born in 1841 and died in 1912. Children of the first marriage:

1. Isaac Tyson, born in Philadelphia, December 3, 1854; received his Bachelor of Arts degree from the University of Pennsylvania in 1874 and his Bachelor of Laws degree in 1877.
2. Caspar, born in Philadelphia, in 1857; graduated with the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1875 and with that of Doctor of Medicine in 1878; he married Laura Remington.
3. James Cheston, Jr., born in 1861, died in 1926; graduated as Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1879.
4. Henry John, born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1863; concluded his course at Princeton University in 1884.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Lawrence Johnson, graduated from Haverford College with the degree of Bachelor of Laws in 1889.
6. William Stuart, of whom further.
7. Mary Winder, born in Philadelphia, November 20, 1874.
8. Israel Wistar, born in Philadelphia, October 3, 1875; treasurer of the United Gas Improvement Company, Philadelphia.
9. Hannah, born in 1877.
10. Caroline J., born in 1879.
11. Galloway Cheston, born in West Chester, August 28, 1881; completed his work at Haverford College in 1902.
12. Anne Cheston, born in 1883.

(VIII) WILLIAM STUART MORRIS, son of Dr. James Cheston and Mary Ella (Johnson) Morris, was born in Philadelphia, February 25, 1872. From Dr. Faies' famous Classical Institute in his native city he entered the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in the regular college course, class of 1902. He then took up the study of law at the same institution and was graduated from that course in 1906. He was admitted to the bar of Philadelphia and at once began to reflect credit on his

profession in a quiet, wholesome, unobtrusive manner of practice, through which and his citizenship he has added to an already honored name. He enjoys high standing at the bar and the confidence of the judiciary and his clientage.

Mr. Morris has always been a firm ally of the Republican party, while never seeking his own preferment but rather that of others for the public service. He is a member of the Welcome Society, the Colonial Society and the Merion Cricket Club. His religious affiliation is with the Protestant Episcopal Church, having his immediate membership with the parish of St. David's, Radnor, and he and his family reside at Bryn Mawr.

William Stuart Morris married, April 19, 1902, at Philadelphia, Daisy Emily Smith, born August 21, 1878, daughter of Colonel L. Heber and Ella Jane (Grubb) Smith, of Joanna Furnace, Berks County, Pennsylvania. They are the parents of three children:

1. Heber Smith, born June 12, 1904.
2. Mary Cheston, born November 2, 1911.
3. Jane Grubb, born January 12, 1915.

For generations the Morris family, as already noted, has been resident in Pennsylvania, its members, in their respective callings, having acquitted themselves as able men and also as exemplary citizens, and William Stuart Morris, of this review, has proved himself not an exception to the rule.





Sterkel



Symonds
(Simmons)



Sampson



Bradford



Weston



Holme
(Holmes)



Peabody
(Pabodie)



Alden

STECKEL

Arms—Or on the trunk of a tree in fess, a bear sejant proper, crowned and collared
or, holding an axe proper with a handle of the first. Helmet
Crest—The bear issuant, the axe over the shoulder sinister.
Motto—Or and sable.
("Burke: "General Armory.")
The families of Mrs. Mabel Norton (Simmons) Steckel and her husband, the late
Daniel Edwin Steckel, number among the well known in the history
of this country, no who has made valuable contributions to the early
America. The union of these two lines, whose forebears had so large a part in the
building of the young Republic is a rich heritage, second to none in this
family. ("Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) CHRISTIAN STECKEL, the first ancestor of the Steckel family who is known
to us, settled in 1736 in the western part of Bucks County, part of which later
became Northampton County. He was the son of a German immigrant and his wife
sixty acres of land from the latter. In 1741, Daniel and his wife, Mabel, sold to
what is now, Egypt, a large tract of land, which was bounded on the north by the
structure of stone, thirty-five by forty feet, and served not only as a landmark
as an effective fortification against Indian depredations. ("Burke: "General Armory.")
by a member of the Steckel family, and is one of the characteristic landmarks of
that part of the country.

Christian Steckel married Maria (Baer) Steckel, was the parent of seven
and five daughters. ("Burke: "General Armory.")
Crest—A stag's head of the shield.
Motto—Fier et sage.
("Frank M. Eastman: "Courts and Lawyers of Pennsylvania," Vol. IV, p. 288.)

(II) DANIEL STECKEL, son of Christian and Maria (Baer) Steckel, was born in
Northampton County, Pennsylvania, September 17, 1767, and died in Northampton
County, September 18, 1848, having lived more than seventy years. He was
to Bath as a young man, and became a prosperous farmer and stockman. He
purchase and early through his wife, he owned and operated as a "Steckel
tract." From his father-in-law he inherited a large tract of land, which he operated
for many years, cultivating at the same time his many acres of excellent farming
land. Like his father, he built a sturdy home, which later was the home
of Daniel Edwin Steckel, his great-grandson, and which is still standing. Daniel
Steckel, as one of the oldest residents of the town, was a man revered and
townsmen, who often heard the stories of his boyhood days.
support to the Bath Reformed Church and the Democratic party and was never too
busy to devote himself to the public.

He married Rebecca Jones, daughter of Jesse Jones, another prosperous citizen
of Bath. ("Burke: "General Armory.")
Children:

War of 1812
("Burke: "General Armory.")

Arms—Gules, three crescents within a bordure engrailed ermine.
Crest—Or on a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable a demi-lion or.

STECKEL.

Arms—Or, on the trunk of a tree in fess, a bear sejant proper, crowned and collared or, holding an axe proper with a handle of the first. Helmet crowned.

Crest—The bear issuant, the axe over the shoulder sinister.

Mantling—Or and sable. (Rietstap: "Armorial Général.")

SYMONDS (SIMMONS).

Arms—Per fess sable and argent a pale counterchanged, three trefoils slipped of the second.

Crest—On a mount vert an ermine proper holding in the mouth a cinquefoil or. (Burke: "General Armory.")

SAMPSON.

Arms—Per bend or and gules, a cross flory between two escallops in bend dexter, and as many billets in bend sinister all counterchanged.

Crest—A fret or, thereon a wyvern's head erased gules, collared and semée of billets gold.

Motto—*Pejus letho flagitium.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

BRADFORD.

Arms—Argent, on a fess sable three stags' heads erased or.

Crest—A stag's head of the shield.

Motto—*Fier et sage.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

WESTON.

Arms—Or, an eagle displayed regardant sable.

Crest—An eagle rising regardant sable, beaked and membered or.

Motto—*Craignez Honte.*

(E. B. Weston: "In Memoriam Hon. Gershom Bradford Weston, Deborah Brownell Weston, of Duxbury, Massachusetts.")

HOLME (HOLMES).

Arms—Barry of eight or and azure, on a canton argent a chaplet gules.

Crest—A lion's head erased gules, langued azure, ensigned with a cap of maintenance. (Burke: "General Armory.")

PEABODY (PABODIE).

Arms—Per fesse nebuly gules and azure in chief two suns in splendor, and a garb in base or.

Crest—An eagle rising or.

Motto—*Murus æreus conscientia sana.* (Crozier: "General Armory.")

ALDEN.

Arms—Gules, three crescents within a bordure engrailed ermine.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet per pale gules and sable a demi-lion or.

(Crozier: "General Armory.")

Steckel

The families of Mrs. Mabel Norton (Simmons) Steckel and her husband, the late Daniel Edwin Steckel, number among their members men well known in the history of this country, men who have made splendid contributions to the early life of America. The union of these two lines, whose forebears had so large a part in the building of the young Republic, is a rich heritage for the future descendants of this family.

(I) CHRISTIAN STECKEL, the first ancestor of the Steckel family who is known to us, settled in 1736 in the western part of Bucks County, part of which later became Northampton County. He was the recipient of a grant of two hundred and sixty acres of land from the heirs of William Penn and he took up his residence at what is now Egypt, Lehigh County. The house which he built was a massive structure of stone, thirty-five by forty feet, and served not only as a dwelling, but as an effective fortification against Indian depredations. It is still standing, owned by a member of the Steckel family, and is one of the characteristic landmarks of that part of the country.

Christian Steckel married Maria Baer, and they were the parents of five sons and five daughters. Child:

1. Daniel, of whom further.

(Frank M. Eastman: "Courts and Lawyers of Pennsylvania," Vol. IV, p. 288-91.)

(II) DANIEL STECKEL, son of Christian and Maria (Baer) Steckel, was born in Northampton County, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1767, and died in Bath, Northampton County, September 18, 1868, having lived more than a century. He moved to Bath as a young man, and became a prosperous farmer and tanner. Partly by purchase and partly through his wife, he acquired land known as the "Steckel tract." From his father-in-law he bought land and a tannery which he operated for many years, cultivating at the same time his many acres of excellent farming land. Like his father, he built a sturdy house of stone, which later was the home of Daniel Edwin Steckel, his great-grandson, and which is still standing. Daniel Steckel, as one of the oldest residents of the town, was a man revered by his fellow-townsmen, who often heard from him stories of his boyhood days. He lent his support to the Bath Reformed Church and the Democratic party and was never too busy to devote himself to the public good.

He married Rebecca Jones, daughter of Jesse Jones, another prosperous citizen of the county and founder of the tannery, which his son-in-law carried on. Children:

1. Peter, sergeant in the War of 1812 and sheriff of Northampton County, 1841-44.

2. Joseph, of whom further.

Probably others,

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOSEPH STECKEL, son of Daniel and Rebecca (Jones) Steckel, was born in Bath, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, March 29, 1806. He, too, carried on the tradition of the family, being both a tanner and a farmer and a member of the Reformed Church. His energy and good sense made him one of the most respected citizens of his day.

Joseph Steckel married Elizabeth Scholl, who was born in 1809 and died March 6, 1898. Children:

1. Henry Franklin, of whom further.
2. Susan A.
3. Elizabeth.

(*Ibid.*)

(IV) HENRY FRANKLIN STECKEL, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Scholl) Steckel, was born in Bath, Northampton County, Pennsylvania, February 25, 1829, and died at "Mount Jefferson," Easton, Pennsylvania, October 19, 1919. He received his early education in the public schools of Bath and later attended the famous school of Dr. Vandever at Easton. At the age of nineteen he decided to follow the legal profession and entered the law office of Matthew Hale Jones, Esq., one of the most eminent members of the bar at that time. Three years later Mr. Steckel was admitted to the Northampton County Bar, passing his examination on April 22, 1851. The committee which examined him and pronounced him qualified for membership was composed of such prominent men as the Hon. Washington McCartney, the Hon. Richard Brodhead, George W. Yates, S. C. Cook, Jr., and the Hon. Henry Green. Mr. Steckel's career in the courts of his native county was marked by unfailing success and a steady rise in the regard of all who knew him, until after twenty-five years he was recognized as the leading member of the Northampton County bar. After three years of general practice in Easton he was elected, in 1854, to the office of prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas. So acceptably did he fill this position that he was reelected three years later and served six years in all. He then returned to private practice, which he pursued for some time, until he was called upon to succeed his father as head of the Bath tannery. For a few years he managed the tannery and continued his legal work at the same time, but the double responsibility proving too much, his health failed and he gave up the practice of law.

It was at this time that he purchased the Wilson estate, a short distance from his old home at Bath. Upon his removal thither he was elected burgess of Bath. The country life proved to have a healing effect on his failing health and after a few years it was restored to its former vigor. He then resumed his residence in Easton, where for twenty-five years he lived in the Steckel mansion at the north side of the public square. Later he moved to "Mount Jefferson," on North Fifth Street, which has remained the family home. Although not engaged in active practice, he retained until his death a keen interest in legal affairs.

Mr. Steckel, like so many of his ancestors, lived to a ripe old age, dying at the age of ninety. At the time of his death eloquent tribute was paid to him by the Northampton County bar, of which he had so long been a member. He was the oldest member of the bar, and it is believed that he was also the oldest member of any bar

in the United States. The following resolution was passed in his honor by the Northampton County bar:

WHEREAS, In the death of Henry F. Steckel the members of this bar have, by the hand of death, been deprived of the association of the most highly respected and beloved of their members, whose remarkably genial disposition and integrity characterized his every activity; one who served for a number of years as Prothonotary of the Court of Common Pleas of Northampton County, and who at the time of his death was the oldest living member of the bar of this court, having been admitted to the practice of law on the 22nd day of April, 1851, and whose memory will ever be highly esteemed by this bar and by the community in which he lived; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the death of Henry F. Steckel the Bar of Northampton County has suffered a great loss and that this resolution be spread upon the minutes as an expression of the sentiments of this bar.

This resolution speaks for the high esteem in which Mr. Steckel was held by his contemporaries. Many eulogies, which were delivered after his death, spoke of him not only as an able lawyer and a man of business, but as a gentleman of the old school, a genial companion and a steadfast friend.

Henry Franklin Steckel married, June 20, 1866, Anna M. Whitesell, daughter of Daniel and Catherine (Messinger) Whitesell. Her father was born in Nazareth Township and his wife in Forks Township, Northampton County, while her grandfather was born in Sussex County, New Jersey, in 1789, and her grandmother in Northampton County. Mrs. Steckel died July 9, 1914. Children:

1. Daniel Edwin, of whom further.
2. Jennie M.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) DANIEL EDWIN STECKEL, son of Henry Franklin and Anna M. (Whitesell) Steckel, was born in Easton, Pennsylvania, February 22, 1880, and died June 16, 1923. He was given the best educational advantages that the country afforded. After attending the public and private schools of Easton, he entered Lafayette College in 1899 and was graduated from that institution with honors in 1903. While at college he was elected to membership in Tau Chapter of Zeta Psi Fraternity and won a prize for oratory in his junior year. He studied law in the office of Parke H. Davis and subsequently entered the law school of the University of Pennsylvania, graduating in 1907. The following year, 1908, he was admitted to the bar of Northampton County and began to practice in Easton. Later he was admitted also to practice in the Superior and the Supreme courts of the State.

Mr. Steckel never gave his whole time to his profession, as other interests engaged his attention. He was connected with some of the chief manufacturing and financial interests of the city and county and managed some of the largest real estate holdings in the city. One of his services to his community was the improvement of the old Central Hotel, now the Hotel Lafayette, an up-to-date modern hostelry. He was likewise responsible for the erection of the Fourth Street Theatre and Lodge Building. Among the firms, with which he was connected, were the Lafayette Trust Company, of which he was a director, vice-president and trust officer; the Lehigh Water Company, of which he was a director and secretary; and the Northampton Motor Sales Company, agents of the Packard automobile, of which he was president. He was one of the original members of the Easton Motor Association, now the Northampton County Motor Association, and at one time was

its president. When the Kiwanis Club was organized five years before Mr. Steckel's death, he was one of the charter members and he was active in this organization up to the time of his last illness. He was also a member of the Brainerd Union Presbyterian Church. Mr. Steckel was always interested in civic improvement and did much for the betterment of his community. One of his outstanding services was his work for the good roads movement.

At the time of his death many heartfelt tributes were paid to Mr. Steckel by fellow-members of the bar, some of whom had known him intimately since their college days. They said of him that he was a man whose integrity was unimpeachable, whose sound judgment made many seek his advice, and whose habit of thoroughness and accuracy made him one in whom all his associates had absolute confidence. Although rather of a retiring than of an aggressive disposition, Mr. Steckel made and kept a host of staunch friends, and won for himself a place in the front rank of Northampton County citizens.

Daniel Edwin Steckel married, at Boston, Massachusetts, June 26, 1912, Mabel Norton Simmons. (Simmons X.) Child:

1. Henry Franklin, born at "Mount Jefferson," Easton, Pennsylvania, July 18, 1914.

(*Ibid* "Easton Express," June 18 and 20, 1923.)

(The Simmons Line).

Variations of the baptismal name Simon have given us many present-day surnames, among them Simmons. This name is very widely spread, but because of its derivation there is little reason to believe that all those bearing the name have any one common ancestor. We find in early records, John Symondes, and in 1379 Johanna Symond. These are only two examples of many listed in the ancient rolls.

(1) MOSES (1) "SYMONDSON," the progenitor of the Simmons line in America, was of the Dutch Church of Leyden, Holland. The dates of his birth and death are unknown, but it is recorded that Moses Simmons, called "Symondson," came to New England in the "Fortune" in 1621. He settled at Duxbury, Massachusetts, and was one of the original purchasers of Dartmouth and a proprietor of Bridgewater and of Middleboro, but apparently did not move to either place. In the 1623 land division at Plymouth he and Philip De La Noye (now Delano) each received one acre. This he sold, probably to Robert Hicks, March 26, 1628. Moses (1) Simmons also shared in the cattle division, May 22, 1627, in the company of Francis Cooke. Before 1637 he was in Duxbury and was in that year on a jury for wages decisions. In 1638-39 he was granted forty acres in Duxbury and was "able to bear arms" in 1643. In 1646 he was a freeman and in 1655 and 1657 he was a surveyor in Duxbury.

He married, but his wife's name is unknown. Children (perhaps others):

1. Moses (2), of whom further.

2. Thomas, died in Scituate.

3. Rebecca, married, as his first wife, John Soule.

(W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 245. J. S. Barry: "Historical Sketch of Town of Hanover, Massachusetts," p. 371. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XIX, p. 96.)

(II) MOSES (2) SIMMONS, son of Moses (1) "Symondson," died in 1689. He married Sarah. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Aaron, married, before May 29, 1727, Martha (Cobb) Tinkham.
3. Mary, married Joseph Alden, son of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden. (Alden I, Child 3.)
4. Elizabeth, married, as his second wife, Richard Dwelley.
5. Sarah, married James Nash.

(W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 245. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. VI, p. 71; Vol. XVII, p. 162; Vol. XXIV, p. 36.)

(III) JOHN SIMMONS, son of Moses (2) and Sarah Simmons, died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, before February 9, 1715, and his estate was settled February 11, 1715-16. He married at Duxbury, Massachusetts, November 16, 1669, Mercy Pabodie. (Pabodie III.) Their children are given in the will of Widow Mercy, dated September 26, 1728. Children (exact order not known):

1. John, born February 22, 1670, died 1711; married, April 19, 1703, Experience Picknell.
2. William, born February 24, 1672; married, probably about 1696, Abigail Church.
3. Isaac, of whom further.
4. Martha, born November 17, 1677; married (first), December 29, 1699, Ebenezer Delano; (second), June 20, 1709, Samuel West.
5. Moses, born in February, 1680; married, March 26, 1718, Rachel Sampson.
6. Benjamin, married (first), January 3, 1705-06, Lora Sampson; (second), July 7, 1715, Priscilla Delano.
7. Joshua, married, April 4, 1728, Sarah Delano.
8. Joseph, married, February 8, 1709-10, Mary Weston.
9. Rebecca, married, February 10, 1714-15, Constant Southworth.

(William T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 244. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. I, p. 163; Vol. VII, p. 232; Vol. XXI, p. 143; Vol. XXII, p. 22; "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 114, 156-57, 243, 245, 282, 306-08.)

(IV) ISAAC SIMMONS, son of John and Mercy (Pabodie) Simmons, was born at Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 28, 1674. He married Martha Chandler, who died before April 22, 1728, daughter of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Buck) Chandler. Martha (Chandler) Simmons was received into the First Church at Marshfield, December 5, 1708. Children (the first four baptized in Marshfield First Church, August 19, 1717):

1. Deborah, born at Marshfield, April 30, 1696.
2. Sarah, born November 15, 1699.
3. Isaac, Jr., born March 8, 1700-01, died at Duxbury, August 30, 1767; married, October 24, 1732, Lydia Cushman.
4. Priscilla, born at Marshfield, September 10, 1709, died March 5, 1768, probably unmarried.
5. Ichabod, married (first), December 8, 1743, Lydia Soule, who died in March, 1779; (second), in August, 1781, Mercy Sprague.
6. Aaron, of whom further.

(W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 244. "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 156, 306-07, 416-17. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. VI, p. 69; Vol. VIII, p. 178; Vol. XII, p. 108-12; Vol. XIV, p. 66.)

(V) AARON SIMMONS, son of Isaac and Martha (Chandler) Simmons, was born about 1723 and died May 10, 1790, in his sixty-eighth year. He married, in

Marshfield, Massachusetts, January 14, 1749, Sarah Holmes. (Holmes IV.) Children:

1. Abraham, baptized July 4, 1759.
2. Mary, born in 1755, baptized July 29, 1759; married, July 15, 1773, Ebenezer Sherman, Jr.
3. Jesse, of whom further.

(W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 244. "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 151, 154, 305, 308, 415.)

(VI) JESSE SIMMONS, son of Aaron and Sarah (Holmes) Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 19, 1760, and died there, April 10, 1835. He married, October 17, 1781, Lucy Weston. (Weston V.) Children, born in Duxbury:

1. Weston, born May 13, 1783; married, June 5, 1806, Lucy Tolman.
2. Ruby, born May 23, 1786; married, November 29, 1808, Eden Wadsworth Howland.
3. Martin (1), of whom further.
4. Sally, born April 8, 1791.
5. Aaron, born June 29, 1797; married (first), April 21, 1826, Lucy Magoon; married (second), May 13, 1841, Sarah Chandler.
6. Lyman, born October 8, 1807; married, March 26, 1837, Mary Loudon.

(W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 244. "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 151, 153-55, 305, 307, 416, 418. "Vital Records of Pembroke, Massachusetts," pp. 315, 346.)

(VII) MARTIN (1) SIMMONS, son of Jesse and Lucy (Weston) Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, January 29, 1788. He married (first), December 14, 1815, Abigail Magoon, who died March 1, 1818, and (second), before 1823, Rebecca Thomas. Child of first marriage:

1. Cordelia, born July 16, 1816.

Children of second marriage:

2. Martin (2), of whom further.
3. Caroline, born October 7, 1827.
4. George, born September 9, 1830.
5. Mary S.
6. Frances Ellen.

(W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 244. "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 152, 154. "Vital Records of Pembroke, Massachusetts," pp. 315, 346, 445.)

(VIII) MARTIN (2) SIMMONS, son of Martin (1) and Rebecca (Thomas) Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, August 19, 1823. He married in Pembroke, January 3, 1847, Hannah McFarlen. They had a son, Frederick Moulton Simmons, of whom further.

("Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," p. 154. "Vital Records of Pembroke, Massachusetts," p. 346.)

(IX) FREDERICK MOULTON SIMMONS, son of Martin (2) and Hannah (McFarlen) Simmons, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, February 15, 1856. He married at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 11, 1880, Mary Elizabeth Sampson. (Sampson VIII.) Children:

1. Maurice, died young.

2. Mabel Norton, of whom further.
3. Frederick Howard.
4. Ralph Irving.
5. Marian Louise.
6. Russell L. (died young).
7. Earle Bradford.

(Family data.)

(X) MABEL NORTON SIMMONS, daughter of Frederick Moulton and Mary Elizabeth (Sampson) Simmons, married Daniel Edwin Steckel. (Steckel V.)

(Family data.)

(The Sampson Line).

As an early baptismal name, Sampson, Samson, or in the old French spelling, Sanson, is of great antiquity. Some authorities state that it is a shortened form of St. Anselm, as Semple comes from St. Paul and Sampier from St. Pierre, but this origin of the name has not been proved. As early as the eleventh century we find persons of the name of Sampson occupying posts of honor in the church and closely connected with the family of the Conqueror. A Sampson was Bishop of Worcester, another was chaplain to William of Normandy, and a third was messenger to Queen Matilda.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) HENRY SAMPSON, of a family of Gloucestershire, was one of the company of Pilgrims who came to this country in the "Mayflower," arriving at Plymouth in 1620. He died in Duxbury, December 24, 1684, his will being dated the same day. He came to America with the family of his cousins, Edward Tilley and his wife, Ann, and was too young to sign the compact drawn up by the settlers, while their vessel was still at anchor in the harbor of Provincetown. He was, however, enumerated in the assignment of land in 1623 and in the division of cattle of 1627, and was admitted freeman of Plymouth Colony in 1637. He early removed to Duxbury and was probably among the first settlers of that town. In 1645 he was granted land in Bridgewater, but did not remove there. He was a volunteer for the Pequot War in 1637. That he was a man of high standing in the community and enjoyed the respect of his neighbors, is shown by the fact of his election, in 1661, to the office of constable, a highly important position in those early times and one of great responsibility. He also served as commissioner of the court.

In his will, which indicated that he had given most of his property away before his death, he gives to his sons Stephen, John, and James, each a third part of a tract of land which he had purchased in Dartmouth. He also gave one shilling each to his son Caleb and his daughters, Hannah, Mary, and Dorcas. No wife is mentioned in the will. The Rev. Ichabod Wiswell, pastor of the Duxbury Church from 1676 to 1700, was overseer of the will, and Thomas Delano and Joseph Chandler were witnesses.

Henry Sampson married, February 6, 1635-36, Ann Plummer. Children:

1. Elizabeth, married Robert Sproat.
2. Hannah, married, March 20, 1665-66, Josiah Holmes.
3. A daughter, married John Hammond.
4. John, born about 1645; married Mary Pease.
5. Mary, married John Summers.

6. Dorcas, married Thomas Bonney.
7. James.
8. Stephen, of whom further.
9. Caleb, married Mercy Standish.

(W. R. Cutter: "Massachusetts Genealogy," Vol. III, pp. 1394-95. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. VI, pp. 114-15; Vol. VII, pp. 170-71.)

(II) STEPHEN SAMPSON, son of Henry and Ann (Plummer) Sampson, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died probably in the winter of 1714-15. In 1690 he was, as his father had been before him, constable of Duxbury.

He married Elizabeth. Children:

1. Benjamin (1), of whom further.
2. John, born in Duxbury, August 17, 1688; married, December 31, 1718, Priscilla Bartlett, daughter of Benjamin and Ruth (Peabody) Bartlett, born in January, 1697, died July 2, 1758.
3. Cornelius.
4. Hannah, married, December 13, 1721, Robert Tyler.
5. Mary.
6. Elizabeth, married, February 21, 1722-23, Jonathan Thayer.
7. Dorcas.
8. Abigail.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) BENJAMIN (1) SAMPSON, son of Stephen and Elizabeth Sampson, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1686-87 and died in Kingston, Massachusetts, April 19, 1758. He was a resident of Kingston after 1710.

He married, March 19, 1716, Rebecca Cook, of Kingston, who was born in 1689 and died April 14, 1769. Child:

1. Benjamin (2), of whom further.

(*Ibid.* "Kingston, Massachusetts, Vital Records," pp. 378-79.)

(IV) BENJAMIN (2) SAMPSON, son of Benjamin (1) and Rebecca (Cook) Sampson, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, February 11, 1728-29, and died there December 1, 1778. He is probably the Benjamin Sampson who served in the Revolution in Captain Ebenezer Washburn's company under Brigadier-General Joseph Cushing on an alarm of December, 1776, and may also have been in Captain Joseph Stetson's company in 1776. This cannot be stated with certainty, as he had a son, also named Benjamin, who likewise fought in the Revolution.

Benjamin (2) Sampson married (first), January 4, 1759, Deborah Cushing, of Pembroke, who died in 1766; (second), in 1770, Mrs. Esther Weston, who died in June, 1782. Children of the first marriage:

1. Benjamin, born December 16, 1759, died in 1794; married Priscilla Churchill.
2. Deborah, born March 9, 1762.
3. Croad, of whom further.
4. Micah, baptized August 2, 1767, died young.

Children of the second marriage:

5. Betsey, baptized August 11, 1771.
6. Micah, born 1773.

7. Elizabeth, baptized May 28, 1775.

8. Priscilla, born December 19, 1776.

("Kingston, Massachusetts, Vital Records," pp. 130, 376. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. VII, pp. 170-71.)

(V) CROAD SAMPSON, son of Benjamin (2) and Deborah (Cushing) Sampson, was born at Kingston, Massachusetts, December 12, 1763, and died there October 4, 1836. He served in the Revolutionary War, the following copy of his record being taken from the "Directory of Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors in the Revolutionary War":

Croad Sampson, private, Captain Ignatius Loring Jr.'s company, Lieutenant Colonel Putnam's regiment. Enlisted September 4, 1781, discharged December 8, 1781. Service three months, seventeen days, including twelve days of travel (240) miles. Company raised in Plymouth County Regiment to reinforce Washington's army for three months.

Croad Sampson married, March 9, 1794, Bethany Daws, who was born October 17, 1773, and died March 2, 1823. Children:

1. Lucy, born June 2, 1795.
2. Benjamin, of whom further.
3. Stephen, born November 11, 1798, died in 1802.
4. Chandler, born in 1800, died young.
5. Gideon, born in 1801, died young.
6. Martin, born August 4, 1804.
7. Charles, born April 9, 1807, died in 1839.
8. Huldah, born July 9, 1810.
9. Ezra, born September 3, 1815, died in 1842.

("Kingston, Massachusetts, Vital Records," pp. 130, 272, 376. "Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War," Vol. XIII, p. 767.)

(VI) BENJAMIN SAMPSON, son of Croad and Bethany (Daws) Sampson, was born at Kingston, Massachusetts, April 24, 1797, and died July 17, 1880. He married, the intention being published March 30, 1823, Sally Bradford. (Bradford VII.) Children:

1. Catherine Bradford, born September 30, 1824.
2. Charles Lewis, born May 4, 1826.
3. Martin Henry, of whom further.
4. George, born July 25, 1829.
5. William Wallace, born January 4, 1831, died April 2, 1838.
6. Walter S., born February 21, 1833; member of the Sons of the American Revolution.
7. Lucy, born January 3, 1835, died in 1838.
8. Columbus, born August 11, 1836.
9. William Wallace, born April 26, 1838.
10. A son, born June 17, 1843, died young.
11. Wendall, born September 5, 1846.
12. Sarah Bradford, born September 6, 1848, died in 1849.

("Kingston, Massachusetts, Vital Records," pp. 125-27, 272.)

(VII) MARTIN HENRY SAMPSON, son of Benjamin and Sally (Bradford) Sampson, was born at Kingston, Massachusetts, October 28, 1827, and died August 14, 1903.

He married Mary Elizabeth McKay, of Bath, Maine, who died in Kingston, Massachusetts. Child:

1. Mary Elizabeth, of whom further.
(*Ibid.*, p. 128. Family data.)

(VIII) MARY ELIZABETH SAMPSON, daughter of Martin Henry and Mary Elizabeth (McKay) Sampson, was born in South Boston, Massachusetts, July 17, 1860, and died October 19, 1907. She married Frederick Moulton Simmons, of West Duxbury, Massachusetts. (Simmons IX.)

(Family data.)

(The Bradford Line).

Descendants of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony, trace their pedigree back to the Bradford family of Yorkshire. This family, in the tenth or eleventh century, took its name from the town of Bradford, near Leeds, and continued to flourish in that locality for over six hundred years, when some of the more hardy and ambitious members of the race crossed the ocean and established their homes in the New World. Among the Bradfords who have been distinguished in English history is John Bradford, Prebend of St. Paul, a celebrated preacher, who was one of the first martyrs burned at the stake during the reign of Bloody Mary. He was born in Manchester, Lancashire, in 1510, and was executed July 1, 1555. He was a friend of Rogers, Hooper, Saunders, Latimer, Cranmer, and Ridley, who were also executed at about the same time. Another famous churchman bearing the name of Bradford was "Right Reverend Father in God, Samuel Bradford, Lord Bishop of Rochester and Dean of Westminster." The family has been distinguished through many centuries, both in England and in America, for piety and public service.

("American Families," Vols. X and XIX.)

(I) WILLIAM (1) BRADFORD, earliest ancestor of the American line of whom record is found, was living at Austerfield, Nottinghamshire, England, at the beginning of the last quarter of the sixteenth century. There is a record of him as one of the only two subsidiaries dwelling there in 1575, when he was taxed twenty shillings on land. He was buried at Austerfield, January 30, 1595-96. Children:

1. William (2), of whom further.
2. Thomas, baptized March 9, 1578.
3. Robert, baptized in Austerfield, June 25, 1561; married, January 31, 1585, Alice Waingate; buried April 23, 1609.
4. Elizabeth, baptized July 16, 1570.

(*Ibid.*)

(II) WILLIAM (2) BRADFORD, son of William (1) Bradford, was born in Austerfield, Nottinghamshire, England, probably about 1560, and died when yet a young man, July 15, 1591. He married Alice Hanson. Children, born at Austerfield:

1. Margaret, baptized March 8, 1585, died young.
2. Alice, baptized October 30, 1587.
3. William (3), of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Family in America).

(1) GOVERNOR WILLIAM (3) BRADFORD, son of William (2) and Alice (Hanson) Bradford, was born at Austerfield, Nottinghamshire, England, and baptized at that place, March 19, 1590. He died in Plymouth, Massachusetts, May 9, 1657. After his father's death, which occurred only a year after he was born, he was taken to the home of his grandfather, William (1) Bradford. When the latter died, in 1596, the child went to live at the home of his uncle, Robert Bradford, of Scrooby. Scrooby was about five miles from Austerfield, near the estate of the Brewsters in Nottinghamshire, and was the seat of the church whose members, unable to find freedom of conscience in England, went to Holland and later to America, the gallant band known to every American as the Pilgrim Fathers. Young Bradford joined the church, where the Rev. Richard Clifton and the Rev. John Robinson preached, and soon became one of the leading Separatists. Although not fortunate enough to secure a university education, the boy applied diligent effort to those opportunities for study which were open to him and became proficient in Dutch, Latin, French, and Greek, and also studied Hebrew in order to be able to read the Bible in its original form. On reaching his majority he received considerable property from the estate of his father, but did not succeed him in his commercial undertakings. He learned the art of fustian or frieze weaving, but did not practice it to any great extent. He accompanied his coreligionists to Holland, where he became a man of great influence among them, and he was one of those who set sail in the "Mayflower" from Plymouth, England, July 22, 1620, arriving at Cape Cod the following November. After the death of Governor Carver, William (3) Bradford was elected Governor of the Colony. He held this position by annual election until his death, May 9, 1657, with the exception of the years 1633-34, 1636, 1638, and 1644. In the councils, which were held at his house, he took a prominent part, and to him must be attributed much of the credit of planting the little Colony firmly on alien shore and laying the foundations of New England. From his house, at the foot of Burial Hill, each Sunday morning the company, assembled there, marched up to the fort at its top, where religious services were held. He composed a history of the time in which he lived, which is one of the earliest and most valuable sources for information about that period.

Governor William (3) Bradford married (first) Dorothea May, of Wisbeach, Cambridge, England. Their banns were published in Leyden, Holland, November 15, 1613, and they were married in Amsterdam, December 9, 1613. His age is given as twenty-three and hers as sixteen. Her death occurred December 9, 1620, when she fell overboard from the "Mayflower," as it rode at anchor in Massachusetts Bay, and was drowned. Governor Bradford married (second) Mrs. Alice (Carpenter) Southworth, widow of Edward Southworth and daughter of Alexander Carpenter, of Wrentham, England. She died March 26, 1670. Child of the first marriage:

1. John, of Duxbury, in 1645, died in Norwich, Connecticut, in 1678; married Martha Bourne.

Children of the second marriage:

2. William (4), of whom further.

3. Mercy, married Benjamin (or Joseph) Vermages.

4. Joseph, born 1630, died July 10, 1715; married, May 25, 1664, Jael Hobart.

(*Ibid.* Governor William Bradford: "History of Plymouth Plantation." Ames: "Mayflower and Her Log.")

(II) MAJOR WILLIAM (4) BRADFORD, son of Governor William (3) and Alice (Carpenter) Bradford, was born in Plymouth, Massachusetts, June 16, 1624, and died at Kingston, Massachusetts, February 20, 1703-04. He is buried in Burial Hill, Plymouth. Major William (4) Bradford was, next to Myles Standish, the chief military man of Plymouth Colony. In King Philip's War he commanded the Plymouth forces. At the Narragansett Fort fight he received a musket ball, which he carried the rest of his life. In this war he had the rank of major and he was also Assistant Treasurer and Deputy Governor of Plymouth Colony from 1682 to 1686 and from 1689 to 1691; in the latter year he was one of the Council of Massachusetts.

Major William (4) Bradford married (first) Alice Richards, daughter of Thomas Richards, of Weymouth; she died December 12, 1671. He married (second) a widow Wisdell; (third) Mary Holmes, widow of the Rev. John Holmes, of Duxbury, and daughter of John Wood or Atwood, of Plymouth; she died June 6, 1715. Children of the first marriage (exact order not known):

1. John, born February 20, 1653, died December 8, 1736; married Mercy Warren, who died in March, 1747, aged ninety-four, daughter of Joseph and Priscilla (Faunce) Warren.
2. William, born March 11, 1655, died in 1687; married Rebecca Bartlett.
3. Thomas, of Norwich.
4. Samuel, of whom further.
5. Alice, married Major James Fitch.
6. Hannah, born May 9, 1662; married Joshua Ripley.
7. Marcy, married a Mr. Steel.
8. Melatiah, married John Steel.
9. Mary.
10. Sarah, married Kenelm Baker.

Child of the second marriage:

11. Joseph, of Norwich.

Children of the third marriage:

12. Israel, married Sarah Bartlett.
13. David, married, in 1714, Elizabeth Pinney; died in 1730.
14. Ephraim.
15. Hezekiah.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) CAPTAIN SAMUEL BRADFORD, son of Major William (4) and Alice (Richards) Bradford, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, in 1668 and died February 17, 1714. He was known as Captain Samuel Bradford and in 1700 was chosen a jurymen, in 1701 a constable, in 1702 a selectman, and in 1710 one of three men to divide the common lands.

He married, in July, 1689, Hannah Rogers, daughter of John and Elizabeth Rogers, of Duxbury. They were the parents of Gamaliel, of whom further.

(Records of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.)

(IV) GAMALIEL BRADFORD, fourth son and seventh child of Captain Samuel and Hannah (Rogers) Bradford, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, May 18, 1704, and died there April 24, 1778. He was one of the leading men of Duxbury and was chosen by his fellow-citizens to fill many posts of honor and responsibility. Among the positions which he held were those of judge of the Plymouth County Court; member of the Massachusetts Council; representative in the Massachusetts Legislature from 1764 to 1770.

Gamaliel Bradford married, August 30, 1728, Abigail Bartlett, and they had ten children, one of them being Peabody, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(V) PEABODY BRADFORD, son of Gamaliel and Abigail (Bartlett) Bradford, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, March 8, 1735, and died there September 5, 1782. He served in the Revolution and the following record of his service is taken from the "Directory of Massachusetts Soldiers and Sailors of the Revolutionary War":

Bradford, Peabody, Duxbury—Private in Captain Samuel Bradford's (1st Duxbury) company of Colonel Warren's (Plymouth County) regiment which marched on the alarm of April 19, 1775—service one day; also in Captain Bradford's company—Colonel Theophilus Cotton's regiment, muster roll dated August 1, 1775, enlisted May 14, 1775, service 2 months 22 days; also listed in company return dated Roxbury October 7, 1775; also order for bounty coal or money dated Roxbury, November 6, 1775.

Peabody Bradford married, September 24, 1760, Welthea Delano, daughter of Joshua and Hopestill (Peterson) Delano, of Kingston. They were the parents of Lewis, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) LEWIS BRADFORD, second son of Peabody and Welthea (Delano) Bradford, was born August 24, 1761, in Duxbury, Massachusetts, and died in 1832 in Boston, Massachusetts. He married Priscilla Tupper, of Kingston, who was born in 1767 and died in Boston in 1834. They were the parents of Sally, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VII) SALLY BRADFORD, daughter of Lewis and Priscilla (Tupper) Bradford, was born at Kingston, July 6, 1805, and died April 8, 1870. She married Benjamin Sampson. (Sampson VI.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Weston Line).

Weston belongs to that group of surnames derived from the place or origin of the family. There are many parishes of the name Weston in England, as the derivation of the word itself simply means "the western enclosure" and is not confined to any one locality. For this reason it is not possible to say where the Weston family first lived. Weston corresponds to such place names as Easton, Sutton, and Norton. In the charter Rolls of 1270 we find a Willis de Weston, which is proof of the existence of the name in England at a very early time.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) EDMUND WESTON was born in England in 1605, and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in his eightieth year. His will is dated April 18, 1686, and was proved June 3, 1686. Edmund Weston came to Boston, Massachusetts, from England, where he is said to have been a thresher of grain. He settled in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1635 and was listed at that time as "aged thirty." Soon after coming to Duxbury he became apprentice to John Winslow and Nathaniel Thomas. In 1639 he formed a partnership with John Carver for planting and farming. Four acres were granted him in 1640 and a tract of land in Green Harbor. In 1643 he was "able to bear arms," and in 1652 his name appears as surveyor of highways. He was named in connection with various public matters and seems to have been active in town affairs, altogether a man of enterprise who held the respect and honor of his fellow-townsmen.

Edmund Weston married, but the name of his wife is not known. Children:

1. Elnathan, of whom further.
2. Mary, married John Delano.
3. Edmund, born in 1661, died in Plympton, Massachusetts, in his sixty-seventh year; married, December 13, 1688, Rebecca Soule, daughter of John Soule and his first wife, Rebecca (Simmons) Soule.
4. John, born in 1662, died in 1736.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLI, pp. 285-86. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XV, pp. 186-87; Vol. XXIV, pp. 19-20. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 280.)

(II) ELNATHAN WESTON, son of Edmund Weston, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1657 and died there April 23, 1729. His will is recorded in the Plympton records. Elnathan Weston lived on his father's farm near Mill Brook in Duxbury, Massachusetts. In 1687 and in 1692 he was surveyor of highways and in 1707 was listed a freeholder. He was executor of his father's will and received a bequest of much of the property, including house and lands in Duxbury, Massachusetts.

He married Jane, who died in Duxbury, May 13, 1735. Children:

1. Samuel, died in Duxbury in 1752; married, March 14, 1716, Elizabeth Southworth.
2. Joseph, of whom further.
3. Mary, married, February 8, 1709-10, Joseph Simmons.
4. Sarah, married, April 10, 1717, John Chandler.
5. Abigail, born in 1704, died in 1764.
6. Thomas (perhaps), who married (first) Mary Howland, and (second) Prudence Conant.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLI, pp. 285-86. "Duxbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records," p. 436. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. XV, pp. 186-88. "Plympton Records," Vol. XI, p. 194. W. T. Davis: "Ancient Landmarks of Plymouth," Part II, p. 281.)

(III) JOSEPH WESTON, son of Elnathan and Jane Weston, was born in 1692 and died in Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 11, 1778, aged eighty-six years and six months. Joseph Weston received by will land in Duxbury. Records of that town show that May 21, 1735, the town chose Isaac Partridge as constable in place of Joseph Weston, who refused to serve. On November 21, 1735, Joseph Weston was chosen as petty jurymen of Duxbury.

He married, May 18, 1721, Mercy Peterson, who was born in 1699 and died in Duxbury, December 27, 1768. Children, born in Duxbury:

1. Sarah, born March 2, 1722-23; married, November 4, 1743, John Chandler, 3d.
2. Jane, born January 21, 1725-26; married, April 28, 1748, Thomas Hunt.
3. Thomas, born October 4, 1726, died May 16, 1776; married (first) Mary Southworth; (second), Martha Chandler.
4. Simeon, born September 4, 1728, died in Duxbury, December 30, 1807; married Honor Hunt, who died January 17, 1820.
5. Jacob, born January 7, 1731, died in Boscawen, Maine, November 4, 1822; married Deborah Simmons.
6. Ichabod, born April 8, 1734; married, December 7, 1769, Mehitabel (White) Soule.
7. William, of whom further.
8. Abigail, born March 15, 1738-39; married, December 20, 1764, Enoch Freeman.
9. Zabbiel, born October 9, 1742, died in Duxbury in 1804; married, February 22, 1769, Hannah Curtis.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLI, p. 287. George Etheridge: "Copy of the Old Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 245-46. "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 190, 191, 194, 195, 197, 286, 290, 312, 328, 330, 332, 437, 439.)

(IV) WILLIAM WESTON, son of Joseph and Mercy (Peterson) Weston, was born in Duxbury, Massachusetts, February 16, 1735, and died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, in 1804. He resided in Marshfield and was a deacon in the church.

He married (first), October 21, 1760, Ruby Chandler, daughter of Captain Jonathan Chandler, and (second) Kezia Hewett. Children:

1. Ichabod, baptized April 5, 1767, died March 28, 1797, lost at sea; married, January 8, 1788, Elanna Baker.
2. Nathan.
3. William, a captain in the Revolution.
4. John, died in 1818.
5. Lucy, of whom further.
6. Ruby, baptized September 23, 1764; married, November 28, 1782, Abner Dingley, Jr.
7. Sally, married Edward D. Baker.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLI, p. 290. "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 190, 194-95, 247, 332.)

(V) LUCY WESTON, daughter of William and Ruby (Chandler) Weston, was baptized at Duxbury, Massachusetts, July 18, 1762, and married at Marshfield, Massachusetts, Jesse Simmons. (Simmons VI.)

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XLI, pp. 285, 290. "Vital Records of Duxbury, Massachusetts," pp. 192, 307.)

(The Holmes Line).

The surname Holmes is derived from an old English word meaning a small island or flat land near water. There are several places in England bearing the name. Holm in Middle English also has the significance of holly or evergreen tree. The families now in existence who bear this surname are probably descended from ancestors in England, who lived either near an evergreen or holly tree or on a small island. Various forms of the name are illustrated in old records. In 1254 we find a Henry de Holm, in 1379 an Adam del Holme, and in 1615 Alice Holmes.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WILLIAM HOLMES, first of the Holmes family in America, was born in England in 1592 and died in Marshfield, Massachusetts, November 9, 1678. He was a freeman of the Massachusetts Colony in 1658 and resided for a time in Scituate, as early as 1641.

He married Elizabeth, who died at the same age as her husband, eighty-six, on February 17, 1688-89. Children:

1. John (perhaps), born in England.
2. Abraham, born in 1641.
3. Israel, of whom further.
4. Isaac, born in 1644.
5. Sarah, born in 1646.
6. Rebecca, born in 1648.
7. Josiah, born in 1650.
8. Mary, born in 1655.
9. Elizabeth, born in 1661.

(J. A. Vinton: "Giles Memorial," p. 183. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.")

(II) ISRAEL HOLMES, son of William and Elizabeth Holmes, was baptized in 1642. He spent his early youth in Scituate, Massachusetts, and later moved with his father to Marshfield, Massachusetts. He died February 24, 1684-85, having been drowned in a wreck while sailing into Plymouth Harbor. He was buried at Plymouth, Massachusetts.

Israel Holmes married Desire (Doty) Sherman, widow of William Sherman and daughter of Edward Doty, who came to America as a youth in the "Mayflower." After the death of Israel Holmes she married (third) Alexander Standish and outlived him. Children of Israel and Desire (Doty-Sherman) Holmes:

1. Israel.
2. John, of whom further.

(J. A. Vinton: "Giles Memorial," p. 187. J. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary of the First Settlers of New England.")

(III) JOHN HOLMES, son of Israel and Desire (Doty-Sherman) Holmes, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, January 15, 1684-85. He married (second), September 8, 1720, Sarah Thomas, daughter of Samuel Thomas, of Marshfield. Child:

1. Sarah, of whom further.

(J. A. Vinton: "Giles Memorial," p. 192.)

(IV) SARAH HOLMES, daughter of John and Sarah (Thomas) Holmes, was born in Marshfield, Massachusetts, September 17, 1722. She married Aaron Simmons. (Simmons V.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Pabodie Line).

For the surname Pabodie, etymological authorities seem to be unable to derive a definite origin, and as a result we find several humorous and interesting suggestions offered. According to one authority, the name was apparently a sobriquet for a showily dressed individual, from "Pea," a nickname for peacock, and "body." Another derives it from Pepperdon, a local name in Devonshire, and gives as its

variants, Perberdy and Pepperday. Paybody was probably the original form. In 1615, however, we find a Thomas Paybodie, registered in the University of Oxford, in 1629 a Susan Payboddye, and in 1635 Francis Peboddy, of our line, all these being various forms of the same name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." H. Barber: "British Family Names," pp. 175-76. Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JOHN PAYBODIE (PABODIE), the American progenitor, was born in England, probably in Hertfordshire, about 1590 and died in Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1660; his will, dated July 16, 1649, was proved June 27, 1666. He is said to have come to America in 1635, probably in the "Planter," as did his son Francis. This company of immigrants was listed in London as having bought certificates from the minister at Great St. Albans, Hertfordshire. He was in Duxbury, Massachusetts, in 1637; was admitted a freeman, January 2, 1637-38; and was proprietor of Bridgewater, Massachusetts, in 1645.

John Paybodie married, in England, Isabel. Children, mentioned in his will, born in England:

1. Thomas, probably remained in England.
2. Lieutenant Francis, born in 1614, died February 19, 1697-98. He was one of the original settlers of Hampton, Old Norfolk County, Massachusetts, where he held many town offices, having been made a freeman in 1640, and in 1649 was chosen to "hear small Causes." He removed to Topsfield, Massachusetts, in 1657 and was an important land owner. He married, before 1642, Mary Foster.
3. William, of whom further.
4. Annie (Annis), married John Rouse.

(M. E. Perley: "Peabody Family," p. 3. Mrs. C. L. Alden: "Descendants of Elizabeth (Alden) Paybody," p. 3. "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. II, p. 155; Vol. III, p. 359.)

(II) WILLIAM PEABODY (PABODIE), son of John and Isabel Paybodie (Pabodie), was born in England about 1619, died December 13, 1707, and was buried in Little Compton, Rhode Island, his will being dated May 3, 1707, and proved February 7, 1708. He came to America with his father and grew up in Duxbury, Massachusetts. In various deeds he is described as a yeoman, in 1648; boatman and planter, in 1672; and wheelwright, in 1681; and there is also proof that he was a surveyor. November 1, 1648, he purchased of John Holland and Hopestill Foster, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, a dwelling house, garden, stables, land and meadow, which they had purchased from Jonathan Brewster. He also bought land at Mattapoisett and Sepecan, which he sold later, in addition to other tracts at Dorchester. On October 23, 1680, he adjusted the boundaries of his land and that of Mrs. Sarah Peake and William Brewster. William Peabody was admitted a freeman of the Colony, June 5, 1651, and subsequently was a town official at Duxbury and a deputy to the General Court of Plymouth Colony, serving from 1671 to 1682. His home in Duxbury was east of Eagle Nest Creek, near the Brewsters and Standishes. He removed to Little Compton, Rhode Island, in or about 1681, as in that year he was listed as one of the three who were appointed to lay out the line between the lands of Saconett and Pumkateesett to the limits of Dartmouth. According to tradition, John Coe went by boat from Portsmouth to Saconett, landing near William Peabody's home, and while he was surveying the

land in that locality made the acquaintance of a daughter of William Peabody and married her in 1681. William Peabody is mentioned in Duxbury in 1684. However, he was chosen selectman of Little Compton in 1685. His home there remained in the family until 1740, when it was sold to Pardon Grey, and continued in the possession of the Grey family.

William Peabody married, at Plymouth, Massachusetts, December 26, 1644, Elizabeth Alden. (Alden II.) Children:

1. John, born October 4, 1645, died November 17, 1669.
 2. Elizabeth, born April 24, 1647, and died prior to 1707; married John Rogers, Jr.
 3. Mary, born August 7, 1648; married, November 16, 1671, Edward Southworth, son of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth.
 4. Mercy, of whom further.
 5. Martha, born February 25, 1650, died January 25, 1712; married (first), April 4, 1677, Samuel Seabury; married (second) William Fobes.
 6. Priscilla, born January 15, 1653, died at Kingston, June 3, 1724; married, December 24, 1677, the Rev. Ichabod Wiswall.
 7. Sarah, born August 7, 1656, died August 27, 1740; married (first), November 10, 1681, John Coe; married (second), October 7, 1731, Cæsar Church.
 8. Ruth, born June 27, 1658, died August 27, 1740; married, in December, 1673, Benjamin Bartlett.
 9. Rebecca, born at Duxbury, October 16, 1660, died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, December 23, 1702; married, in 1680, Captain William Southworth, son of Constant and Elizabeth (Collier) Southworth.
 10. Hannah, born October 15, 1662, died after 1714; married, August 2, 1683, Samuel Bartlett, brother of Benjamin Bartlett, who married her sister Ruth.
 11. William, born November 24, 1664, died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, September 17, 1744; married (first) Judith; (second) Elizabeth; and (third) Mary (Morgan) Starr.
 12. Lydia, born April 3, 1667, died July 13, 1748; married, about 1683, Daniel Grinnell.
- (S. H. Peabody: "Peabody Genealogy," p. 3, 463-70. Mrs. C. L. Alden: "Descendants of Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie," pp. 3-7, 8-21. "Duxbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records," p. 282.)

(III) MERCY PABODIE, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie, was born January 2, 1649. Her will is dated September 26, 1728, and an inventory of her estate was taken by John Chandler, and Philip Delano, November 8, 1728. She married John Simmons. (Simmons III.)

(S. H. Peabody: "Peabody Genealogy," pp. 3, 463-70. Mrs. C. L. Alden: "Descendants of Elizabeth (Alden) Pabodie," pp. 3-7, 8-21. "Duxbury, Massachusetts, Vital Records," p. 282.)

(The Alden Line).

Alden originated from the Christian name Aldwin, a variation of Ailwin and Aylwin. The Alden family was well known in England at the time of the Norman invasion of 1066 and is mentioned in all the eastern counties from Hertfordshire to York in the Domesday Book. Many Aldens are mentioned as landowners in the time of Edward the Confessor, while others are described as tenants in *Capite*, or holding lands directly from the King. William Aldyn, of County Somerset, is recorded in Kirby's Quest, and in the Hundred Rolls of 1273 we find Richard Aldewyn of County Wilts, Alexander Aldeyn and Robert Aldun of County Oxford.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." F. W. Alden: "Descendants of Daniel Alden," p. 6.)

(I) JOHN ALDEN, whose birthplace and parentage, like that of many other passengers of the "Mayflower," are not known, was "hired for a cooper" at Southampton just prior to the sailing of the expedition, according to Bradford. While the name Alden is found there, it has been impossible up to the present to identify him with them. A Richard Alden was buried April 30, 1598, according to the register of St. Michael, and the marriage of widow Avys Alden occurred three months later. George Alden, an arrow maker, resided in the parish of All Saints, and his name is frequently mentioned in the Court Leet Books of Southampton, between 1587 and 1620. Jane Alden, a widow, was taxed in the city subsidy of 1628. It is possible that John Alden was the son of George Alden, and that Jane was his mother. Richard and Avys Alden may have been the grandparents. However, the fact that John Alden joined the company at Southampton does not necessarily mean that he resided there, and he may have been a member of any of the many Alden families living in other parts of England. According to Charles E. Banks, in his "English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers" (1929), an equally probable and more plausible identification has recently been suggested by B. Carlyon-Hughes, who is compiling a history of Harwich, England, and who found there an Alden family, which was related by marriage to Captain Christopher Jones of the "Mayflower." This family was engaged in seafaring pursuits, and a John appears among them of about the same age as the American pioneer.

John Alden was born about 1599, as is shown by a deposition made at Plymouth July 6, 1682, in which he stated that he was eighty-three years of age. Governor William Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," informs us that he "was hired for a cooper at Southampton where the ship victualed; and being a hopeful young man was much desired, but left to his own liking to go or stay when he came here; but he stayed and married here." He identified himself with the Pilgrims and was a devoted and useful member of the Colony during his long life. At the time of his arrival in America he was twenty-one years old and the youngest to sign the Mayflower Compact, drawn up a few days prior to the landing of the company. In 1633 he was elected a member of the board of assistants to the governor, a position which he held with only a few interruptions as long as he lived. From 1666 to 1687 he was the head of that body and styled deputy governor, presiding in the absence of the governor. He was made a member of the Council of War in 1646 and acted in that capacity for many years. From 1641 to 1650 he was deputy in the General Court, and from 1658 to 1659 treasurer of the Colony. Constant devotion to public service at a time when salary was small so reduced his estate that the court voted: "In regard that Mr. Alden is low in his estate and occasioned to spend time at the courts on the Contrey's Accations and so hath done these many years, the Court have allowed him a small Gratuity, the sum of ten pounds to be payed by the treasurer." After residing in Plymouth until 1627, John Alden removed with Myles Standish and others to Duxbury, Massachusetts, which is about eight miles from Plymouth, and he located there on a farm at "Eagle Tree Point." His home was near the site of the house built by his son Jonathan, where he resided after the first homestead was destroyed by fire. The house now (1933) standing and known as the John Alden house is regarded by some as the one built

by Jonathan, in which John Alden spent his last days, while others believe it was built in 1700 by his grandson, Colonel John Alden. It is now a part of the original farm controlled by the Alden Kindred of America. It has never left the possession of his descendants. He died at Duxbury, Massachusetts, September 12, 1687.

John Alden married, probably in 1621, Priscilla Mullins, daughter of William and Alice Mullins, who also came to America in the "Mayflower." The romance, the courtship, and John Alden's friendship for Captain Myles Standish, as recorded by Longfellow, are familiar to all American readers.

Governor William Bradford, in his "History of Plymouth Plantation," states that at the time of his writing John Alden and his wife were both living and had eleven children, but he does not name them. The administration of John Alden's estate mentions eight or nine children, depending upon the identity of the Priscilla Alden who signed the documents as the widow or daughter. The following eight children are generally accepted, however, by authorities. Children:

1. Elizabeth, of whom further.
2. John, born about 1626, as his gravestone gives his age as seventy-five at the time of his death, March 14, 1702; was a mariner of Boston; married (first) Elizabeth; (second) Elizabeth (Phillips) Everell, widow of Abiel Everell.
3. Joseph, born about 1627, died at Bridgewater, Massachusetts, February 8, 1697; married Mary Simmons, daughter of Moses (2) and Sarah Simmons, of Duxbury. (Simmons II, Child 3.)
4. Sarah, born about 1629, died before June 30, 1688; married Alexander Standish, son of Captain Myles Standish.
5. Jonathan, born about 1632, as his gravestone states that he died February 14, 1697, in the sixty-fifth year of his age; was a captain in the militia; married Abigail Hallett.
6. Ruth, date of birth unknown, died October 12, 1674; married, in 1657, John Bass, of Braintree.
7. Mary, date of birth unknown, died prior to 1699, when her husband remarried; married Thomas Delano, of Duxbury.
8. David, born in 1646, died in 1719; believed to have been the last born of the children of John and Priscilla Alden; active in church and public affairs at Duxbury; married Mary, daughter of Constant Southworth.

C. H. Alden, in his "Eliab Alden," also lists the following three children, completing the number to the eleven as given by Governor Bradford. These three were born prior to 1646, and very little is known of them:

9. Zachariah, according to one authority was the father of Anne Alden, who married, in 1699, Josiah Snell.
10. Rebecca, mentioned in Colonial records as of marriageable age in 1661.
11. Priscilla, signed the settlement of John Alden's estate; however, it is doubtful whether she was the widow or the daughter.

(C. H. Alden: "Eliab Alden," pp. 12-14. C. E. Banks: "English Ancestry and Homes of the Pilgrim Fathers," pp. 27-28. F. W. Alden: "Descendants of Daniel Alden," pp. 6-11. "Mayflower Descendant," Vol. III, p. 11.)

(II) ELIZABETH ALDEN, daughter of John and Priscilla (Mullins) Alden, was born at Plymouth, Massachusetts, about 1624, and died at Little Compton, Rhode Island, May 13, 1717, in the ninety-third year of her age. Elizabeth Alden married William Peabody (Pabodie). (Pabodie II.)

(*Ibid.*)

MacElree

The ancestry of James Paul MacElree includes, on his mother's side, the names of men and women of early Colonial days, sturdy pioneers in a new country and loyal supporters and soldiers in the Revolution. Through his father, Mr. MacElree comes of a line of Irish descent, though undoubtedly the family had been early in Scotland. The name MacElree is not found in its modern form in any surname authority. It is most probably the Anglicized form of the simplified Celtic name Macilvrae, which in turn was derived from the Scottish Clan MacGillivray or M'Gilvray.

(Adam: "Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands." Family data.)

(I) GEORGE MACELREE was a native of Ireland. He died on board the ship which was bringing him, with his family, to America.

(II) JAMES MACELREE, son of George MacElree, was born in Ireland in 1825. There he received a fine education; he was an excellent scholar and linguist. In 1847 he came to Pennsylvania, where he settled in Lancaster County and taught school for several years. He also worked a little at carpentry, a trade which he had learned in Ireland. In 1852 he went to West Chester, where he lived for the remainder of his life.

He married at West Chester, Pennsylvania, Mariah Buffington, a member of the old and well-known Buffington family of Chester County. Children:

1. Wilmer Worthington, of whom further.
2. Dr. George A., graduated from the University of Pennsylvania and became a successful medical practitioner in Kansas.

(Family data.)

(III) WILMER WORTHINGTON MACELREE, son of James and Mariah (Buffington) MacElree, was born in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania, December 17, 1859. He was educated in the public schools of West Chester and took special courses in languages under the guidance of Professor J. Hunter Worrall. Later he prepared himself for the legal profession, reading law with John J. Pinkerton. He was admitted to the bar in 1880 and since that time has been actively engaged in the practice of his profession at West Chester.

Mr. MacElree is a Republican in politics upon the leading political issues of the day, but in State and local affairs is independent in his support. He is a member of the First Presbyterian Church of West Chester. Wilmer Worthington MacElree has always realized the importance of the Sunday school as a potent factor in the growth of the church and the advancement of Christianity. He has labored arduously and successfully in establishing Sunday schools in different parts of the county. He has done a great deal of lecturing on literary subjects throughout Chester County and in Philadelphia and is the author of "Along the Western

Brandywine," "Along the Eastern Brandywine," and "Side Lights on the Bench and Bar of Chester County."

Wilmer Worthington MacElree married, January 18, 1884, Ella Eyre. (Eyre VII.) Children:

1. Mary E.
 2. Wilmer H., died March 19, 1892.
 3. James Paul, of whom further.
- (Family data.)

(IV) JAMES PAUL MACELREE, son of Wilmer Worthington and Ella (Eyre) MacElree, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, May 19, 1887.

He married in Sharon, Pennsylvania, in 1910, Marguerite Foxall. (Foxall III.) Children:

1. W. Foxall, born September 26, 1911.
2. Betty Lou, born February 24, 1914.
3. Dorothy Wilkes, born February 1, 1917.
4. Lawrence Eyre, born November 29, 1920.

(The Eyre Line).

The English family of Air, Ayres or Eyre was founded in 1060, the first member of the family being known as Truelove. Tradition says that at the battle of Hastings Truelove came to the assistance of William the Conqueror, when he was unhorsed and his helmet crushed into his face. Truelove, snatching away the helmet, enabled William to breathe, and for this William said: "Thou shalt hereafter from Truelove be called Eyre (air) because thou hast given me the air I breathe." At the close of the battle William inquired for Truelove, but found that he had been severely wounded, his leg having been cut off at the thigh. The Conqueror rewarded him with lands in Derbyshire, and for his crest he was entitled to use a "leg cut off at the thigh." Another derivation of the name Eyre, though less romantic, may have more basis in fact; it is from the Latin *heres*, through the old French *heire*, signifying "an heir."

(John Hill Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County, in Pennsylvania," pp. 50-51. Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ROBERT EYRE, born in England, January 30, 1648, was living in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1697. Robert Eyre, in early life was an apprentice to a merchant, William Rogers, in Bristol, England, a town on the border of Somersetshire. For a time he followed the seas as supercargo and eventually came to Pennsylvania about 1682-83. He probably settled in New Jersey at first and later in Bethel Township, on land deeded to him in 1704 by his father-in-law, Francis Smith. Robert Eyre and his wife Ann had a legacy of £4 or £5, "if it will be spared," in the will of Nathaniel Watson, of Philadelphia, 4-9mo.-1686. Ann Eyre was a witness to this will.

In 1683 Robert Eyre was clerk of courts of Chester County and he held that office until 1690. Some of his descendants were Quakers. His father-in-law, Francis Smith, lived in Kennett and it is said named that township after his native place in England. Robert Eyre was among the taxables in Bethel Township in

1690, when he paid a tax of four shillings, two pence, and "for Thomas Copper" six shillings. This last entry meant that he was the owner of the estate on which lived Thomas Copper, or vice versa.

Robert Eyre married Ann Smith, who died in 1726, the daughter of Francis Smith, Gentleman, of Devises, Wiltshire, England, and Pennsylvania. Children:

1. Robert.
2. Ann.
3. Jane.
4. William, of whom further.
5. Francis.

("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. I, pp. 68-69. George Smith: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," p. 462. Henry Graham Ashmead: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," p. 307.)

(II) WILLIAM EYRE, son of Robert and Ann (Smith) Eyre, died in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1763 or 1764. In 1722 he was living on the paternal estate in Bethel. He became a member of the Society of Friends and was married at Haverford Friends' Meeting. His widow survived him and was an overseer at Chichester Meeting, 1756-74.

William Eyre married, in 1723-24, Mary David, daughter of Lewis and Florence David, of Darby, Pennsylvania. He may have been the Lewis David who was from Llandewy, Pembrokeshire, Wales. Children, probably not in order of their birth:

1. Lewis, died unmarried, in 1771.
2. William, born about 1726, died 11mo.-18-1814, aged eighty-eight years, unmarried.
3. Robert, married about 1765.
4. Rebecca, married, 2 mo.-27-1749, Joseph Askew.
5. Jane, married, in 1756, Robert Wilson, Jr.
6. Ann, born about 1739, died 12mo.-3-1812, aged seventy-three.
7. Isaac, of whom further.
8. John, died 6mo.-4-1812; married (first) Rebecca Sharpless; (second) Isabella Campbell.

(George Smith: "History of Delaware County, Pennsylvania," pp. 456, 462. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," pp. 215-16. John Hill Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County in Pennsylvania," p. 51. "Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, pp. 38-39.)

(III) ISAAC EYRE, son of William and Mary (David) Eyre, was born in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, about 1740 and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, 10 mo.-23-1825, aged eighty-five years. Isaac Eyre and his brother John settled in Chester, Pennsylvania. He took an active part in some measures for securing our country's independence and in consequence lost his membership in the Society of Friends in 1775; but in 1783 he made an acknowledgment to the Chester Friends' Meeting and again became a member, only to lose his standing once again in 1786, when his second marriage was performed by a magistrate. The Friends' records of the disownment are dated 11-27-1786.

Isaac Eyre married (first), at Chester Friends' Meeting, 6 mo.-26-1766, Ann Preston, born 12 mo.-15-1745-46, daughter of Jonas and Jane Preston. He married (second), in 1786, Abigail Dicks, born about 1759, daughter of Nathan and Sarah (Sharpless) Dicks. The division of the estate of Abigail (Dicks) Eyre's

father shows in settlement records that, October 8, 1785, Abigail was still unmarried. Children of the first marriage:

1. Jonas, of whom further.
2. Lewis, born 3-23-1769.
3. William, born 3-22-1771, probably died young.
4. Preston, born 2-17-1774; married Arabella Ashmead.
5. Mary, born 3-9-1776; married, in 1796, Edward Engle.
6. Isaac, born 4-19-1778.

Children of the second marriage:

7. William, born in 1787, died 5-30-1859; married Susan Maddock.
8. Sarah, died unmarried, 6-23-1868.
9. Ann, died young.
10. James, married Margaretta Hayes.
11. Jane, born 6-4-1794, died 8-10-1879, unmarried.
12. Elizabeth, born 9-18-1797, died unmarried.
13. Abigail, born 4-23-1802; married Job Rulon.

(Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," pp. 216, 226, 351, 352, 598. John Hill Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County in Pennsylvania," pp. 51-52. "Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, pp. 38-39.)

(IV) JONAS EYRE, son of Isaac and Ann (Preston) Eyre, was born in Bethel Township, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 4th mo.-28-1767, and died in Chester, Pennsylvania, 3d mo.-21-1836. A record of March 12, 1806, states that William Sharpless and Ann, his wife, conveyed the old Preston house and grounds to their nephew, Jonas Eyre, his mother, Ann Preston, being a sister of Martha Preston, first wife of William Sharpless.

Jonas Eyre married (first), about 1791, Elizabeth Bickerton (or Beckerton) Engle, perhaps the daughter of Jesse Beckerton, who died 8-28-1798. He married (second), 11 mo.-11-1801, Susanna Pusey. (Pusey III.) Children of the first marriage:

1. Jesse Beckerton.
2. Jonas Preston, of whom further.

Children of the second marriage:

3. Joshua Pusey (twin), born 7mo.-14-1803, died April 1, 1872.
4. William (twin), born 7mo.-14-1803, died in 1863; married (first) Anna Louisa Terrill; (second) Rebecca P. Churchman.
5. Lewis, born 5mo.-19-1805, died 7mo.-5-1806.

("Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, pp. 38-39, 82. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," Vol. I, p. 640. John Hill Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County in Pennsylvania," p. 52. H. G. Ashmead: "Historical Sketch of Chester on Delaware," p. 131.)

(V) JONAS PRESTON EYRE, son of Jonas and Elizabeth (Beckerton-Engle) Eyre, married (first), at New Garden Meeting, 2 mo.-12-1818, Rebecca Wilson, who was born about 1790 and died at Aston, Pennsylvania, 4 mo.-13-1854, aged sixty-four years, daughter of David and Margaret Wilson. He married (second) Elizabeth Walter, who was born 4-14-1813, and died 5-10-1859, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Fairlamb) Walter. Children of the first marriage:

1. Jonas, born 4mo.-19-1819.

2. Margaret W., born 11mo.-4-1820.
3. Susanna, born 12mo.-16-1822, died 10-27-1841.
4. Elizabeth, born 12mo.-21-1824, died 12mo.-23-1824.
5. Anne E., born 1mo.-18-1826.
6. Joshua, born 4mo.-2-1832.
7. David W., of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(VI) DAVID W. EYRE, son of Jonas Preston and Rebecca (Wilson) Eyre, was born in Bethel, Delaware County, Pennsylvania, 12 mo.-2-1832. He settled in West Chester, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

He married Mary Phipps Swayne. (Phipps VII.)

(Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of the Sharpless Family," Vol. I, p. 491. John Hill Martin: "Chester and Its Vicinity, Delaware County in Pennsylvania," p. 52.)

(VII) ELLA EYRE, daughter of David W. and Mary Phipps (Swayne) Eyre, was born in West Chester, Pennsylvania, November 24, 1859. She married Wilmer Worthington MacElree. (MacElree III.)

(Family data.)

(The Phipps Line).

Phipps, the surname, is derived from the baptismal name Philip, which, like other names from the scripture, was introduced at the time of the Norman Conquest. After the reigns of Mary and Elizabeth the name of Philip ceased to be popular for patriotic reasons. Early records show, in 1583, Roger Phippes registered in the University of Oxford, and, in 1592, Christopher Phipp.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOSEPH (1) PHIPPS, first of the line recorded, was born in England in 1640 and died in 1716. At some time after his marriage in 1665 he became a Friend.

He married, in St. Lawrence Church, Reading, England, Sarah Brimfield, who was born 9 mo.-1644, and died 11 mo.-27-1725.

(II) JOSEPH (2) PHIPPS, son of Joseph (1) and Sarah (Brimfield) Phipps, was born 6-27-1671 and died 2mo.-1762.

He married, in 1694, Mary Woodier, daughter of George and Elizabeth Woodier.

(III) JOSEPH (3) PHIPPS, son of Joseph (2) and Mary (Woodier) Phipps, was born 2-26-1700, and died in 1771. His will was proved 2-12-1772.

He married, in 1729, Elizabeth.

(IV) CALEB PHIPPS, son of Joseph (3) and Elizabeth Phipps, was born in Milford Mills, Chester County, Pennsylvania, about 1735 and died at Doe Run, Chester County, Pennsylvania, December, 1813. He first paid a tax in Uwchlan Township as a single man in 1757. He was a private in Colonel Patterson Bell's 8th Battalion, Chester County Militia, 1777-78. He was also a member of Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew Boyd's 8th Battalion, Chester County Militia, in 1780, and of Colonel Matthew Boyd's 8th Battalion, Captain Morrell's Company, Chester County Militia, in 1781.

Caleb Phipps married, in Ridley Township, Delaware (then Chester) County, in 1761, Susannah Crosby. (Crosby IV.) Children:

1. Elisha, of whom further.
2. Isaac, born November 23, 1763; married, in 1786, Margaret Passmore.
3. Eleanor, born November 25, 1765, died March 25, 1786.
4. Crosby, born August 18, 1769; married, in 1791, Mary Burns.

("Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. V, pp. 806, 815, 824, 835, 841. "Tax Lists of Chester County." Gilbert Cope: "Delineator of Ancestral Charts," p. 199, on file in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia.)

(V) ELISHA PHIPPS, son of Caleb and Susannah (Crosby) Phipps, was born July 1, 1762, and died June 24, 1843.

He married, in 1783, Elizabeth Pusey. (Pusey V.) They had, among other children, Mary, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(VI) MARY PHIPPS, daughter of Elisha and Elizabeth (Pusey) Phipps, was born August 4, 1788. According to the record of her marriage she lived in West Marlboro Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. "Aaron Swain of Derrey, married Mary Phipps of West Marlborough, October 28, 1813." They had a daughter, Mary Phipps, of whom further.

(John Graves: "Marriages of West Chester, Pennsylvania," in "Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania Publications," Vol. IV, p. 108. Family data.)

(VII) MARY PHIPPS SWAYNE, daughter of Aaron and Mary (Phipps) Swayne, was born in Pennsylvania, April 13, 1832. She married David W. Eyre. (Eyre VI.)

(Family data.)

(The Pusey Line).

Pusey is derived as a surname from two localities of the name in England, Pusey in County Berks and Pewsey in County Wilts near Marlborough. This latter parish in Wiltshire belonged to the family from very early times and was held, as the story goes, by a "Horn," given to their ancestors by King Canutus the Dane. This "Horn" is that of an ox of moderate size, having in the middle a ring of silver gilt on which is an inscription in Old English characters:

Kyng Knowde gebe Wyllyam Pewse
This horne to holde by thy lond.

The inscription is of a later date than the reign of Canute, but it may have replaced an older one.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) JOHN PUSEY, first of record, married Frances.

(II) WILLIAM PUSEY, son of John and Frances Pusey, died in 1731. He married, 9-5-1707, Elizabeth Bowater, who was born 11-23-1688, and died in 1742, daughter of John and Frances Bowater, the latter of whom died in 1720.

(III) JOSHUA PUSEY, son of William and Elizabeth (Bowater) Pusey, was born 11-9-1714, and died 8-16-1760. He lived in London Grove, Chester County,

Pennsylvania. Joshua Pusey married, 8-29-1734, Mary Lewis. (Lewis II.) Among their children were:

1. Ellis, of whom further.
2. Susanna, died 10-27-1841; married Jonas Eyre. (Eyre IV.)

(IV) ELLIS PUSEY, son of Joshua and Mary (Lewis) Pusey, was born 6-21-1735 and died 9-27-1808. He married, 5-21-1755, Susanna Baily. (Baily III.)

(V) ELIZABETH PUSEY, daughter of Ellis and Susanna (Baily) Pusey, was born September 13, 1761, and died April 11, 1840. She married Elisha Phipps. (Phipps V.)

(Family data.)

(The Baily Line).

The surname Baily is one of a number of forms derived from the office of bailiff or the bailie. Early records show many of the name: Richard le Bailiff, Roger le Bailif, Alvered Ballivus, Henry Baily and many others.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JOEL BAILY, first of his line found on record, died in 1732. He married in 1687, Ann Short, daughter of Miriam Short.

(II) JOHN BAILY, son of Joel and Ann (Short) Baily, was born in 1700 and died in 1793. He married, 4-8-1732, Mary Marsh, daughter of William Marsh, who died in 1744.

(III) SUSANNA BAILY, daughter of John and Mary (Marsh) Baily, was born 6-18-1735 and died 6-26-1767. She married Ellis Pusey. (Pusey IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Lewis Line).

Lewis, first a Welsh personal name, became a surname at a later date. Many Welsh families of the name spring from renowned ancestry, from the ancient princes of Britain. The name is believed to be an Anglicanism from Llewelyn, as confirmed by an old record: Llewelyn ap-Madoc, *alias* Lewis Rede, archdeacon of Brecon, 1437. Lewis ap-Owen and Lewis ap-Rhys were also officers of the church in the late fifteenth and early sixteenth century.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) ELLIS LEWIS, progenitor of the line, was born about 1680 and died 6-31-1750. He married, in the fourth month of 1713, Elizabeth Newlin. (Newlin III.)

(II) MARY LEWIS, daughter of Ellis and Elizabeth (Newlin) Lewis, was born 1-6-1715 and died 8-23-1760. She married Joshua Pusey. (Pusey III.)

(Family data.)

(The Newlin Line).

In Cornwall, England, there is a parish named Newlyn, and Newland is local in counties Berks, Gloucester, Lancaster, Worcester, and York. In 1150, some seven hundred and eighty years ago, Randolph de la Newlande was lord of the Manor of Newlande Hall, Essex. About twenty-four generations are represented in the line of his descent. Roger Newland, Esq., of Newlands, County Southamp-

ton, failed in an attempt to effect the escape of Charles I from Carisbrooke Castle, for which he suffered death on the scaffold. A descendant of Randolph de la Newlande was Nicholas Newlin (Newlyn, Newlan, or Newlande), of Canterbury, England, who was living in 1580. He had a son, Nicholas Newlin, Jr., who was the first ancestor of the American family of Newlin to reach these shores.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." S. W. Stockard: "History of Alamance, North Carolina," p. 138. Burke: "General Armory.")

(I) NICHOLAS NEWLIN, JR., son of Nicholas Newlin, of Canterbury, England, was born in 1630 and died in America in 1699. He fled to County Cork, Ireland, to escape religious persecution, and from there to Chester County, Pennsylvania, twenty-three miles from Philadelphia, in 1683. With his sons, Nathaniel and John, he left his home and family and set out to find a new home in the New World. He is described as perhaps the most aristocratic of the Quaker colonists. A copy of the certificate of Nicholas Newland and family from the Friends Meeting dated 25th of 12th month, 1682, at Mount Mellick, is as follows:

At the requests of Nicholas Newland we do hereby certify that the said Nicholas Newland acquainted our men's meeting with his intention of removing himself and family out of this Nation, into New Jersey or Pennsylvania, in America; and we have nothing to charge against him or his family, as to their conversation in the world since they frequented our meetings; but they have walked honestly among men for aught we know or can hear of by inquiry which hath been made; but our Friends' meeting is generally dissatisfied with his so removing, he being well settled with his family and having sufficient substance for food and raiment; which all that profess Godliness in Christ Jesus ought to be contented with; for we brought nothing into this world, and we are certain to take nothing out; and he has given us no satisfactory reason for his removing; but our Godly jealousy is that his chief ground is fearfulness of suffering here for the testimony of Jesus, or courting worldly liberty; all which we certify from our men's meeting at Mount Mellick, 25th of 12th mo. 1682.

And we further certify that inquiry hath been made concerning the clearness of Nathaniel and John Newland, sons of said Nicholas Newland, from all entanglements of Marriage, and that they are released for aught we find.

Signed by advice and on behalf of the meeting:

TOBIAS PLEADWELL
WILLIAM EDMUNDSON
CHRISTOPHER RAPER
AND OTHERS.

In December, 1820, the following note was made by the transcriber: "The original of the foregoing is in the handwriting of William Edmundson, as appears by his signature thereto. It is now in possession of Mary Mifflin, of Harford County, Maryland, who is in her 79th year, and is great-grand-daughter of Nicholas Newland by her own account. The name of Newland has either been misspelled by Wm. Edmundson or changed in America—being now spelled Newlin."

The present ownership of the document is not known.

Nicholas Newlin, we find, was a "man firm in the performance of what he believed to be his duty." He purchased five hundred acres of land in Concord, where he built a mill, and kept his twenty horses and pack of hounds, which he brought with him to America. William Penn named the settlement, in which Nicholas Newlin built his home, "Concord"; for though there were many disputes between the few English settlers and the Indians, as the boundaries of the English claims were not always accurately defined, there was harmony among the settlers themselves. It is said that in one of the disagreements with the Indians Nicholas Newlin appealed to Penn, who, after careful investigation, found his claims justified, but

persuaded him to yield the point at issue to conciliate the Indians, in recompense whereof the great proprietor gave Nicholas a grant of about seven thousand acres of land, approximately ten miles farther west, which he called Newlin Township, the name it bears today. Another account credits the purchase of this land to Nathaniel Newlin, the son of Nicholas. Nicholas Newlin was justice of the court and held meetings at his house as early as 1687. He was also a member of the Provincial Assembly of Pennsylvania from 1685 to 1687.

He married Elizabeth Paggott, who died in 1717. Children:

1. John.
2. Nathaniel, of whom further.
3. Elizabeth, married a Mr. Burton.
4. Rachel, married a Mr. Jackson.

(S. W. Stockard: "History of Alamance, North Carolina," p. 138. Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 129-32. "The Rockville Republican," August 27, 1925.)

(II) NATHANIEL NEWLIN, son of Nicholas and Elizabeth (Paggott) Newlin, was born in England in 1665, "Netus Nathaniel Nulen anno 1665, dessem 18d; 3h; 21; P.M." He died in Pennsylvania, in May, 1729. He was a prominent man both in the community and in the Society of Friends. For a number of years he was a member of the Provincial Assembly, a commissioner of property for the Penns, justice of the County Court, and a trustee of the Loan Office of the Province. His wife also was an active Friend, and a reading of the early history of Chester, Pennsylvania, can rarely be made without many references to the Newlin family. Nathaniel Newlin had many disputes with the Indians who lived on the land surrounding Newlin Township, regarding certain dams built on property belonging to him. In August, 1725, he was summoned to answer this complaint before the House, but failed to answer the summons, wherefore the sergeant-at-arms called him. The Crum Creek Indians expressed uneasiness over the uncertainty of their settlement around Newlin Township and told the House that they only wanted their ground laid out definitely. Nathaniel Newlin finally made up with the Indians and was frequently appointed commissioner, with Caleb Pusey, to settle other disputes with the Indians and to fix the price upon patent lands. At his death, his estates were divided among his children. It is recorded that Nathaniel Newlin purchased a tract of over seven thousand acres of land on the Brandywine, now known as Newlin Township, but this, it will be remembered, is mentioned in another account as a gift from William Penn to his father.

Nathaniel Newlin married (first), April 17, 1685, when he was less than twenty years of age, Mary Mendenhall, of Wiltshire, England. He married (second), 2 mo.-17-1729, Mary Fincher, at that time a "young woman," who died in July, 1730. Children of the first marriage:

1. Jemima, born February 9, 1685-86; married Richard Eavenson.
2. Elizabeth, of whom further.
3. Nicholas, born May 19, 1689; married Edith Pyle.
4. Nathaniel, born March 19, 1690; married Jane Woodward.
5. John, born February 28, 1690-91, married Mary Woodward.

- 6. Kezia, born February 22, 1695-96; married William Baily.
- 7. Mary, born April 12, 1699; married Richard Clayton.

(Gilbert Cope: "Genealogy of Dunwoody and Hood Families," pp. 129-32. "The Rockville Republican," August 13, 1925. "Records of Concord Monthly Meetings." Lewis Woodward: "Genealogy of the Woodward Family of Chester County, Pennsylvania," p. 23.)

(III) ELIZABETH NEWLIN, daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Mendenhall) Newlin, was born March 3, 1687-88, and died in 1723. She married Ellis Lewis. (Lewis I.)

(*Ibid.*)

(The Crosby Line).

Crosby was taken for a family name from townships of the same name in counties Cumberland, Lincoln, York and Lancaster. As early as 1273, Geoffrey de Crosseby was in County Lincoln, and in 1379 Robertus de Crosseby and Thomas de Crosby were both of County York.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) RICHARD CROSBY, first of his line recorded, died in the fifth month of 1715. He married, in 1670, Ellinor Done, who died in 1712.

(II) JOHN CROSBY, son of Richard and Ellinor (Done) Crosby, was born 8-7-1672 and died 10-7-1750.

He married, in 1719, Susanna, who was born 12-10-1696.

(III) JOHN CROSBY, son of John and Susanna Crosby, was born 6-16-1721 and died 9-9-1788.

He married, 5-6-1740, Elinor Culin, who was born in 1723 and died 7-7-1793, daughter of Swan Culin.

(IV) SUSANNAH CROSBY, daughter of John and Elinor (Culin) Crosby, was born December 12, 1742, and died June 8, 1805. She married Caleb Phipps. (Phipps IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Foxall Line).

Many old records of the name of Foxall are found. A parish of the name exists in County Suffolk, and undoubtedly many families using this surname derived from that locality. The family of our interest comes from Monmouthshire.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) JAMES FOXALL lived in Monmouthshire, England, from where he emigrated to America. He settled in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

James Foxall married Anna. They had a son, William Burton, of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM BURTON FOXALL, son of James and Anna Foxall, was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, the home of his father, in 1865, and died May 23, 1932. He came with his parents to Pennsylvania. He entered the iron and steel industry and became an important manufacturer in Sharon, Pennsylvania.

He married Mary Wilkes. (Wilkes III.) They had three children, among them Marguerite, of whom further.

(III) MARGUERITE FOXALL, daughter of William Burton and Mary (Wilkes) Foxall, was born in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. She was educated in private schools in Sharon and the Darlington Seminary in West Chester. During the World War she gave generously of her time and effort to support the Emergency Aid and the Red Cross. She is actively interested in the civic works of West Chester, Pennsylvania, where she resides.

Marguerite Foxall married James Paul MacElree. (MacElree IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Wilkes Line).

Wilkes is derived from the baptismal name William, through its nickname Will, and the diminutive of the latter, Will-kin. In 1574 Robert Wylkes of Northamptonshire was registered in the University of Oxford; in 1632 a daughter of Richard Wilkes was baptized. These records prove the antiquity of the name.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) BENJAMIN WILKES was born in England and died in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England. He married Elizabeth Jones, who was born in Wales and died at Tredegar, Monmouthshire. They had a son, James B., of whom further.

(II) JAMES B. WILKES, son of Benjamin and Elizabeth (Jones) Wilkes, was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, December 8, 1833, and died in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. At some time after his marriage in 1855 he emigrated with his family to America, where, after living for brief periods in several Pennsylvania towns, they located permanently in Sharon.

James B. Wilkes married, December 23, 1855, Margaret Davies. (Davies II.) They had a daughter, Mary, of whom further.

(III) MARY WILKES was born in Tredegar, Monmouthshire, England, November 26, 1863, and died in Pottstown, Pennsylvania, May 23, 1919. She emigrated to America with her parents, and lived in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania.

Mary Wilkes married William Burton Foxall. (Foxall II.)

(Family data.)

(The Davies Line).

The surname Davies, along with various other forms, as Davis and Davie, is derived from the baptismal name David, through the nickname, Davy. The form Davies is a well-known and widely spread Welsh surname.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) DANIEL DAVIES, first of the line recorded, was born in Wales, December 26, 1797, and died there November 19, 1876. He lived in Ebbw Vale. He married Mary Gabriel, who was born December 26, 1807. They had a daughter, Margaret, of whom further.

(II) MARGARET DAVIES, daughter of Daniel and Mary (Gabriel) Davies, was born in Ebbw Vale, March 15, 1839, and died in Sharon, Mercer County, Pennsylvania, February 23, 1922. She married James B. Wilkes. (Wilkes II.)

(Family data.)

Parry

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of Captain Oliver Randolph Parry, well-known architect, author and orator, of Philadelphia, is of interesting content on either side of his house, including men who have nobly contributed to the progress of the Nation as patriots, statesmen, and leaders in professional and business pursuits.

(I) THOMAS PARRY, Gentleman, progenitor of the Parry family in America, was born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, in 1680. He was the son of Love Parry, High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire, who married (first) Margaret Lloyd, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Bangor, North Wales, and (second) Ellen, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Wynne, Esq., of Penarth, North Wales. His grandfather was Colonel Geoffrey Parry, a cadet of the ancient Parry family of Poston Court, sometimes called Newcourt, in Golden Vale, County of Hereford, England, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Hughes. Authenticated records trace the family back to Master Thomas Parry, under whose guardianship Queen Elizabeth lived at her Manor of Hatfield, before her accession to the throne of England. Lady Blanche Parry, her kinswoman, was in attendance upon her. A copy of Lady Blanche's will was in the possession of Thomas Parry Jones-Parry, of Llwyn Own Hall, Wales, in 1879, he being her descendant and a kinsman of the Parrys in America.

(Parry family records in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Family data.)

It is on record that Thomas Parry, Gentleman, owned over a thousand acres in Montgomery, then Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, on which he built a mansion called Moreland Manor, where he died in 1751. He married Jane Morris, of the distinguished Colonial family, in 1715, and had ten children.

(II) JOHN PARRY, Gentleman, third son of Thomas and Jane (Morris) Parry, was born July 25, 1721. On September 21, 1751, he married Margaret Tyson, born April 16, 1732, daughter of Derrick Tyson and Ann, his wife, and granddaughter of Rynear Tesson, of Crefeld, Germany, who sailed from London on the ship "Concord," July 24, 1683. She died November 24, 1807. John Parry inherited Moreland Manor, and lived there until his death, November 10, 1789. He had seven children.

(III) BENJAMIN PARRY, Gentleman, third son of John and Margaret (Tyson) Parry, born March 1, 1757; married, November 4, 1787, Jane Paxson, daughter of Oliver Paxson, Esquire, of Coryell's Ferry, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. John Parry gave to his son Benjamin funds to purchase a large property at Coryell's Ferry on the Delaware River, now New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. On this he built a flour mill, sawmill and a mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, called the New Hope Mills, a portion of which was washed away by a freshet in 1788.

PARRY.

Arms—Vert, a stag trippant proper.

Crest—A horse's head erased (argent).

Motto—*Gofal Duw ai Gwerid.*

(Bolton: "American Armory.")

KENNEDY.

Arms—Argent, a chevron gules between three cross crosslets fitchée sable within a double tressure flory counterflory of the second.

Crest—A dolphin naiant proper.

Motto—*Avise la fin.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

Parry

The Revolutionary ancestry of Captain Oliver Randolph Parry, well known writer, author and orator, of Philadelphia, is of interesting content in many of his house, including men who have nobly contributed to the progress of the nation as patriots, statesmen, and leaders in professional and business life.

THOMAS PARRY. Gentleman, progenitor of the Parry family in America, born in Caernarvonshire, North Wales, in 1680. He was the son of Love Parry, High Sheriff of Caernarvonshire, who married (first) Margaret Lloyd, daughter of Humphrey Lloyd, Lord Bishop of Bangor, North Wales, and (second) Ann, daughter and sole heiress of Hugh Wynne, Esq., of Penarth, North Wales. His grandfather was Colonel Geoffrey Parry, a cadet of the ancient Parry family of Boston Court, sometimes called Newcourt, in Golden Vale, County of Hereford, England, who married Margaret, daughter of Hugh Hughes. Authenticated records trace the family back to Master Thomas Parry, under whose guardianship Queen Elizabeth lived at her Manor of Hatfield, before her accession to the throne of England. Lady Blanche Parry, her kinswoman, was in attendance upon her. A copy of Lady Blanche's will was in the possession of Thomas Parry Jones-Parr of Llwyn Dwn Hall, Wales, in 1879, he being her descendant and a kinsman of the Parrys in America.

(Bolton: "America's Armory")
 Parry family records in the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Family data.

It is on record that Thomas Parry, Esq., a gentleman, owned over a thousand acres in Pennsylvania, the Philadelphia County, on which he had a large estate. He died in 1751, and was buried in the second burial ground of the family in 1715, and had ten children.

(I) **JOHN PARRY.** Gentleman, third son of Thomas and Jane (Morris) Parry, was born July 25, 1721. On September 21, 1751, he married Margaret Tyson, born July 25, 1732, daughter of Derrick Tyson and Ann, his wife, and granddaughter of Tyson Tesson, of Crefeld, Germany, who sailed from London on the ship "Glorious" July 24, 1683. She died November 24, 1807. John Parry inherited Mondland Manor and lived there until his death, November 10, 1789. He had seven children:

(II) **BENJAMIN PARRY.** Gentleman, third son of John and Margaret (Tyson) Parry born March 1, 1757; married, November 4, 1787, Jane Paxson, daughter of Oliver Paxson, Esquire, of Coryell's Ferry, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. John Parry gave to his son Benjamin funds to purchase a large property on Coryell's Ferry on the Delaware River, now New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. On this he built a flour mill, sawmill, and mill for the manufacture of linseed oil, called the New Hope Mills, the erection of which was well away by a freshet in 1794.



Parry



Kennedy

Later he built, with his brother David, additional mills on the New Jersey side of the river, which he called Prime Hope Mills, and which were destroyed by fire in 1790. It was when they were rebuilt that, as an incentive, Coryell's Ferry was renamed New Hope. The Belvidere Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad now runs over this site. Among his various enterprises was a flour commission and storage business in Philadelphia, in connection with his uncle, Timothy Paxson, Esq., afterwards an executor of the will of Stephen Girard. He was a member of the firm of Parry and Cresson, and it was largely due to the influence of Benjamin Parry, known as the "Father of Coryell's Ferry," and Hon. Samuel D. Ingham, Secretary of the Treasury under President Jackson, that the Act to build a bridge across the Delaware River between New Hope, Pennsylvania, and Lambertville, New Jersey, was obtained from the Legislature in 1812. They were appointed the committee to superintend its erection in 1814. Benjamin Parry invented a process for the drying of malt, corn meal, etc., to permit of shipping these commodities through tropical countries without damage. The barrels, stamped "B. P.," were known all over the world where such articles were used. The patent was granted July 7, 1810, and is recorded in Philadelphia. In 1784, he purchased the Todd property at New Hope, on the river bank, and on it built the old Parry mansion, which has been continuously owned and occupied by the family. There Benjamin Parry died, November 22, 1839. His wife, Jane (Paxson) Parry, born at Maple Grove, Coryell's Ferry, January 24, 1767, died May 13, 1826, at the town house in Philadelphia.

(IV) OLIVER PARRY, Gentleman, only son of Benjamin and Jane (Paxson) Parry, was born in the old Parry mansion at New Hope, December 20, 1794, and on May 1, 1827, married Rachel Randolph, daughter of Major Edward F. Randolph, of the "Army of 1776," and his wife, Anna Julianna Steel. (Randolph VI.) Major Randolph commanded the outlying guard at the battle of Paoli in 1776, where he lost an eye and was left on the field for dead.

Oliver Parry was a large landowner, and his name appears on the records more frequently than that of any other in his locality. Conjointly with his nephew, Nathaniel F. Randolph, Jr., he owned a large tract of the famous Bush Hill estate, once the home of Governor Andrew Hamilton. He died at his town house, No. 1721 Arch Street, Philadelphia, on February 20, 1874. His wife, Rachel (Randolph) Parry, died at the old Parry mansion, New Hope, Pennsylvania, on September 9, 1866.

(V) RICHARD RANDOLPH PARRY, Gentleman, sixth child of Oliver and Rachel (Randolph) Parry, was born at his father's town house in Philadelphia, on December 5, 1835, and on October 11, 1866, was married to Ellen Laetitia Read, daughter of Rufus Read, Esquire, and his wife, Martha Martin Gerrish, of Portland, Maine. Mrs. Parry was born September 18, 1840, and died at the old Parry mansion, March 14, 1916. She was descended from the Colonial Governor, Waldron, of New Hampshire, and the Gerrish, Scott and Vaughn families of New England.

("Who's Who in Pennsylvania," 1904.)

Richard Randolph Parry was educated at private schools, West Town Boarding School and Haverford College, of which he was the oldest living graduate in 1928.

He was the senior member of the firm of Parry, Curtis & Co., wholesale dress goods, Philadelphia, New York, etc., and president of The New Hope Delaware Bridge Company, which office he retained for thirty-eight years, or until his death. The bridge was taken over by the states of Pennsylvania and New Jersey a few years ago. Mr. Parry was chairman of the committee to reorganize the Tuckerton Railway. He was one of the earliest settlers of Mankato, Minnesota, where, with his brother, Major Edward Randolph Parry, U. S. A., he was the first banker. As there were in 1856 no railroads west of Chicago, the trip was made in a prairie schooner. He owned a large amount of property there, some of which is still in the possession of the family. Major Parry was largely instrumental in bringing the State of Minnesota into the Union, a project in which Richard Randolph Parry assisted through contributions and influence.

He was an Episcopalian, having been a pew owner for many years in Holy Trinity Church, Philadelphia, and a vestryman and warden in Christ Church, Woodbury, New Jersey, and St. Andrew's, Lambertville, New Jersey. Mr. Parry was a man of brilliant mentality; an authority on genealogy and history, and a contributor to various publications on these and other subjects from early life until near his end. For many years prior to his death he lived the life of a student at the old Parry mansion, where he died, at the age of ninety-four, December 27, 1928. He was a member of the old United Service Club; one of the oldest members of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution; one of the earliest companions of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, Pennsylvania Commandery; a life member of the Philadelphia City Institute and of the Mercantile Library Association; one of the oldest members of the Bucks County Historical Society, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; and the oldest life member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society. In the days when it was a distinction, he belonged to the Philadelphia Hose Company, to which he was elected September 14, 1852; and was among the oldest living Masons in Pennsylvania, having become a member of Union Lodge, No. 121, upon reaching his majority, before entering upon his western pioneering days.

Mr. Parry left three children:

1. Gertrude Read, born August 2, 1868, unmarried.
2. Adelaide Read, born January 1, 1871, unmarried.
3. Oliver Randolph Parry, only male of this line bearing the family name, of whom further. ("Who's Who in Pennsylvania, 1904.")

(VI) CAPTAIN OLIVER RANDOLPH PARRY, only son of Richard Randolph and Ellen L. (Read) Parry, was born March 29, 1873. He was educated at various private schools, under a private tutor, and at the Bordentown (New Jersey) Military Institute; St. Luke's School at Bustleton, later Wayne, Pennsylvania, and the University of Pennsylvania, class of 1896, architecture.

Upon leaving the university, Captain Parry engaged in the practice of architecture, and has built up a large and desirable clientage. His offices and studio are in Philadelphia, and examples of his art include almost every character of building, among which might be listed: The Model City Dairy (reinforced concrete) of the Supplee-Wills Jones Company, Philadelphia; the large new building of the T. J.

Stewart High School, Norristown, Pennsylvania; the Children's Building of the Home for Consumptives; Protestant Episcopal City Missions, Chestnut Hill, Philadelphia; and the reinforced concrete residence of Reginald H. Morris, Esq., of Villa Nova, Pennsylvania; the Bucks County, Old York Road Country and Atwald Country clubs; National Banks at Berlin, New Jersey, and Collegeville, Pennsylvania; bathing and lounging house at swimming pool on the former estate of Sir Henry Thornton, Newtown, Pennsylvania; and numerous residences and apartment houses in Philadelphia and its suburbs.

Captain Parry has contributed much of value to the literature of his profession. For some years he wrote articles for "The Philadelphia Press" and "The New York American," and various architectural and building publications, as well as for general publications throughout the country. He is the author of "Betsy Ross and the United States Flag," "Coryell's Ferry in the Revolution," and other works that have been cordially received. He has spoken on a wide variety of subjects, including genealogical, historical, civic, military, etc.

Captain Parry was president of the Bay Court Estates Company, and official architect of the Great Neck Colony, Great Neck, Long Island; vice-president of the Society of Architects, Engineers and Constructors; and, prior to the World War, maintained architectural offices in New York as well as in Philadelphia. He was commissioned captain and assigned to the Corps of Engineers during the World War, and has since served in like capacity, being captain of Company D, 304th Engineers (Combat), Organized Reserves, 79th Division, at the time of writing. He is Past Commander of Taylor E. Walthour (now Benjamin Franklin) Post, No. 282, American Legion, and still maintains his interest in affairs of the Legion.

As a student at preparatory school, Captain Parry played football throughout his years there, and later, as a university man, he played on his class and architectural department teams. After his graduation he played on various country club teams. When at the university, he was in the chorus of the Mask and Wig in the "Yankee League," and "King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table."

Captain Parry is a member of the Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution, and of the Color Guard of the same; the Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of which he organized and commands the Color Guard; the Military Order of the World War; Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States; Society of American Military Engineers; Reserve Officers' Association; 304th Engineers' Association; and an honorary member of the Army and Navy Union, and other organizations of a patriotic and military character.

He is affiliated with Cassia Lodge, No. 273, Free and Accepted Masons; the Sojourners' Club (Philadelphia Chapter), and numerous other fraternal organizations. He is a member of the Alumni Society of the University of Pennsylvania and the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity; a past president of the Bordentown Military Institute Alumni and Veteran Society; a member of the Philadelphia Art Alliance, Penn Athletic Club, Army and Navy Club, Plays and Players, and an original member of the Old York Road Country Club; a former member of the Pen and Pencil Club, and other organizations. In politics, Captain Parry is in the Republican fold; while his religious preference is Episcopal, he being a former vestryman

of the Church of the Reconciliation (now the Mediator). Outside his professional practice, his activities are writing, speaking, military affairs, athletics and social.

Captain Parry has a town residence at No. 1908 Pine Street, Philadelphia, in addition to the "Old Parry Mansion," New Hope, Pennsylvania. His architectural studios are at No. 34 South Seventeenth Street, Philadelphia.

Captain Parry, by carrying forward the ancestral traditions of his line, has proved a worthy scion of one of America's old families, which helped found the Republican structure on a sound national basis. His own service, civic and military, has been in emulation of his forebears, and his contribution to the art that he has made his forte leaves nothing to be desired. His record has a fitting place in a work of this purpose and dedication.

Captain Oliver Randolph Parry had, by his first marriage, a daughter, Margaret, born at the old Parry mansion, May 3, 1901, the wife of Oliver Paul Lang and mother of an infant, Paul Parry Lang. On October 11, 1928, Captain Parry married (second) Carmita de Solms (Kennedy) Jones, widow of Edward Russell Jones, of Philadelphia, and daughter of John McCalla Kennedy, Jr., and his wife, Maria del Carmen Bequer de Solms. They have no children. (Kennedy VI.)

("Who's Who in Pennsylvania, 1904.")

(The Kennedy Line).

The Kennedy family has played an illustrious part in the history of the Nation, dating back to the days of Colonial struggle. For six generations, men and women of this line have served America well, in peace and war, in social and civic advancement.

(I) ROBERT KENNEDY, earliest American ancestor of this family, came of an ancient Scotch family. His father was Rev. Thomas Kennedy, son of Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Kennedy, the younger brother of the ninth Earl of Cassilis, of Scotland. With several of his brothers, Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy was among the two hundred and sixty Scotchmen who went to Ulster, Ireland, because of the conflicting powers of Charles the Second and Cromwell. A commission was appointed to appraise their property with the intention of giving them land of corresponding value in other parts of Ireland, thus neutralizing their influence. This order was not executed, but Lieutenant-Colonel Kennedy was removed the next year.

(Family data.)

Robert Kennedy came to America from Ireland in 1730. He was born in 1693, and died in Tinicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 26, 1776. He married, in Ireland, Jane, who was born there in 1700, and died in Tinicum June 3, 1773.

(Application for membership: The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.)

(II) MAJOR WILLIAM KENNEDY, son of Robert and Jane Kennedy, was born in Tinicum, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1743, and died in Plumstead, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 1, 1783, of a wound received in the capture of the celebrated Doane outlaws. He was a Colonial and Revolutionary Soldier, and was

in the 2d Battalion, "August ye 21, 1775," on the roll of the Associated Company in the Township of Plumstead. He was transferred to Captain John Murray's company, 2d Battalion, Pennsylvania Rifle Regiment, and was under the command of Colonel Samuel Miles in July, 1776. In the following year he was in Colonel William Montgomery's regiment of the Flying Camp in the State of Pennsylvania. He was promoted to first lieutenant, 7th Company, 2d Battalion, as recorded May 6, 1777. He was a major of the 3d Battalion, May 10, 1780.

Major William Kennedy married in Plumstead, Agnes Grier, who was born there in 1748, and died in Philadelphia, March 21, 1812.

("Pennsylvania in the Revolution," pp. 162, 775. "Pennsylvania Archives," Fifth Series, Vol. II, p. 321; Vol. V. "Associators and Militia," pp. 337, 354. Application for membership: The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.)

(III) ROBERT KENNEDY, son of Major William and Agnes (Grier) Kennedy, was born in Plumstead, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, March 2, 1770, and died in Philadelphia, January 22, 1849. He married in Abington, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, October 8, 1792, Jean McCalla, daughter of Captain William McCalla and his wife, Elizabeth Main. Jean (McCalla) Kennedy was born in Plumstead, March 25, 1770, and died in Philadelphia, April 4, 1824.

Robert Kennedy was a colonel in the Pennsylvania Militia in 1792. He served in the War of 1812, and at his discharge held the rank of colonel. On the ninth of April, 1807, he obtained from the Legislature an Act vesting in him the right of the waterpower at the Falls of Schuylkill on the condition of building locks for the accommodation of boats plying the river. On April 2, 1805, with others, he obtained an Act incorporating a company to build the first bridge across the Schuylkill. A description of it is found in Dr. Mease's "Picture of Philadelphia," 1811.

(Charles V. Hagner: "Early History of the Falls of Schuylkill." Application for membership: The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution.)

(IV) JOHN MCCALLA KENNEDY, son of Robert and Jean (McCalla) Kennedy, was born in Philadelphia, November 8, 1806, and died in Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, September 30, 1892. He married, October 6, 1830, Harriet Piper, daughter of Frederick Piper and his wife, Elizabeth Grace, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Kennedy was born in Philadelphia, February 14, 1809, and died there April 4, 1888.

John McCalla Kennedy was a man of large means and varied interests. He was a shipping merchant, and was listed in the "Philadelphia City Directory" as a commission merchant, located at Nos. 130-32 North Delaware Avenue. He was an early director of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

(Application for membership: The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. "Philadelphia City Directory.")

(V) JOHN MCCALLA KENNEDY, JR., son of John McCalla and Harriet (Piper) Kennedy, was born in Philadelphia, April 30, 1847, and died there May 13, 1931. He married Maria del Carmen Bequer de Solms, usually known as Carmita, January 12, 1871, at No. 2024 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, the residence of her parents. She was the daughter of Sidney Joseph de Solms and his wife, Maria del Carmen de Bequer, daughter of His Excellency Juan Guillermo de Bequer, Gentle-

man of the Bed Chamber of King Charles the Twelfth of Spain, with service, and Knight of the Order of Ysobella the Catholic. Mrs. Kennedy died in Philadelphia April 27, 1895, at the Kennedy city residence.

("Philadelphia City Directory." Application for membership: The Pennsylvania Society Sons of the Revolution. "Philadelphia Wills.")

(VI) CARMITA DE SOLMS KENNEDY, second daughter of John McCalla, Jr., and Maria del Carmen Bequer (de Solms) Kennedy, was born June 30, 1874, at Bryn Mawr, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, the country home of her parents. She married (first), February 7, 1898, at her father's home, No. 2018 Spruce Street, Philadelphia, Edward Russell Jones, of Philadelphia, who died September 11, 1916. She married (second) at the Second Presbyterian Church, Philadelphia, October 11, 1928, Captain Oliver Randolph Parry. (Parry VI.)

("Philadelphia Social Register." "Philadelphia Public Ledger," issue of October 11, 1928.)

(The Randolph Line).

(I) EDWARD FITZ RANDOLPH, often spoken of as "The Patriarch," founder of the Randolph family in America, came of a long line which traces its descent back through the Dukes of Westmoreland to Ribald, nephew of William the Conqueror. They came originally from Brittany. The Manor of Middleham, in Yorkshire, England, was bestowed by William the Conqueror upon his "beloved nephew," Alan Rufus, who dying in 1089, without issue, bequeathed it to his brother Ribald, whose grandson, Robert Fitz Randolph, built upon it in 1190 the Castle of Middleham. It passed by lineal descent until by forfeiture of Robert Neville, Earl of Salisbury, a descendant in the female line of Robert Fitz Randolph, Lord of Middleham, it came into the possession of King Henry VI, of England. Lady Mary, daughter of Ralph Fitz Randolph, 3d, Lord of Middleham, in 1265, married Robert Neville, Lord of Raby. Notwithstanding the forfeiture, the Fitz Randolphs clung to the old locality of Middleham, written "Medalai" in the Domesday Book, for as late as 1557 Sir Ralph Fitz Randolph and his wife, Lady Elizabeth, sister and heiress of Lord Scrope of the baronies of Masham and Upsal, were living at Spennythorne Hall, a mile from Middleham. Their daughter, Lady Agnes, inherited the baronies from her mother.

In 1515, John Fitz Randolph, Gentleman, purchased of Cuthbert de Langton, Gentleman, the manor of Langton Hall, or Westwood, in Nottinghamshire. His son, Christopher Fitz Randolph, of Langton Hall, married Joan, daughter and heiress of Cuthbert de Langton. They had two sons, Edward and James, the latter born about 1589 and recorded in 1612 as owning land in Kirkby, in Ashfield, Nottinghamshire, very near to Langton Hall. He was a person of consequence, as there are extant two letters to him from King Henry VIII, one of which empowers him to raise military forces in his service. From his family are descended Edward Fitz Randolph, the Patriarch, and his line.

("Family Sketches," by Julianna R. Wood. "Record of My Ancestors," by Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell.)

Edward Fitz Randolph, the "Patriarch," was born in Nottinghamshire, England, in 1615. He came to America in 1630 and settled in Scituate, Massachusetts,

where he was closely associated with the Plymouth Colony. On May 10, 1637, he was married, by Rev. John Lathrop, to Elizabeth Blossom, born at Leyden, Holland, in 1620, daughter of Thomas Blossom and Ann, his wife, who came to Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1729 and dwelt at Barnstable, where Thomas Blossom died in 1633. He was a deacon of Plymouth Church and highly esteemed in the Puritan Colony.

"Young Master Edward Fitz Randolph" joined the church of Barnstable May 14, 1637, and in 1639 removed to that town, where his ten children were born. About 1676 he and his family removed to Piscataway, New Jersey, where he died shortly afterwards. His widow, in right of her husband's purchase, had three hundred acres patented to her on March 21, 1676 (Patent Book 2, Folio 52, State Register's Office, Trenton, New Jersey), which on June 28, 1685, she conveyed to her sons, John, Joseph, Thomas, and Benjamin. There are patents to her and others of her family on thousands more acres. Four days after the conveyance, she married Captain John Pike, of Woodbridge, New Jersey, ancestor of General Zebulon Pike, and died in 1712, in her ninety-third year.

(II) NATHANIEL FITZ RANDOLPH, son of Edward and Elizabeth (Blossom) Fitz Randolph, was born at Barnstable, Massachusetts, May 15, 1642, and married there (first), in November, 1662, Mary Holley, daughter of Joseph Holley, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. In 1677, he bought land in Woodbridge, Middlesex County, New Jersey, where he died September 21, 1713. In 1693, he was a representative in the Colonial Assembly of the Province of New Jersey. He and his family were members of the Society of Friends in 1704, and the early meetings of Woodbridge Monthly Meeting were held at his house until his death. He was one of four persons who made the first petition for religious liberty for the Quakers. He married (second) Jane Hampton, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey, in 1706.

(III) EDWARD FITZ RANDOLPH, Gentleman Planter, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Holley) Fitz Randolph, was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, in 1678, and died February 23, 1760. He married at Middletown, New Jersey, in 1704, Katherine Hartshorne, born May 2, 1682, died August 13, 1750, daughter of Richard Hartshorne, Esq., who was the son of William Hartshorne, Esq., of Hathearne, Leicestershire, England, who came to New Jersey in 1669 and whose wife, Elizabeth, born in Rhode Island, was a daughter of Robert Carr, Esquire, born in England, in 1614.

(IV) RICHARD FITZ RANDOLPH, Gentleman Planter, son of Edward and Katherine (Hartshorne) Fitz Randolph, was born at Woodbridge, New Jersey, June 16, 1705, and died at Amboy, New Jersey, in 1754. He married at Shrewsbury, Monmouth County, New Jersey, September 25, 1735, Elizabeth Corlies, at the house of John Corlies.

(V) MAJOR EDWARD FITZ RANDOLPH, son of Richard and Elizabeth (Corlies) Fitz Randolph, was born at Perth Amboy, February 20, 1754. On March 16, 1779, he married in Philadelphia, Anna Julianna Steel, born at Germantown, Philadelphia, May 14, 1761, daughter of Henry Steel, of Germany, and his wife, Anna Mar-

garet Ebright, born February 22, 1731, daughter of Rudolph and Anna Ebright, born in Zurich but removed to Berne, Switzerland, and from there to Germantown in 1740, where their daughter, Anna Margaret Ebright, married Henry Steel, in 1754. After his death Anna Julianna (Steel) Fitz Randolph, widow of Major Edward Fitz Randolph, married Edward Oxley. Though Major Randolph was married in his full regimentals as a Continental officer, as was Colonel Owen Bidle, a fellow-Revolutionary patriot, he, in later life adopted the teachings and practice of the Friends (Quakers), but was never quite able to divest himself of the stride and tread of the soldier. He died March 12, 1837, and Mrs. Randolph on February 11, 1810. In 1776 he was appointed ensign in the 4th Pennsylvania Battalion, under Colonel Anthony Wayne, and was in the battles of Trenton and Princeton. He was promoted to first lieutenant June 13, 1777, in the new 4th Pennsylvania Regiment, under Colonel Butler, and was in the battles of Brandywine, Germantown and Monmouth. He suffered the rigors of Valley Forge, and at the battle of Paoli commanded the outlying guard (September 20, 1777), lost an eye, and was left on the field for dead. He served throughout the war, and resigned May 10, 1779, having attained the rank of Major. About this time he dropped the "Fitz," using the letter "F," a custom which many, though by no means all, the Randolphs have since followed.

Edward F. Randolph, with Josiah Langdale Coates, under the firm name of Coates & Randolph, were large East India shipping merchants, owning and operating a fleet of vessels and being well known both here and abroad.

(VI) RACHEL RANDOLPH, daughter of Edward F. and Anna Julianna (Steel) Randolph, was born in Philadelphia, November 6, 1804, died at "Old Parry Mansion," New Hope, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1866; married, May 1, 1827, Oliver Parry, Gentleman, of New Hope, Pennsylvania, and Philadelphia (Parry IV), who, with his nephew, Nathaniel F. Randolph, Jr., owned a large tract of the famous Bush Hill estate and other properties which they developed. Although employing builders who constructed hundreds of large houses for them, it was always a joke in the family that Oliver Parry, himself, could not drive a tack. Their son, Richard Randolph Parry, Gentleman, was born in Philadelphia, December 5, 1835, and died at the old Parry mansion, New Hope, Pennsylvania, December 27, 1928. On October 11, 1866, by Rev. (afterwards Bishop) Alexander Burgess, D. D., at Old St. Luke's Church, Portland, Maine, Mr. Parry was married to Ellen Laetitia Read, daughter of Rufus Read, Esq. They had three children, one, an only son, Captain Oliver Randolph Parry, of previous mention. (Parry VI.)

("Record of My Ancestors," by Mrs. Sara Patterson Snowden Mitchell. "Family Sketches," by Julianna R. Wood. "Parry Family Records," by Richard Randolph Parry. "American Ancestry," Vol. VII, 1892.)



Coleman

The original and proper Irish native name of the great St. Columbanus is Colman. Airmheadhach, a brother of Maolodhar Caoch, was the ancestor of Clann Columain, of Orgiall, which is Anglicized into Coleman, meaning little pigeon or dove. There was also another branch which adopted this name. Colman Mor, a brother of Aodh, was the ancestor of O'Columhain, of Meath, and was the son of Dermot, the one hundred and thirty-third Monarch of Ireland. This line continued to rule Meath until the invasion of Ireland by King Henry II of England, who confiscated not only the patrimony of this family, but also the patrimonies of almost all the other nobles of ancient Meath.

The Coleman family of our interest is of very old lineage and has been prominent in the annals of Pennsylvania history.

(O'Hart: "Irish Pedigrees," pp. 382, 383.)

(I) ROBERT COLEMAN was born near Castlefin, County Donegal, Ireland, November 4, 1748, and came to Philadelphia in 1764. He had many letters of introduction with him to the Biddle family, and by them was recommended to James Read, Esq., then prothonotary of Bucks County, and then went with James Old, the proprietor of Quitophilla Forge, near Lebanon, with whom he stayed. After his marriage he rented the Salford Forge, near Norristown, which he operated for three years. Family tradition records that an iron chain, which was thrown across the Delaware River to obstruct the passage of the British ships, was cast in this forge by the order of Robert Coleman. He moved, in 1776, to Elizabeth Furnace, which he rented and then purchased of its owners, Messrs. John Dickinson, Stedman, and Benezet. The furnace at Elizabeth manufactured munitions for the Revolutionary Army, in which, according to family data, Robert Coleman and James Old served as officers. Robert Coleman became one of the most successful iron masters in the Lancaster and Lebanon iron districts, and purchased an interest in the famous Cornwall ore beds of the Grubb family. In 1788 he was elected to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania and he was an associate justice of the courts of Lancaster County for many years. He retired from business in 1809 and spent the last years of his life in Lancaster County, a welcome relaxation from a life of strenuous endeavor.

Robert Coleman married, October 4, 1773, Ann Old, born May 21, 1756, daughter of James Old and Margaret (Davies) Old, daughter of Gabriel Davies, of Wales, who lived at Radnor and was buried at Churchtown. Robert and Ann Coleman had fourteen children, among whom was James, of whom further.

(Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, pp. 53-54. Jordan: "Colonial Families of Philadelphia," Vol. II, pp. 1172-73. Family data.)

(II) JAMES COLEMAN, sixth child of Robert and Ann (Old) Coleman, was born September 5, 1784, and died at Elizabeth Furnace, September 9, 1831. He

followed in the business of his father at Elizabeth Furnace, making munitions during the War of 1812. All of his life he was interested in iron manufacturing in Lancaster County. He was a successful man of affairs, had high standing in his community, and was a worthy successor of the pioneer, Robert Coleman.

He married, September 18, 1822, Harriet Dawson, daughter of Captain George and Anna Maria (Robertson) Dawson, of Scotland, buried at Third and Pine streets, Philadelphia, daughter of John and Ann Robertson. Mr. and Mrs. James Coleman were the parents of George Dawson, of whom further.

(Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, p. 54. Family data.)

(III) GEORGE DAWSON (G. DAWSON) COLEMAN, son of James and Harriet (Dawson) Coleman, was born in Philadelphia, January 13, 1825, and died in Lebanon, Pennsylvania, September 9, 1878. He studied preparatory to college at a school in Princeton, New Jersey. From there he enrolled in the collegiate department at the University of Pennsylvania, taking his degree of Master of Arts in 1843 and then one year in the medical department, becoming a member of the Philomathean Society while a student. Three years afterward, in partnership with his brother, Robert, he began the erection of the Lebanon Furnaces, one mile northwest of Lebanon. It was here that he introduced the use of anthracite coal in connection with hot blast in the manufacture of iron in February, 1847. In 1857 Robert Coleman withdrew from the enterprise and the business was continued by George Dawson Coleman until his death in 1878, when he was succeeded by his widow, who continued the works with the assistance of sons and sons-in-law. After the death of his widow in 1894, B. Dawson and Edward R. Coleman operated the furnaces until their purchase by the Pennsylvania Steel Company in 1901.

G. Dawson, while a practical and energetic man of affairs, nevertheless found much time for the pursuit of those things which have caused him to be much longer remembered by his fellows than his industrial leadership. He was in strong sympathy with the Union cause and during the Civil War he recruited and equipped at his own expense the 93d Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. Nor did his interest in this organization flag with the dispatch of the troops for the front, for he eagerly scanned the reports of their activities and was ready in his relief of those of their families who came to suffer through their absence. Besides his large personal donation to charitable purposes he served as a member of the State Board of Public Charities from its organization in 1869 to his death and was an active member of the Sanitary Commission, frequently superintending the delivery of stores behind the battle line in person. It was characteristic of his relations with his employees that he felt a responsibility extending beyond the mere payment of their wages, and he built and maintained churches at both Elizabeth and Lebanon Furnaces. Several years before his death he presented his grandfather's house at the corner of Front and Pine streets to St. Peter's Church, of Philadelphia, with a substantial contribution for remodeling it to suit the needs of mission work. It was inevitable that he should be called to serve his fellows in public office, and in 1863-1864 he occupied a seat in the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, later, in 1867-69, serving as State Senator.

For many years Mr. Coleman was president of the First National Bank of Lebanon, an institution that derived soundness of reputation from his prominent connection therewith. His life of fifty-three years was filled with effort splendidly directed and abundantly fruitful. Men who knew him in many of the various paths that he trod testified to the unselfishness of his service, to the high motives that actuated him at all times.

G. Dawson Coleman married, January 13, 1852, Deborah Brown, born August 15, 1832, daughter of William Brown, of Philadelphia, and his wife, Deborah (Norris) Brown. Those of their children who attained maturity are:

1. Deborah Norris; married Horace Brock.
2. Sarah; married Arthur Brock.
3. Fanny B.
4. Harriet Dawson; married Henry S. Glover, of New York.
5. B. Dawson; married Anne Churchill; they have two children, G. Dawson Coleman and Anne Churchill Coleman.
6. Edward R.
7. Anne Caroline.

(Ernest Spofford: "Encyclopedia of Pennsylvania Biography," Vol. XVII, pp. 54-55.)



McIlvain

In the Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of J. Gibson McIlvain, Philadelphia business leader, the line is traced through six generations, in which the family has been seated in the Quaker City. This branch of the McIlvain family is descended from an ancient and honorable family of the name in Ayrshire, Scotland. Representatives of it have come to America at different periods, some direct from County Ayr and others from County Antrim, Ireland, whither some of the Ayrshire family had migrated in the middle of the seventeenth century.

The McIlvains of Ayr were lairds of Grinmet and Attyquyne, from 1520, and were possessed from 1600 down to the death of John McIlvain, then the eldest male representative of the family, 1747, of the ancient castle of Thomaston, parish of Kirkoswald, County Ayr, built about 1333, by Thomas, Earl of Carrick, nephew of Robert Bruce.

The ancient castle of Thomaston, the seat of the McIlvain family, passed from the Carricks to their descendants, Corries of Kelwood, and through the marriage of John McIlvain, laird of Grinmet and Attyquyne, prior to 1600, to Annie Corrie, it passed into the possession of the McIlvain family and was occupied by them until the middle of the eighteenth century. John McIlvain's daughter, Margaret, married, about 1630, Alexander Kennedy, of Craigoch, grandson of Gilbert Kennedy, Earl of Casselis and a descendant of King Robert III of Scotland, through his daughter, Princess Mary.

(I) JAMES McILVAIN, of County Antrim, Ireland, married there, prior to 1725, Jane, daughter of Hugh and Margaret Heaney, later of East Fallowfield, Chester County, and about 1740 came to Pennsylvania with his wife and children, of whom was John, see further.

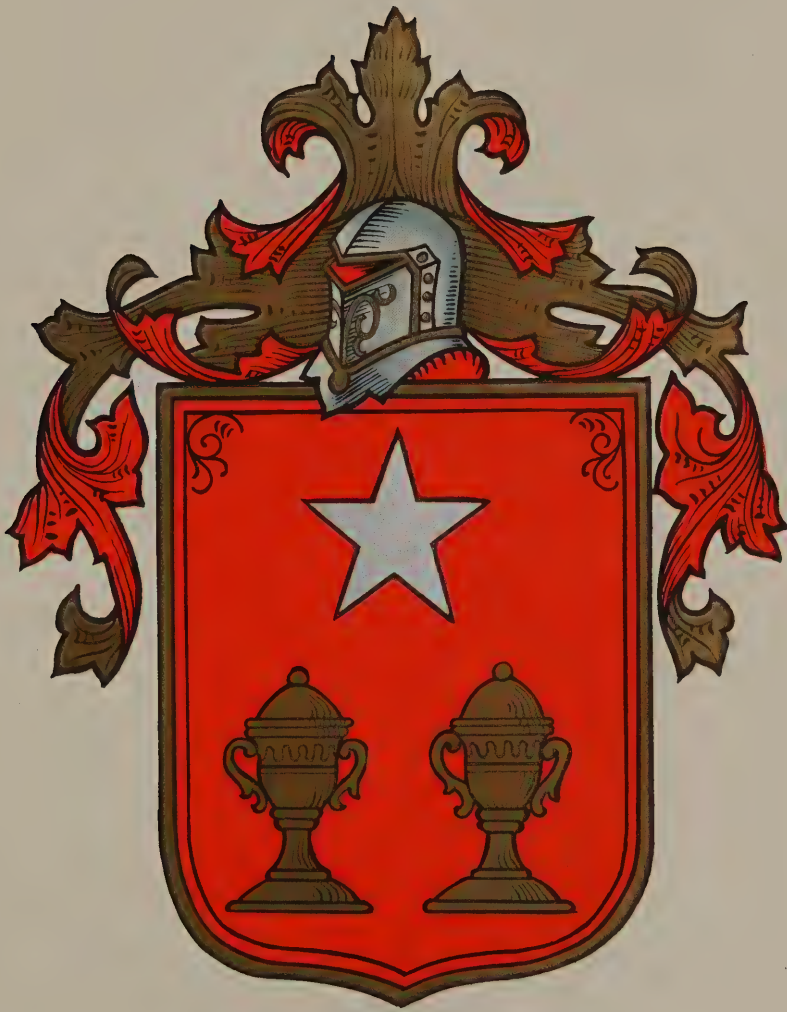
(II) JOHN McILVAIN, son of James and Jane (Heaney) McIlvain, was born in County Antrim, Ireland, in 1726 and came with his parents to America. He became a mill owner in Ridley Township, Chester County. John McIlvain died April 19, 1779.

He married (first) Mary Roman, daughter of Jacob Roman, his former employer. After midnight of the day of the battle of Brandywine, General Washington rested at the house of John McIlvain in Ridley. John McIlvain married (second) Lydia Barnard, his first wife's cousin, daughter of Richard Barnard, 2d, and Ann (Taylor) Barnard. The first American Barnard came to Pennsylvania about the time of the landing of William Penn. Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain died in 1811. Of their children was Hugh (1), of whom further.

(III) HUGH (1) McILVAIN, youngest child of John and Lydia (Barnard) McIlvain, was born in the old mansion of John McIlvain in Old Ridley, now known as Leiperville, Delaware County, May 19, 1775, and died November 24, 1838. In

McILVAIN.

Arms—Gules, two covered cups or, in the middle chief point a star argent.



Mr Uvain

1798 he started in the lumber business in what is now West Philadelphia, establishing the business since carried on by his descendants.

He married, January 9, 1806, in the new meetinghouse at Darby, Hannah Hunt, they having been the first couple married therein. Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain, born November 14, 1786, died October 11, 1829, was a daughter of John and Rachel (Gibbons) Hunt and was the first girl registered as a pupil at Westtown Boarding School on its opening day in May, 1799. She was a granddaughter through two lines of James Hunt, of Kent, England, who came to Pennsylvania in 1684 and settled in Kingsessing, Philadelphia. On her mother's side she traced her line to John Gibbons, who came to America from Derbyshire. Of the children of Hugh (1) and Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain was a son, Hugh (2), of whom further.

(IV) HUGH (2) McILVAIN, third son of Hugh (1) and Hannah (Hunt) McIlvain, was born in Philadelphia, November 14, 1815, and died February 25, 1879. He was a builder until the death of his father. On January 1, 1839, he entered the lumber business in association with his brothers, John H. and James McIlvain, and remained in that business until his death. Through Hugh (2) McIlvain's efforts, the Lumbermen's Insurance Company of Philadelphia was incorporated, and he was elected its first president, which office he held until his death.

He married Martha Gibson (q. v.). He and his wife founded a home which became the center of much intellectual and social life. They were Friends, and she was instrumental, with her husband, in establishing the Friends' Meeting at Fifteenth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and both were members of the school committee until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. McIlvain assisted in the establishing of Swarthmore College, and both served on important committees connected with that institution. Mrs. McIlvain was a member of the board of managers of the Home for Destitute Colored Children and served as treasurer for a quarter of a century.

Nathan Gibson, great-great-grandfather of Martha (Gibson) McIlvain, came to Pennsylvania from Kendal, County Westmoreland, England, March 6, 1712-13, and settled in Kingsessing, Philadelphia, where he died February 15, 1757. He was a large owner of real estate, one of the founders of the Darby Library and its first treasurer, the supply of the books having come directly from London until 1760. Nathan Gibson married, in 1719, Ann (Hunt) Blunston, widow of John Blunston and daughter of James Hunt, of Darby, who was the ancestor of Richard Bonsall, of Darby, who had come from Derbyshire, England, in 1683. Nathan and Ann (Hunt-Blunston) Gibson had three children. The line of descent is through their son, David, born in 1721, died in 1791, and his wife, Mary Sellers; through their son, Samuel, born in 1762, died in 1836, and his wife, Mary Price, daughter of John Price; through their son, John, born in 1790, died in 1858, and his first wife, Sarah Jones, sister of his second wife, and both daughters of his first cousin, Gibson Jones, of Welsh ancestry; through the daughter of John and Sarah (Jones) Gibson, Martha, born August 31, 1824, who married, November 3, 1842, Hugh (2) McIlvain, as previously mentioned.

Hugh (2) and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain were the parents of John Gibson (J. Gibson) McIlvain (1), of whom further.

(V) JOHN GIBSON (J. GIBSON) McILVAIN (1), second child and eldest son of Hugh (2) and Martha (Gibson) McIlvain, was born July 23, 1845, and died February 9, 1920. In 1868 he was taken into partnership in the family lumber business, established by Hugh (1) McIlvain in 1798. The firm traded as Hugh McIlvain and Son until the death of Hugh (2) on February 25, 1879. J. Gibson McIlvain (1) continued alone until January 1, 1888, when his brother, Hugh McIlvain, 3d, was admitted and the firm's style was changed to J. Gibson McIlvain and Company.

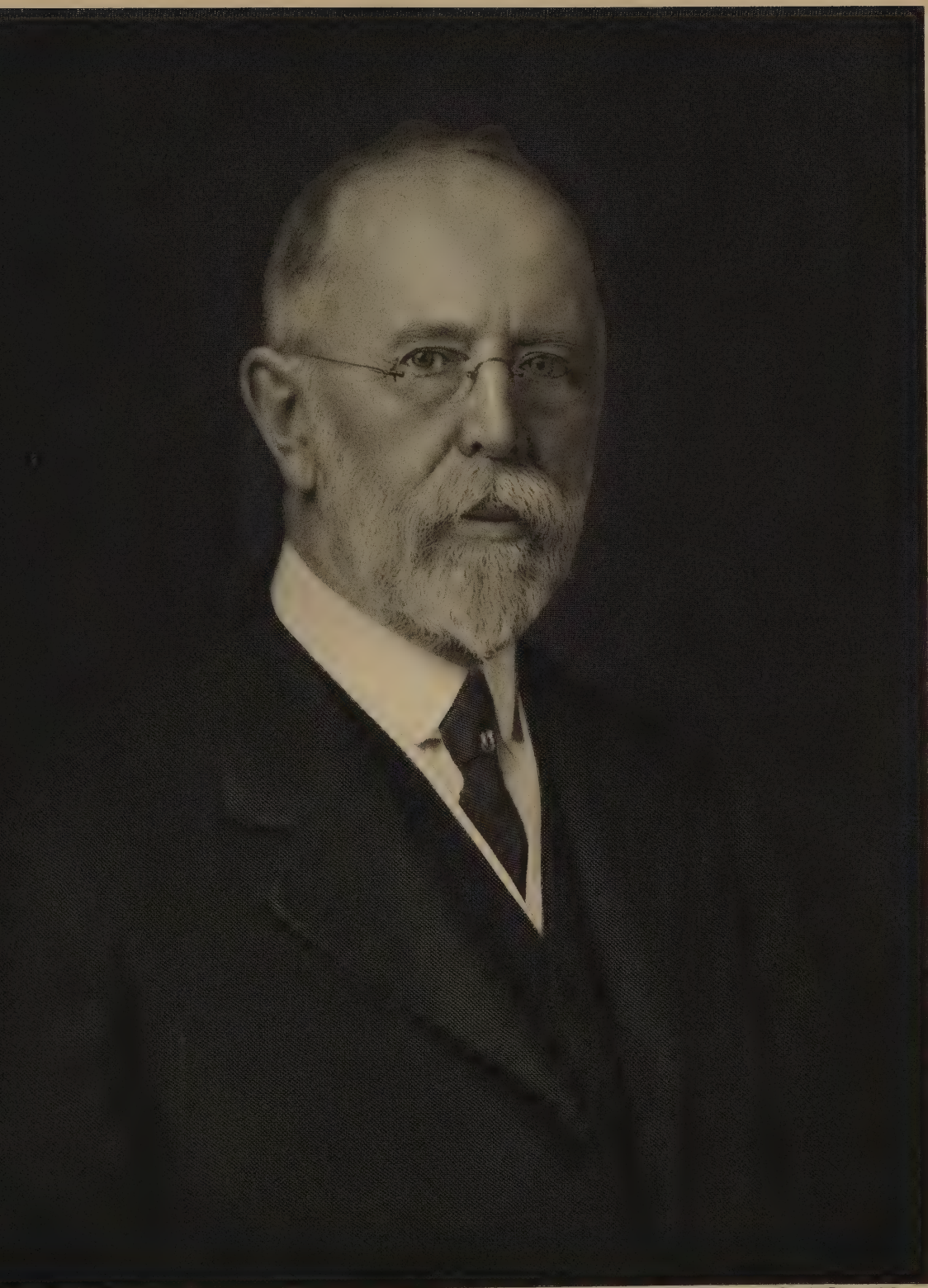
J. Gibson McIlvain (1) married, October 15, 1868, at Whitford, Chester County, Elizabeth Mulvaney McIlvaine, daughter of Hon. Abraham Robinson and Anna G. (Mulvaney) McIlvaine, and they had children:

1. Abraham Robinson, died in his twenty-first year.
2. Martha Gibson, born November 4, 1877; married, April 18, 1906, Dr. Maurice Ostheimer, and they have one son, Alfred James Ostheimer, III, born April 25, 1908, and their home is "Grimmet," in West Whiteland Township, Chester County.
3. John Gibson (J. Gibson), Jr., of whom further.
4. Walter Biddle, of whom further.

(VI-A) JOHN GIBSON (J. GIBSON) McILVAIN (2), who since the death of his father has dropped the "Jr.," son of J. Gibson (1) and Elizabeth Mulvaney (McIlvaine) McIlvain, was born at No. 315 North Thirty-third Street, Philadelphia, July 4, 1881. He was educated at the Haverford School. He was admitted to the firm of J. Gibson McIlvain and Company, January 1, 1903. The partnership of J. Gibson McIlvain and Company continued with the four partners, J. Gibson McIlvain, Sr., Hugh McIlvain, J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., and Walter B. McIlvain, until 1920, when J. Gibson McIlvain, Sr., died. Elizabeth M. McIlvain, his wife, died February 17, of the same year. The business was continued by the three surviving partners until July, 1920, when Hugh McIlvain withdrew from the partnership. It was then conducted by J. Gibson McIlvain, Jr., Walter B. McIlvain, and the estate of J. Gibson McIlvain, Sr., deceased, until November 1, 1920, at which time the entire business was taken over by the Pennsylvania corporation known to the present time as the J. Gibson McIlvain Company, of which J. Gibson McIlvain (2) is president.

J. Gibson McIlvain (2), of the sixth generation, has numerous other important interests, testifying to his standing in various industries, financial institutions, civic and social circles. He is president and director of the Downingtown (Pennsylvania) Paper Company; vice-president and director of the Downingtown Motor Company; president and director of the Croft Lumber Company, Suncrest, West Virginia; president and director of the Downingtown Paper Box Company; director of the Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company, Philadelphia; director of the Manufacturers' Fire Insurance Company; and president and director of the Lowebrook Farming Company, of Downingtown.

Mr. McIlvain is keenly interested in humanitarian and social welfare enterprises. He is president of the Pennsylvania Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, having its headquarters at Philadelphia, and is commissioner of Chester County Council, Boy Scouts of America. His politics are of the Republican faith, but he has never been active in practical party affairs. He is affiliated with the Union League of Philadelphia, the Tredyffrin Country Club of Paoli, the West



Lehigh Historical Foundation

Engel, Farnell & Co. Inc.

J. Gibson McShane

Chester Country Club of West Chester, and the Downingtown Business Club of Downingtown. His religious preference is the Society of Friends.

J. Gibson McIlvain (2) married, January 28, 1913, at "Graystone," Coatesville, Pennsylvania, Isabel Huston, daughter of Abraham Francis and Alice (Calley) Huston. Their children are:

1. Francis Huston, born at Ardmore, May 23, 1914.
2. John Gibson, Jr., born at Ardmore, May 8, 1916.
3. Robert Mendenhall, born at Downingtown, June 6, 1919.

(VI-B) WALTER BIDDLE McILVAIN, youngest son and child of J. Gibson (1) and Elizabeth Mulvaney (McIlvaine) McIlvain, was born September 8, 1884, and died January 21, 1930. He was a graduate of Princeton University, class of 1907. He was one of the moving spirits of the family lumber corporation, having been admitted to membership in the old firm on January 1, 1908. He was vice-president and director of the J. Gibson McIlvain Company of Philadelphia. Other concerns with which he had official connection were the Downingtown Paper Company, of which he was vice-president and director; the Croft Lumber Company, Suncrest, West Virginia, of which he was president and director; the Downingtown Paper Box Company, of which he was president and director; and the Manufacturers' Casualty Insurance Company, the Lumbermen's Insurance Company and the Philadelphia National Insurance Company, all of Philadelphia, of each of which he was a director. He took a keen interest in agriculture and owned a large farm of three hundred acres, which he supervised. He was fond of athletics, hunting and outdoor sports. He was affiliated with the Union League of Philadelphia, the Princeton Club of Philadelphia, the Ivy Club, University Club and Tredyffrin Country Club. His religious fellowship was with the Society of Friends.

Walter B. McIlvain purchased from the estate of John Gibson McIlvain, Sr., deceased, the farm at "Woodbine," East Caln Township, Chester County, where he had his residence. He married, November 29, 1909, Alida Brown Baird, daughter of Thomas E. Baird, and they became the parents of:

1. J. Gibson McIlvain (3), born March 12, 1911; married Beatrice Hancock Payne, October 14, 1931.
2. Walter Biddle McIlvain, born August 6, 1912.
3. Fanny Brown McIlvain, born June 29, 1913.
4. Thomas Baird McIlvain, born July 14, 1917.
5. Alan McIlvain, born February 17, 1922.



Gibson

(I) ISAAC GIBSON, the first member of this line of whom we have record, married Miss Post, in New York. They had a son, Edwin Post, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(II) EDWIN POST GIBSON, son of Isaac Gibson, had a son, John Trevor, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*)

(III) JOHN TREVOR GIBSON, son of Edwin Post Gibson, lived in New York for a while, later devoting most of his time to travel. He married Mary Hasell Wilson. (Wilson VI.) They had a daughter, Alice Dale.

(*Ibid.*)

(The Second Wilson Line).

Wilson, the surname, is derived from the nickname, Will's son, and is found on many early records of Great Britain. Our family is of Scottish origin, and many of its members have achieved distinction as soldiers and civilians in the Old World and the New.

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom." Family data.)

(I) JAMES WILSON, founder of the family in America, was an engineer and architect of Stirling, Scotland. He had a son, John, of whom further.

(II) LIEUTENANT JOHN WILSON, son of James Wilson, was born in 1755, and was a planter in the Island of Jamaica, later living at Stirling, Scotland, where he died in 1798. During the War of the American Revolution he served as lieutenant in the 71st Regiment, British Foot Highlanders. He was an engineer. Soon after the beginning of the war he was taken captive and confined in the jail at Concord, Massachusetts, with Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Archibald Campbell. In December, 1778, he assisted at the capture of Savannah by the British forces, and was entrusted by Captain James Moncrief, of the Royal Engineers, with the duty of repairing and strengthening the defenses of the place preparatory to its siege by the Americans. He was later engaged under the same officer at the siege of Charleston, where he was severely wounded. He remained in that city until it was evacuated by the British troops in December, 1782. In 1783, he was sent by the commander-in-chief to examine and report on "the military state and defenses" of the Bahama Isles. After the war he returned to Scotland, where he lived the rest of his life.

Lieutenant John Wilson married, in Charleston, South Carolina, September 14, 1782, Judith Isabel Wilson, his cousin, born January 8, 1760, died at Lisbourne, a small town near Bordeaux, France, December 11, 1838. She was the daughter of Dr. Robert Wilson, born April 2, 1736, at Fifeshire, Scotland, died August 26,

1815; married, April 8, 1757, Ann Chisholm. (Chisholm III.) Children of Lieutenant John and Judith Isabel (Wilson) Wilson:

1. Ann.
2. John, of whom further.

(III) MAJOR JOHN WILSON, son of Lieutenant John and Judith Isabel (Wilson) Wilson, was born in Scotland, March 9, 1789, and died in the harbor of Matanzas, February 27, 1833. He received his early education at Stirling, Scotland, and completed his studies at the University of Edinburgh, where he received the encomiums of Professors Leslie and Walker for his proficiency in mathematics, drawing and other branches pertaining to the science of engineering. In 1807, accompanied by his mother and sisters, he came to Charleston, South Carolina, the former home of his mother, and here he entered upon the business of an engineer and surveyor, most of which, at that time, consisted of surveys of plantations and tracts of land. During the War of 1812 he volunteered his services, in the capacity of engineer, and was voted a resolution of thanks by the city for his skill and arduous employment. On April 29, 1816, Mr. Wilson was appointed major in the United States Corps of Topographical Engineers and was employed on surveys in the vicinity of Charleston, but on September 15 of that year he resigned, not finding the work assigned him compatible with his profession. In December, 1817, the Legislature of South Carolina established a Board of Public Works and created the office of Civil and Military Engineer of the State, which was soon filled by the appointment of Major Wilson, who filed his official bond in February, 1818. His health became impaired due to contracted fever and ague and in 1826 he moved to Philadelphia, where he also engaged in public service work. His decisions in the engineering work of his new home city encompassed some very important works, including the building of a railroad from Philadelphia to Columbia on the Susquehanna River; fixing the situation of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The naturally fine abilities of Major Wilson were improved and developed by thorough and comprehensive training and enforced by indefatigable industry and sterling integrity. His courteous and affable bearing attracted all who approached him, while his amiable and retiring disposition caused the admiration inspired by his talents to be mingled with profound affection. The works he planned will long continue his name, for such things as the construction of the Philadelphia and Columbia Railway are his monuments, and few contemporary undertakings can compare with it either in design or execution. South Carolina is indebted to him for his work at a time of national crisis; Philadelphia for his aid as a pioneer of a system which has been an important factor in her industrial greatness, and the United States Army for his great service in time of war.

Major John Wilson married, January 22, 1811, Eliza Gibbes. (Gibbes V.) They had a son, William Hasell, of whom further.

(IV) WILLIAM HASELL WILSON, son of Major John and Eliza (Gibbes) Wilson, was born in Charleston, South Carolina, November 5, 1811, and died in Philadelphia, August 17, 1902. At an early age he attended the academy of Rufus Southworth, and next that of Dr. Dickson, who upon the reorganization of the

Charleston College, about 1823, became one of its professors. William Hasell Wilson later attended this college. In 1826-27 he was tutor at the High School of the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia, and at the same time took private lessons in mathematics and drawing. In June, 1827, he became one of the engineer corps under his father on the surveys for canal and railroad between Philadelphia and the Susquehanna River, having for his associate the late J. Edgar Thomson, who was later president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. He worked at many positions, learning all steps, becoming chief engineer of the "Gettysburg Extension" of the Pennsylvania State Railway in June, 1838. Between the next twelve years little work was done on any public works, due to the business depression throughout the country. In 1852, however, Mr. Wilson was again in the service of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and in the following years worked on many of its branches. In November, 1873, he was elected president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company, but still remained with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, under the title of consulting engineer. In 1874, he resigned the presidency of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and was placed at the head of the newly-organized real estate department of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. This position he retained until 1884, when he was again elected president of the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Company and of several other lines controlled by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. In 1894 he resigned these positions with the exception of the presidency of the Belvidere & Delaware Railroad Company and also retained directorship in several companies. His reputation as an engineer was greatly added to by literature he contributed to the journals of his profession. He was also highly-esteemed for his constant affiliation with his church, which he served in many capacities. His name, like that of his father's, is written large in the railroad annals of Pennsylvania.

William Hasell Wilson married, April 26, 1836, Jane Miller. (Miller V.) Children:

1. John Allston, born at Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, April 24, 1837, died January 19, 1896; married in St. Clements' Church, Philadelphia, November 4, 1863, Elizabeth Hannah Loyd, daughter of William and Elizabeth Bellerby (Spackman) Loyd; was an architect and civil engineer, specially identified with railway interests, and was one of the most prominent in that field in his time.
2. Joseph Miller, of whom further.
3. Emily, died August, 1919; married William A. Baldwin. Children: i. Louisa, died young. ii. Jane Wilson, married John E. Porter. iii. Joseph Trimble, died young. iv. Hasell Wilson, married Margaret McCleary. v. Isabella Douglas.
4. Henry William, born August 25, 1843; married, October 15, 1874, Harriet McFarlan Morton, daughter of Rev. Henry J. and Helen (McFarlan) Morton, of Philadelphia; was a partner of the firm of Wilson Brothers & Company, of which his brothers, John Allston and Joseph Miller, were the other members.
5. Sarah Havard.
6. Mary.
7. Susan Downing.

(V) JOSEPH MILLER WILSON, son of William Hasell and Jane (Miller) Wilson, was born in Phoenixville, Pennsylvania, June 20, 1838. He was graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in the class of 1858, and supplemented this training with a course in analytical chemistry in Philadelphia.

He joined the engineering staff of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company as an assistant in March, 1860, and in 1863 was advanced to resident engineer of the Middle Division of the same road, filling the position for two years. In 1865 he was made engineer of bridges and buildings on the Main Line of the Pennsylvania system and its branches, having special charge of bridge construction.

Among buildings and bridges that stood to his credit for approvedness and integrity of design and workmanship were the Susquehanna and Schuylkill bridges; the original Broad Street Station, Philadelphia; the Baltimore and Potomac Station, Washington, District of Columbia, and the Main Exhibition Building of the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, also Machinery Hall of the same exposition. For the elevated railroads in New York City he designed and constructed stations, and he served on the commission dealing with the Providence (Rhode Island) Railroad problem.

Mr. Wilson discharged a highly important commission in 1889, when he made a special examination of numerous trade and training schools in England and France, with reference to the then proposed Drexel Institute. His report on this matter was submitted to George W. Childs, and it was reprinted by the Franklin Institute, a rare honor from this institution. The Drexel Institute and the Drexel Building were held by Mr. Wilson as two of his three great masterpieces, the third being the Reading Terminal, Philadelphia. Much of the present filtration system in Philadelphia was conceived and planned by him in his capacity as a member of a commission of experts appointed by Mayor Ashbridge to devise means of filtering the water supply of the city. Upon the death of his brother, John Allston Wilson, in 1896, Mr. Wilson was named his successor as engineer of the Reading Railway in the completion of the work of designing and constructing the Terminal Building and the Pennsylvania Avenue Subway, Philadelphia.

Mr. Wilson was also employed as an expert on the approaches of the Brooklyn Bridge, and he designed and constructed the Weehawken Station in New York. Of hospital, prison, railway station and bridge construction he made a special study, and his broad knowledge of these classes of work was regarded as second to none. As chairman of a board of three expert engineers appointed by a joint committee of Congress to make an investigation of and report on the question of construction of a Washington aqueduct, he wrote an unfavorable report, and the project was forthwith abandoned. He was a member of a board of experts appointed by the Rapid Transit Commission of New York to report on the feasibility of building a rapid transit underground system in that city. Upon receipt of the experts' favorable report, the project was approved, and eventually completed.

At the Centennial Exposition, Mr. Wilson was made the recipient of many medals and awards. He was the author of numerous papers on scientific and engineering subjects. The degree of Master of Arts was bestowed upon him by the University of Pennsylvania in 1867. For more than ten years he served as president of the Franklin Institute; he was also a manager of Drexel Institute. Among his learned and professional affiliations were the Institute of Civil Engineers of London, the American Society of Civil Engineers, and the American Philosophical Society. He also held fellowships in the American Association for the Advancement of

Science and the American Institute of Architects. Other of similar connections were with the Pennsylvania Historical Society, the Photographical Society, and the Pennsylvania Museum and School of Industrial Art. He was a member of the Engineers' Club, of New York; the Art Club and the Merion Cricket Club, of Philadelphia. He was a vestryman and warden of St. James' Protestant Episcopal Church and later became a vestryman of St. Stephen's Protestant Episcopal Church, Philadelphia.

Between Joseph Miller Wilson and his work there existed a subtle and at the same time striking kinship. As some of the imposing structures designed by him excelled in magnitude, so he, in the grandeur of his intellect and in his powers as an executive, towered above many of his professional colleagues throughout the land. He was a man of broad culture and singularly winning personality, numbering friends in all classes of society.

Throughout his career, Mr. Wilson had known no period of complete retirement, no total disability. But waning strength gave warning that his race on earth was nearing an end. It might well have been the fulfillment of his wish that he should be taken while at his post, for on November 24, 1902, he was seated at his desk in his office in the actual exercise of his remarkable powers when he received the final summons to enter the beyond.

Many were the tributes that were offered to Mr. Wilson's character and work, and numerous were the tender notes of sympathy that came to the bereaved family. Among these was the following resolution adopted by the vestry of St. Stephen's Church, and which voices the public's sense of his genuineness and worth:

Resolved, That in the death of the late Joseph M. Wilson, Esquire, the vestry is, sensible of a heavy, in some respects, an irreparable loss. Mr. Wilson was a man in whom the power and the beauty of the Christian religion conspicuously manifested themselves. Though averse to confessions on streets corners, and though rarely alluding to his Christian belief, Mr. Wilson made this faith the solitary guide of his life. Confronted constantly with difficult problems, he knew no other standard of conduct than the example of Jesus and his own very delicate sense of honor. Just in all his relations, generous to a fault, truthful in word, pure in spirit, a loving husband, father, brother and son—these moral virtues only added lustre to the endowment of a naturally powerful mind, nor did his religious beliefs prove inimical to scientific attainments which placed him at the head of an exacting profession.

While mourning the loss of a faithful friend and colleague, we, his associates, bear this testimony to our sense of Mr. Wilson's worth, and express our gratitude for the example of an honest man.

Joseph Miller Wilson will not be forgotten. His name is writ large, not on Philadelphia alone, but also on other great cities of the American Union. The noble structures of which he was the creator will speak to future generations with silent but convincing eloquence of the great man whose genius called them into being.

Joseph Miller Wilson married, May 24, 1869, Sarah Pettit. (Pettit IV.) Children:

1. Alice, died in childhood.
2. Mary Hasell, of whom further.

(VI) MARY HASELL WILSON, daughter of Joseph Miller and Sarah (Pettit) Wilson, died March 14, 1913. She married John Trevor Gibson. (Gibson III.)

(The Petit Line).

Pettit, Petit, Pettitt, or Pettett, originated as a surname from the French le Petit, signifying a person of diminutive size. It is still a popular Norman surname.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) CHARLES PETTIT was born in Amwell, New Jersey, in 1736, and died in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, September 4, 1806. During the Revolutionary War he served as Quartermaster. In 1785 he was elected to Congress, and was an important factor in Pennsylvania's adoption of the United States Constitution. He had a son Andrew, of whom further.

(II) ANDREW PETTIT, son of Charles Pettit, was born February 22, 1762, and died March 6, 1837. He was a merchant, and a member of the 1st City Troop of Philadelphia. He married, December 8, 1791, Elizabeth McKean. (McKean IV.) They had a son, Thomas McKean, of whom further.

(III) THOMAS MCKEAN PETTIT, son of Andrew and Elizabeth (McKean) Pettit, was born in Philadelphia, December 26, 1797, and died there, May 30, 1853. He was a lawyer, and in 1850 was appointed United States Attorney for the eastern district of Pennsylvania, and in 1853 was appointed director of the United States Mint. He married Sarah Barry Dale. (Dale III.) They had a daughter, Sarah, of whom further.

(IV) SARAH PETTIT, daughter of Thomas McKean and Sarah Barry (Dale) Pettit, died July 28, 1906. She married Joseph Miller Wilson. (Wilson V.)

(The Dale Line).

Dale is an English surname which originally designated a residence in a dale. Ralph and Thomas de la Dale were recorded in the Hundred Rolls of the County Suffolk, in 1273.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) WINFRED DALE, the first member of this family on record, was of Virginia, and married Anne Sutherland. They had a son, Richard, of whom further.

(II) COMMODORE RICHARD DALE, son of Winfred and Anne (Sutherland) Dale, was born in Norfolk County, Virginia, November 6, 1756, and died February 24, 1826. He was the eldest of five children, and early yielded to the lure of a seafaring life, and at the age of twelve he was given permission to serve aboard a vessel of which his uncle was the commander, and in which he made voyages to Liverpool and return. There followed several voyages to the West Indies, and at the age of nineteen, in 1775, he is found the chief officer of a valuable brig. The experiences and hazards of a sailor's life fell to his lot during those early years. Until the spring of 1776 he continued in the merchant service. By this time the Revolutionary fever was mounted to high pitch, and youthful blood of America's best families was surging in patriotically fired bosoms. Out of this surcharged atmosphere of the time there emerges Richard Dale, early in 1776, in the uniform of a lieutenant of a vessel of war belonging to the Old Dominion (Virginia). During the performance of duty in the James River on a small craft, he was captured by a tender of the frigate "Liverpool," conveyed to Norfolk, where he was put aboard a prisonship, and confined therein for a number of weeks.

It was in the character of midshipman on the brig "Lexington," John Barry, captain, that Dale, in the summer of 1776 started on his career as a naval officer of the United States. In the fall of that year the "Lexington" sailed for Cape François

and a cruise, under orders of Capain Hallock, the transfer of Captain Barry having been ordered to a frigate over which he was given command. The "Lexington" was captured in December, 1776, by the frigate "Liverpool" off the Virginia Capes. A heavy gale having arisen suddenly, the captors found themselves prevented from taking off more than the captain and five of the crew, Dale, who was then acting master's mate, being one of the number. The officers and crew that were left aboard the "Lexington" recaptured the ship and took her to Baltimore.

Accompanied by some of his fellow-prisoners, Dale was landed at Cape Henlopen, in January, 1777. He hastened at once to Philadelphia, where he received orders to rejoin the "Lexington," which was now under the command of Captain Henry Johnson. Several times taken prisoner, Dale was, on one outstanding occasion, enabled to effect his release through prompt sagacity and persevering boldness on his part. After more than a year's imprisonment he again made his escape, in February, 1779. Having donned the full uniform of a British officer, he passed the unsuspecting guard and walked out of prison, the truth of the episode not dawning upon the watch until pursuit was ineffectual. The secret of how he had obtained the uniform was never revealed. He made the trip to the city of London posthaste, and through excellent management and finished address was enabled to procure a passport to France. On arrival at L'Orient he joined the forces with the renowned Paul Jones, who made him a master's mate. After three months' service at this post, Richard Dale, being then twenty-two, was the choice of Captain Jones for his first lieutenant. He was with Jones on the American frigate "Bon Homme Richard," of forty guns and three hundred and seventy-five men, in the engagement with the British frigate "Serapis," Captain Pearson, of forty-four guns, which was captured by the American frigate. Under his distinguished commander he took part in a series of exploits in which he had opportunity to display his prowess and intrepidity, revealing the true nobility of his character.

In 1781, Lieutenant Dale had charge of two public schooners in the conveying of public stores to Philadelphia. This mission he discharged successfully, also driving to cover the marauding refugees who aimed at intercepting these supplies. In July of that year Dale passed out of the capes of Delaware as a lieutenant aboard the frigate "Trumbull," Captain James Nicholson. They had been at sea but a few hours when they came upon a British frigate and sloop-of-war. It was a dark and stormy night, during which a severe engagement was fought, and the "Trumbull" badly crippled by the gale, was forced to surrender. In this encounter Lieutenant Dale was severely wounded. Soon he was landed on Long Island as a prisoner on parole, and finally, having been exchanged, he returned to Philadelphia.

Since the government could not now place him in service, he accepted the command of a large merchant ship, "The Queen of France," mounting twelve guns, and in the spring of 1782 sailed for L'Orient. On this voyage he fell in with a British privateer of fourteen guns and eventually he drove her off, but not before both vessels had been seriously damaged. Captain Dale returned to Philadelphia in February, 1783. The old frigate "Alliance" was sold to Robert Morris, who outfitted her for a voyage to China. On March 22, 1787, she sailed from Philadelphia, Thomas Reed commandant, and Richard Dale mate, arriving at Canton, China,

December 22, 1787, having made the first out-of-season passage ever made from the Western World to China.

Commodore Dale was commissioned by President Washington, in 1794, as one of the six captains of the navy for which Congress had recently made provision. His rank was fourth. Under appointment to superintend the construction of a large frigate at Norfolk, Virginia, he repaired to that station. Owing to the government deferring her building, he was granted a furlough, and thereafter he was engaged in the Canton trade until 1798. There was strong anticipation of war with France about this time, and the government purchased several large vessels to be converted into men-o'-war. One of these was the "Ganges," to which Captain Dale was assigned as commander, he having recently been her captain when she was a merchant ship. Following her equipment for service there arose a dispute concerning the ranking of captains, and Dale was granted a furlough until the difficulty could be composed. On his return to Philadelphia from a Canton voyage, in April, 1800, he found the matter of rank adjusted satisfactorily to himself. He was now ordered to hold himself in readiness for an important service, and in May, 1801, was made chief of the squadron of observation, which was about to proceed from Hampton Roads to the Mediterranean.

Commodore Dale hoisted his flag on the "President" and set sail on June 1, 1801, with the quadron, consisting of the frigate "President," Captain James Barron; the frigate "Philadelphia," Captain Samuel Barron; the frigate "Essex," Captain William Bainbridge; and the schooner "Enterprise," Lieutenant Andrew Sterrett. At Gibraltar he found lying the High Admiral of Tripoli, with a vessel carrying twenty-six guns and two hundred and sixty men. It was only the day before that these vessels had arrived, and although the admiral professed to be without knowledge of hostile intentions on the part of his master, the Bey, Commodore Dale formed the opinion, and acted upon it, that the admiral had designed a cruise against American shipping in the Atlantic. Accordingly, the "Philadelphia" was ordered to lie on and off at Gibraltar, to observe the "Tripolitan," and, if he should venture out, to capture him. The admiral soon despaired of eluding the American's vigilance, dismantled his vessels and discharged his crews. To the American commander there came authentic information obtained in the Mediterranean that the Bey was in fact holding hostile intentions, and thus Commodore Dale's suspicion confirmed and his action justified. He arrived with his squadron at Hampton Roads in the summer of 1802. It was in this squadron and under the brilliant accomplishments of its commodore that a number of gallant naval officers obtained their earliest instructions and achieved that skill in seamanship that proved so valued in the War of 1812. He was deeply interested in religious efforts in behalf of seamen, and had a large sailloft fitted as a chapel, which was given the name "Dale's Chapel." As to the commodore's life on the spiritual side, an earlier biographer has written of him as follows:

There is one trait of Commodore Dale's character which must not be omitted. He himself deemed it of far more importance than all the regard and reverence which the world would confer. He was eminently a pious man. Deeply impressed with the solemn truths of religion, he, many years before his death, as stated previously, made an open profession of his early faith, and entered into full communion with the Episcopal Church. This was the result of no sudden and transient impulse. When in full health, and surrounded by all of earth's advan-

tages which could contribute to render his life one of happiness and pleasure, he reviewed for himself the evidences of Christianity, pondered upon its truths, felt its sacred influences, and deliberately made his decision. Such examples deserve commemoration. By their freedom from the suspicion of insincerity or impurity, they silence the prejudices of mere worldlings, and by their peculiar force and beauty they attract to the contemplation of things which belong to our eternal peace. His latter days were marked with tranquil cheerfulness. In the bosom of a family that were most dear to him, he was blessed with all the affection of these tender ties and comforted by their solicitous attentions.

In his seventieth year, on February 24, 1826, "in the humble hope of a joyful resurrection through the atoning merits of his Redeemer, he resigned his purified spirit into the hands of that God, who, through so many perils and temptations, had mercifully protected and preserved him."

Commodore Richard Dale married, at Philadelphia, in 1791, Dorothy Crathorne, daughter of a well-known Quaker City family. Children:

1. Sarah Barry, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth.
3. John Montgomery.
4. Richard Sunderland.
5. Edward C.

(III) SARAH BARRY DALE, daughter of Commodore Richard and Dorothy (Crathorne) Dale, married Thomas McKean Pettit. (Pettit III.)

(The McKean Line).

The MacKean or McKean family were originally of Scotland, being of an old Scotch sept of the Gunn and MacDonald clans.

(Frank A. Adams: "Clans, Septs and Regiments of the Scottish Highlands," p. 462.)

(I) WILLIAM McKEAN, of Argyleshire, Scotland, had a son, John, of whom further.

(II) JOHN McKEAN, son of William McKean, migrated to Londonderry, Ireland, during the latter part of the seventeenth century. Children:

1. John, died at Ballymoney, Ireland.
2. James, born in 1666, died at Londonderry, New Hampshire, November 9, 1756; emigrated to New England in 1718.
3. William, of whom further.

(The Family in America).

(I) WILLIAM McKEAN, son of John McKean, was born in Scotland and died in Pennsylvania. He emigrated from Ireland to America about 1725, and settled in New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, where he died shortly after his arrival. He married Susannah, who continued to live on the plantation in Pennsylvania after his death. The land contained about three hundred acres, lying principally in the present Franklin Township. Susannah McKean died early in 1731. Her will, dated December 28, 1730, was proven in the February following, and mentions her son by a former marriage, John Creighton, daughters Barbara Murray, Margaret Henderson, and sons William (2), of whom further, and Thomas.

(II) WILLIAM (2) McKEAN, son of William and Susannah McKean, was born in Ireland, in 1705, and died in Londonderry Township, Pennsylvania, November

18, 1769. He married (first), in 1731, Letitia Finney, who died in New London, Chester County, in 1742, daughter of Robert and Dorothea Finney. Her father was the ruling elder of the Elk River Presbyterian Church, organized in 1720, and was the founder of the New London Presbyterian Church in 1728. William (2) McKean married (second), in 1745, Ann Logan, widow of James Logan, of Londonderry, died in 1751. Children of first marriage:

1. Rev. Robert, born July 13, 1732; was rector of St. Peter's Church at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.
2. Thomas, of whom further.
3. Dorothea, married John Thompson, of Delaware.

(III) GOVERNOR THOMAS MCKEAN, son of William (2) and Letitia (Finney) McKean, was born in New London, Chester County, Pennsylvania, March 19, 1734-35, and died at Philadelphia, June 24, 1817. When he was aged nine he and his brother Robert were placed under the tuition of Rev. Francis Allison, at the close of which he entered the office of David Finney, as a law clerk and student, and also became clerk to the prothonotary. In 1754, he was admitted to the bar of counties New Castle, Kent and Sussex, and in May, 1755, to the Chester County bar. He early identified himself with the military affairs of the Province of Pennsylvania, on December 28, 1757, enrolling as a member of Captain Richard Williams Company of Foot, under Colonel William Armstrong. In the same year he was also clerk of the Assembly of the Three Lower counties. In 1756, he was appointed deputy for Sussex County by the Attorney-General of Pennsylvania. After two years in that position he went to England to complete his legal studies at the Middle Temple, where he was admitted May 9, 1758.

On his return to America he began his lifelong devotion to the political and economical life of his native State. For seventeen consecutive years he was elected to the Assembly from New Castle, being Speaker of the House the last seven years. In 1765, he was commissioned a justice of the peace of the courts of Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions of the Peace. While sitting as justice he issued what is believed to be the first order against the Stamp Act. He ordered that the clerks and officers of the courts should use only unstamped paper. Thomas McKean was one of the foremost in the opposition to this unfair act. In 1769, he was a Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania. In 1774, he was named a delegate to the Provincial Congress at Philadelphia. He was also one of the first Committee of Correspondence. The historian Bancroft says in writing of the Continental Congress: "Thomas McKean was the leading Delegate from Delaware and on the fifth of September took his seat in that august assemblage of which he became an invaluable ornament, and from that day his country claimed him as her own." He was the only member of Congress who served continuously from the opening of the first Congress in September, 1774, until the preliminary treaty of peace was signed in 1783. He was naturally a member of many committees during the stormy Revolutionary days and was one of the most active in arranging the monetary affairs of the new government. On May 1, 1775, he was a member of the 2d Battalion of Philadelphia city and a little later was commissioned colonel of the 4th Battalion of Philadelphia. When the Declara-

tion of Independence was up for ratification by the thirteen states it was due to Thomas McKean that the vote was unanimous. His colleague, Cæsar Rodney, was absent and his vote of favor was absolutely necessary to check the dissenting vote of George Read, who was also from Delaware. Mr. McKean dispatched an express at his own expense, and Colonel Rodney arrived just in time to make the vote a unanimous one. Thomas McKean was one of the signers of this momentous document.

On July 28, 1777, Colonel McKean was commissioned Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. This position he held for twenty-two years, and was considered one of the greatest legal minds of our early history. He resigned from this position to take the office of Governor of Pennsylvania in October, 1799. He was reelected to this post for two additional terms, and at the end of that time retired from a long life of public affairs.

The honorary degrees bestowed on Thomas McKean were many, among them being the degree of Master of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania in 1763, the degree of Doctor of Laws from the College of New Jersey, now Princeton University, September 26, 1781; from Dartmouth, in 1782, and from the University of Pennsylvania in 1785. McKean County, Pennsylvania, organized in 1804, while he was Governor, was named in his honor.

Governor McKean, in his long career, had acquired a considerable worldly estate, consisting largely of extensive tracts of land in the Western portion of the State, much of which was not developed at the time of his death. By his will, executed in 1814, he divided all his land and possessions among his children and grandchildren.

Governor Thomas McKean married (first), July 21, 1763, Mary Borden. (Borden V.) He married (second), September 3, 1774, Sarah Armitage, born December 19, 1746, died May 6, 1820, daughter of James and Frances (Land) Armitage, of New Castle.

Children of first marriage:

1. Joseph Borden, born July 28, 1764, died at Philadelphia, September 3, 1826; married, April 13, 1786, Hannah Miles; was Attorney-General of Pennsylvania from 1800 to 1809, and at the time of his death was Presiding Judge of District Court of Philadelphia County.
2. Robert, born March 9, 1766, died at Philadelphia, June 3, 1812; married, April 17, 1704, Anne Smith, daughter of William and Mary (Sammerzel) Smith.
3. Elizabeth, of whom further.
4. Letitia, born January 6, 1769, died February 9, 1845; married, June 11, 1789, Dr. George Buchanan, son of General Andrew Buchanan, and was a distinguished physician.
5. Mary, born February 18, 1771, died December 27, 1781.
6. Anne, born February 25, 1773, died May 26, 1804; married, April 6, 1797, Andrew Buchanan, brother of Dr. George Buchanan.

Children of second marriage:

7. Sarah, born in Newark, Delaware, July 8, 1777, died in Madrid, Spain, January 4, 1841; married, April 10, 1798, Senor Don Carlos Martinez, de Yrujo, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from the Spanish Court to the United States, 1796 to 1807; ennobled in 1803 and created Marquis de Casa Yrujo; later, was Minister to Rio Janiero; Minister of Spain at Paris; Secretary of State on Foreign Affairs at Madrid.

8. Thomas, Jr., born in Philadelphia, November 20, 1779, died May 5, 1852; married, September 14, 1809, Sarah Clementina Pratt, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Dundas) Pratt.

(IV) ELIZABETH MCKEAN, daughter of Governor Thomas and Mary (Borden) McKean, was born August 18, 1767, and died September 9, 1811. She married Andrew Pettit. (Pettit II.)

(The Borden Line).

Kent seems to have been the earliest home of the Borden family in England, the family taking its name from the parish of Borden in Kent, known as the garden county of England. The family of Borden was possessed of good estates in this part of Kent and were distinguished persons among the landed gentry.

(I) RICHARD BORDEN, the immigrant ancestor of this family, was born in England, in 1601, and died in Portsmouth, Rhode Island, where he settled. He had purchased land in New Jersey in 1667. He married Joane, born in 1604, died July 5, 1688. They had a son, Benjamin, of whom further.

(II) BENJAMIN BORDEN, son of Richard and Joane Borden, was born at Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1649, and removed to Shrewsbury, New Jersey, where he died in 1718. He married, at Hartford, Connecticut, September 22, 1671, Abigail Glover, daughter of Henry Glover, of Hartford, and she died on January 8, 1720. They had Joseph, of whom further.

(III) JOSEPH BORDEN, son of Benjamin and Abigail (Glover) Borden, was born in New Jersey, May 17, 1687, and died September 22, 1765. He removed to Farnsworth's Landing, now Bordentown, New Jersey, purchasing one hundred five acres from Samuel Farnsworth, on March 3, 1724, and by subsequent purchases became the owner of the whole site of the town of Bordentown, which he laid out. He married, about 1717, Anne Conover, of Monmouth County, New Jersey, whose family originally spelled their name Covenhoven. She died March 11, 1744-45, aged fifty-eight. They had Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) COLONEL JOSEPH BORDEN, son of Joseph and Anne (Conover) Borden, was born August 1, 1719, and died April 8, 1791. He was a distinguished patriot of the Revolution. He was a colleague of Colonel McKean, as a delegate to the Stamp Act Congress in New York City, in September, 1765. He was colonel of the 1st New Jersey Regiment, and became colonel and quartermaster of State Troops. On September 11, 1776, he was commissioned judge of the Court of Common Pleas of Burlington County, and was recommissioned September 28, 1781. He married, September 22, 1743, Elizabeth Rogers, daughter of Samuel and Mary Rogers, and she died November 2, 1807. They had Mary, of whom further.

(V) MARY BORDEN, daughter of Colonel Joseph and Elizabeth (Rogers) Borden, was born July 21, 1744, and died at New Castle, March 12, 1773. She and her sister Ann were said to have been the two most beautiful women in New Jersey. She married Governor Thomas McKean. (McKean III.)

(The Miller Line).

The surname Miller is derived from the occupation of an early member of the family, who was a miller. The form of the spelling has varied from time to time as

Millard, Millward and Miller, the latter being the most usual. Entries of the name appear in the parish records of Sussex County, England, as early as the year 1300.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) GAYON MILLER was of Kennett, Chester County, Pennsylvania. He had a son, Patrick, of whom further.

(II) PATRICK MILLER, son of Gayon Miller, was born February 28, 1708, and died in 1751. He married, November 5, 1735, Patience Haines, born March 24, 1715, died in 1743-44, daughter of Joseph and Dorothy Haines, of West Nottingham, Chester County. They had a son, Joseph, of whom further.

(III) JOSEPH MILLER, son of Patrick and Patience (Haines) Miller, was born in 1736 and died in 1793. He married Mary Williams, who died November 25, 1819. They had a son, Jonathan, of whom further.

(IV) JONATHAN MILLER, son of Joseph and Mary (Williams) Miller, was born in 1770 and died May 27, 1841. He married, December 15, 1803, Sarah Havard. (Havard III.) They had a daughter, Jane, of whom further.

(V) JANE MILLER, daughter of Jonathan and Sarah (Havard) Miller, was born September 21, 1810. She married William Hasell Wilson. (Wilson IV.)

(The Havard Line).

(I) JOHN HAVARD was of Merion Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, and died at the age of ninety-five years. He married Margaret Lewis, daughter of John and Elizabeth Lewis, of Haverford Township, Chester County, Pennsylvania. They had a son, David, of whom further.

(II) DAVID HAVARD, son of John and Margaret (Lewis) Havard, was born January 14, 1724, and died March 17, 1802. He married, December 8, 1774, Susanna Malin. (Malin IV.) They had a daughter, Sarah, of whom further.

(III) SARAH HAVARD, daughter of David and Susanna (Malin) Havard, was born December 11, 1775. She married Jonathan Miller. (Miller IV.)

(The Malin Line).

Malin was originally a personal name, probably derived from Molly or Mary. (Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) RANDAL MALIN emigrated in 1682-83, with his wife, from Great Barnum, Cheshire, England, to Pennsylvania, settling in Upper Providence, Chester County. He married Elizabeth. They had a son, Isaac, of whom further.

(II) ISAAC MALIN, son of Randal and Elizabeth Malin, married Elizabeth Jones, of Whiteland, Chester County. They had a son Randal (2), of whom further.

(III) RANDAL (2) MALIN, son of Isaac and Elizabeth (Jones) Malin, died in 1793. He married Alice Pratt. They had a daughter, Susanna, of whom further.

(IV) SUSANNA MALIN, daughter of Randal (2) and Alice (Pratt) Malin, married David Havard. (Havard II.)

(The Gibbes Line).

Gibbes or Gibbs is a baptismal name, meaning the son of Gilbert. It is presumed that the ancient family was seated in Brittany.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(The Family in England).

(I) JENKING GIBBES was born about 1430 and was of Combe, in the parish of Folkestone, county of Kent, England. He married Ann. They had a son, Thomas, of whom further.

(II) THOMAS GIBBES, son of Jenking and Ann Gibbes, was born about 1460; married Alice Trenwell. They had John, of whom further.

(III) JOHN GIBBES, son of Thomas and Alice (Trenwell) Gibbes, was born about 1495. He married Margaret Champneys, daughter of Richard Champneys. They had William, of whom further.

(IV) WILLIAM GIBBES, son of John and Margaret (Champneys) Gibbes, was born in 1531, and was the owner of Elmstone Manor. He married Jane Gason. They had Stephen, of whom further.

(V) STEPHEN GIBBES, son of William and Jane (Gason) Gibbes, was born about 1562, and was the owner of Edmonstone Court, County Kent. He married Jane Forney, daughter of Thomas Forney, of Brockhill. They had Robert, of whom further.

(VI) ROBERT GIBBES, son of Stephen and Jane (Forney) Gibbes, was born November 27, 1594. He went to the Barbados. He married, February 26, 1639, Mary Coventry. They had Robert, of whom further.

(The Family in America).

(I) ROBERT GIBBES, son of Robert and Mary (Coventry) Gibbes, was born at Sandwich, St. Peter's Parish, Barbados, January 9, 1644, and died June 24, 1715. He was Chief Justice of South Carolina in 1708, and from 1710 to 1712 was Governor of the Province. He married, and had a son, William, of whom further.

(II) WILLIAM GIBBES, son of Robert Gibbes, was born February 2, 1689, and died in 1733. He married Alice Culcheth. They had a son, William (2), of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM (2) GIBBES, son of William and Alice (Culcheth) Gibbes, was born January 8, 1722, and died February 20, 1789. He married, February 18, 1748, Elizabeth Hasell. (Hasell II.) They had a son, William Hasell, of whom further.

(IV) WILLIAM HASELL GIBBES, son of William (2) and Elizabeth (Hasell) Gibbes, was born March 16, 1754, and died February 16, 1834. He married (first), August 29, 1782, Elizabeth Allston. (Allston IV.) He married (second) Mary Philip Wilson. He had a daughter of his first marriage, Eliza, of whom further.

(V) ELIZA GIBBES, daughter of William Hasell and Elizabeth (Allston) Gibbes, was born December 15, 1787. She married Major John Wilson. (Wilson III.)

(The Allston Line).

Alstan was the Saxon Lord of Stanford in Norfolk County, England, before the Conquest. The word Alston means "most noble."

(I) JOHN ALLSTON, probably a descendant of the Allston family of Saghams Hall, in Pottstead, County Suffolk, England, was born about 1665, and was of St. John's Berkeley, South Carolina. He died in 1719. He had a son, John (2), of whom further.

(II) JOHN (2) ALLSTON, son of John Allston, married (first) Deborah. He married (second) Sarah Belin. He had a son, William, of whom further.

(III) WILLIAM ALLSTON, son of John (2) Allston, was born about 1735. He married, in 1765, Ann Simons. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

(IV) ELIZABETH ALLSTON, daughter of William and Ann (Simons) Allston, was born June 22, 1766. She married William Hasell Gibbes. (Gibbes IV.)

(The Hasell Line).

(I) REV. THOMAS HASELL was born in England and died October 9, 1744. He was ordained deacon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Compton, Bishop of London, April 10, 1705, and the same year emigrated to Charleston, South Carolina. In 1709 he returned to England and on July 31 of that year was ordained priest by Bishop Houghton. He was the first Episcopal clergyman in the parish of St. Thomas and St. Dennis in South Carolina. He married, January 21, 1714, Elizabeth Ashby. They had a daughter, Elizabeth, of whom further.

(II) ELIZABETH HASELL, daughter of the Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Ashby) Hasell, was born January 14, 1725, and died June 2, 1762. She married William (2) Gibbes. (Gibbes III.)

(The Chisholm Line).

The Chisholm family were among the first of the large landholding families, being among the forty-four persons holding over one hundred thousand acres. The principal family seat is Erchless Castle. Our family is descended from the Chisholms of Strathglass.

(I) JOHN DE CHISHOLM was mentioned in a Bull of Pope Alexander the Fourth.

(II) RICHARD DE CHISHOLM.

(III) SIR JOHN DE CHISHOLM.

(IV) ALEXANDER DE CHISHOLM.

(V) SIR ROBERT DE CHISHOLM.

(VI) SIR ROBERT DE CHISHOLM.

(VII) JOHN DE CHISHOLM.

(VIII) ALEXANDER DE CHISHOLM.

(IX) THOMAS DE CHISHOLM.

(X) ALEXANDER DE CHISHOLM.

(XI) WILAND DE CHISHOLM.

(XII) WILAND DE CHISHOLM.

(XIII) JOHN CHISHOLM.

(XIV) ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(XV) THOMAS CHISHOLM.

(XVI) JOHN CHISHOLM.

(XVII) ALEXANDER CHISHOLM.

(XVIII) COLIN CHISHOLM, of Knockfin, married, June 24, 1662, Mary Grant.

(XIX) ARCHIBALD CHISHOLM, son of Colin Chisholm, was born about 1665. He married a daughter of Kenneth Macrae.

(The Family in America).

(I) ALEXANDER CHISHOLM, son of Archibald Chisholm, emigrated to South Carolina in 1716. He married, probably in 1715, a daughter of Fraser, of Ballingdown. They had a son, Alexander (2), of whom further.

(II) ALEXANDER (2) CHISHOLM, son of Alexander Chisholm, married, February 26, 1742, Judith Radcliffe. They had a daughter Ann, of whom further.

(III) ANN CHISHOLM, daughter of Alexander (2) and Judith (Radcliffe) Chisholm, married Dr. Robert Wilson. (Wilson II.)



Milne

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of the late David Milne, widely known business man and public-spirited citizen of Philadelphia, traces back to a member of the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1776, and of the Committee of Safety, in whose right Mr. Milne was elected a member of the Sons of the Revolution. The family is also of ancient Scotch ancestry.

(I) DAVID MILNE, grandfather of his namesake of this review, was born in Aberdeen, Scotland, December 26, 1787, and died in 1873. He came to America from Scotland in 1827. He became a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, and served as its president from 1862 to 1863. He engaged successfully in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods in Philadelphia. He married Beulah Thomas Parker, a descendant of Joseph Parker, who served in the Pennsylvania Assembly in 1776, and on the Committee of Public Safety. Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne, born in 1810, died in 1887, was of old English Quaker ancestry, and passed on to her descendants those qualities of mind and heart that have given the Quakers so fair a name. David and Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne were the parents of a son, Caleb Jones, of whom further.

(II) CALEB JONES MILNE, son of David and Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne, was born in the old family home on Church Street, Philadelphia, January 4, 1839. Following a comparatively brief period of schooling, he entered the service of his father in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, the factory then standing on what is now the site of the Polyclinic section of the Medico-Chirurgical Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. Subsequently, the style of the concern became Milne Brothers, with James, Francis Forbes and Caleb Jones as the partners. Still later changes of death and withdrawal saw Caleb Jones Milne as the sole owner under the name of C. J. Milne. In 1886 he received his two sons, David and Caleb Jones, Jr., into partnership and changed the title of the firm to C. J. Milne and Sons.

During the Civil War, Caleb Jones Milne, Sr., was actively engaged in the work of the United States Christian Commission, and served in the theatre of the war, in field and hospital, rendering valued aid in behalf of the soldiers who were sick or wounded, or were in any way in need of Christian counsel and comfort.

Following the war he greatly expanded his milling interests, and after several changes in location, the plant was located in the extensive buildings on Washington Avenue, Philadelphia, extending from Tenth to Eleventh streets, on the ground formerly occupied as the Macpelah Cemetery. These buildings he had erected to house the great textile industry of which he was the head. Numerous industrial, mercantile and financial corporations commanded his official and vested interest. Notable among these were the American District Telegraph Company, the Peerless Brick Company, and the Bank of America, of Philadelphia, of all of which he was

MILNE.

Arms—Or, a cross moline azure, pierced ovalways of the field between three mullets sable, all within a bordure wavy of the second.

Crest—A galley with oars erect in saltire proper.

Motto—*Dat cura commodum.*

(Burke: "General Armory.")

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(2) CALEB JONES MILNE, son of David and Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne, was born in the old family home on Third Street, Philadelphia, January 4, 1839. For a comparative brief period of schooling, he entered the service of his father in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, the factory then standing on what was then the site of the Polyclinic section of the Medical College of Philadelphia. He attended the University of Pennsylvania, subsequently the style of the common name Milne Brothers, with James, Francis Forbes and Caleb Jones as the partners. And later changes of death and withdrawal saw Caleb Jones Milne as the sole owner under the name of C. J. Milne. In 1886 he received his two sons, David and Caleb Jones, Jr., into partnership and changed the title of the firm to C. J. Milne and Sons.

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Milne



David McKim

president at various times; the United Security Life Insurance and Trust Company of Pennsylvania, of which he was a founder and director; the Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania, the American Security and Trust Company of Washington, District of Columbia, and the corporation of Finch, Van Slyck and McConville, of St. Paul, Minnesota, the leading wholesale dry goods concern of the Northwest, in all of which he held directorships. He was extremely active in philanthropy, the work of charitable institutions, in religious endeavor, and in social, patriotic and other organizations. He was one of the incorporators and was president for thirty-three years of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men, the original institution of its kind in the United States; a trustee for thirty-seven years of the Pennsylvania Institution for the Deaf and Dumb; a manager of the Howard Hospital for forty years; and for ten years president of the Southern Home for Destitute Children. He was president of the Pennsylvania Prison Society, and under appointment by Governor Beaver served as an inspector of the Eastern State Penitentiary in Philadelphia. The same year, 1889, he was appointed a commissioner from the State of Pennsylvania to the Universal Exposition held in Paris. In 1894 he was appointed by Governor Robert E. Patterson to be delegate-at-large to represent Pennsylvania at the Congress of the National Prison Association of the United States. He was most liberal in his gifts and endowments to hospitals and charitable institutions. His social and fraternal connections were with highly desirable organizations, among which were the Sons of the Revolution, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, and the Swedish Colonial Society. He was a former president and a member for fifty-two years of the St. Andrew's Society of Philadelphia, established in 1749, the oldest purely Scotch Society in the United States. Much given to travel, he had crossed the Atlantic Ocean eighteen times.

Caleb Jones Milne married, in 1858, Sarah Margaretta Shea, who died July 30, 1896, daughter of John and Susanna Barbara (Wolff) Shea, the former born in 1800, died in 1864, the latter born in 1807, died in 1886. Children:

1. David (2), of whom further.
2. Caleb Jones, Jr., born in 1861.

The death of Mr. Milne occurred while he was in Europe for recreation in the summer of 1912. The third day after landing at Liverpool he was in London, June 30, 1912, and was struck by a taxicab in Trafalgar Square and so seriously injured in the head that he died July 1, in Charing Cross Hospital. The body was returned to the United States, and services were held July 13, 1912, at the family country residence, "Roslyn Manor," on Schoolhouse Lane, Germantown, the interment being in the family plot in West Laurel Hill Cemetery.

(III) DAVID (2) MILNE, elder son of Caleb Jones and Sarah Margaretta (Shea) Milne, was born in Philadelphia, July 24, 1859. His preparatory training was received at the Episcopal Academy in his native city, whence he entered the University of Pennsylvania, from whose department of arts he was graduated in the class of 1881, with the degree of Bachelor of Arts. In 1883, his *alma mater* conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts, and in 1885, the degree of Bachelor of Philosophy. He was treasurer of his class, rowed on various crews, and was president of the College Boat Club for several years.

The career of David (2) Milne in the business world began in the banking house of Robert Glendenning and Company, of Philadelphia, with which he was associated in 1881-82. From that time until 1924, when he retired, he was connected with the firm of C. J. Milne and Sons, of which he was the senior member from 1886 until his withdrawal. The firm in its original form as established by his grandfather, David Milne, is one of the most extensive manufacturers of textiles in Pennsylvania, and one of the largest in the United States. Among his other interests were directorships in the United Security Trust Company and the corporation of Finch, Van Slyck and McConville, of St. Paul, Minnesota, Mr. Milne retiring from the board of the last-named concern some years prior to his death.

Mr. Milne was president of the board of trustees of the Medico-Chirurgical College, and of the Medica-Chirurgical Hospital when they were merged with the University of Pennsylvania, in 1916. These are now known as the Medica-Chirurgical College and Hospital Graduate School of Medicine of the University of Pennsylvania. He was a trustee of the University of Pennsylvania; a former secretary of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, of which he afterwards became president; a member of the boards of the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital and of the Howard Hospital; of the Sanitarium Association of Philadelphia, the Polyclinic Hospital, the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania; president of the Pennsylvania Working Home for Blind Men and of the Pennsylvania Retreat for Blind Mutes and Aged and Infirm Blind Persons. He was a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, Franklin Institute, the Academy of Natural Sciences, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, the Philadelphia Athenæum, the Philadelphia Art Alliance, the Philadelphia Photographic Society, the Zoölogical Society, the Geographical Society, the New England Society, the Swedish Colonial Society, the Colonial Society of Pennsylvania, the Bibliophile Society, and the American Federation of Arts.

In the right of his Colonial ancestry he held membership in the Society of Colonial Wars, and through the patriotic services of his great-great-grandfather, Joseph Parker, member of the 1776 Pennsylvania Assembly and of the Committee of Safety, he was elected a member of the Society of the Sons of the Revolution, on whose board of managers he served. In descent he was ninth from Nathaniel Sylvester, who was in Long Island in 1652; eighth from James Lloyd, in Massachusetts, 1693; eighth from John Hallowell, in Pennsylvania, 1683; eighth from Thomas Clark, in New Jersey, 1692; seventh from Walter Newberry, in Rhode Island, 1673; seventh from Jedediah Allen, in Massachusetts, 1646; seventh through his grandmother, Beulah Thomas (Parker) Milne, from Richard Parker, in Pennsylvania, 1684.

Mr. Milne was affiliated also with the following clubs: Corinthian Yacht, Philadelphia Country, Huntingdon Valley, Germantown Cricket, Merion Cricket, Union League, University, Racquet, Art, Philobiblon, Pen and Pencil, Plays and Players, Penn, of Philadelphia, Metropolitan, of Washington, District of Columbia, and the University, of New York.

David (2) Milne married, in St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington, District of Columbia, April 29, 1896, Margaret Love Skerrett. (Colonial Descent of Mar-

garet Love (Skerrett) Milne from John Pickering IX.) Mrs. Milne holds membership in many patriotic and philanthropic societies. Through the services of Lieutenant Joseph Skerrett and Jacob Awl, or Auld, who was a private in Captain John Rutherford's Company of Lancaster County Militia, 1778-79, in the Revolutionary War, she belongs to the Philadelphia Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and she is a member of the General Robert Patterson Chapter, Pennsylvania Society, of the National Society Daughters of 1812, through the civil and military services of Jacob Awl, of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, George Taylor, Joseph Skerrett, Joseph Taylor, and John Silva Meehan in the War of 1812. The Philadelphia Colony of New England Women, Colonial Dames of Philadelphia, the English Speaking Union, the Art Alliance, Plays and Players, the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society, the University Museum, the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, and the American Academy of Political and Social Science include her among their membership. In addition to these many activities, Mrs. Milne also finds time to be a member of the Strawberry Mansion Committee and the Emergency Aid, of Pennsylvania.

David and Margaret Love (Skerrett) Milne had the following children:

1. Norman Forbes, born July 19, 1897; married, June 27, 1925, Charlotte Isabel Parker, of Manchester, New Hampshire, born June 4, 1897, daughter of Walter and Christina (Holmes) Parker, and they are the parents of three children: i. Marjorie Christine, born June 19, 1927. ii. Madeleine, born November 24, 1928. iii. Norman Forbes, Jr., born November 7, 1931.
2. Sidney Wentworth, born January 10, 1900; married, January 21, 1922, Marion Wister Baker, born February 14, 1901, daughter of Harry Franklin and Hannah (Beasley) Baker, who have three children: i. Margaret Love, born September 1, 1923. ii. Patricia Wentworth, born November 20, 1925. iii. Roberta Wister, born August 14, 1928.
3. Gordon Fairfax (twin), born November 10, 1903; married, September 15, 1932, Helen Woods Bingham, daughter of George Hutchins and Cordelia Hinckley (Pearmain) Bingham, of Manchester, New Hampshire.
4. David Dudley (twin), born November 10, 1903; married, August 15, 1931, Mrs. Constance (Green) Henson, of Holyoke, Massachusetts, daughter of Addison Green, of Holyoke.

The death of David (2) Milne occurred in a New York hospital, January 24, 1929, following a cardiac attack which seized him while he was attending a bank directors' meeting in the financial district of the metropolis. The body was brought to "Roslyn Manor," Germantown, for the funeral services. His passing was the occasion of widespread regret, since his connection with so many important interests and endeavors had brought him prominently before the people of Pennsylvania for many years. His college, to whom no man could be more loyal and give greater devotion in a life time, expressed in the minutes of its trustees the sentiments in the hearts of all: "he left behind a void, of which void, in esteem and regret, the trustees hereby officially make record for the reverence of all who now, or in the future, shall study the histories of the University of Pennsylvania and of Philadelphia."

During the World War, Mr. Milne was appointed by the American Red Cross treasurer of the General Hospital, No. 1, in Philadelphia. He was affiliated also with the following groups: Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, the English Speaking Union, Pennsylvania Museum and the Fairmount Park Art Association.

Of the St. Andrew's Society, Mr. Milne was elected a member in 1887, and vice-president in 1894, serving as such for three years. In 1898 he was given the post held before him, with well-remembered and wholly-deserved popularity, by his father and grandfather, that of president of the society, and this honor he retained for a year. His long association with the St. Andrew's group brought Mr. Milne pleasure and satisfaction and gave the society the impetus of a virile and able mind, bringing to it many substantial benefits, among them the gift of the new gavel made of precious woods collected by Mr. Milne in Palestine; the rare books contributed to the library, and the silk standard of the Black Watch Regiment. In the gatherings of the society's members he will be sorely missed. How they valued him is best expressed in their own recorded words:

The passing of David Milne marks another gap in the ranks of St. Andrew's Society, of many loyal, gifted and enthusiastic members who have answered here their last roll call, but who by their loyal devotion as much as by their tangible gifts, have created an inspiration for the younger members to strive for high ideals and greater achievements. Such an inspiration amounts in reality to a challenge expressed in the beautiful lines of McCrea.

To you, with failing hands I throw the torch
Be yours to hold it high
If you break faith with those who die
I shall not sleep!

In business affairs, in philanthropic and charitable enterprises, in social circles of culture and refinement, he moved with an ease and a graciousness that betokened the gentleman-born. The textile industry which he dignified through long years of activity in his immediate line was raised to a higher standard as to quality and volume of production by his intelligent application of the talents that he inherited from his father and grandfather.

The civic spirit of Philadelphia was heightened by his exemplary leadership, and in many other ways did he evince his proper regard of the responsibilities of citizenship that he had so whole-heartedly assumed and faithfully discharged. In an especial sense was his record that of a full-rounded and finished life. The incorporation of this record in this memorial of an outstanding Philadelphia figure is both proper and fitting. Reading of the biography and study of the portrait of David Milne serve to perpetuate an unusually precious memory, that of a man who distinguished his time and place with rare ability and a splendid service to his fellows.

(Family data.)

(Colonial Descent of Margaret Love (Skerrett) Milne from John Pickering).

(I) JOHN PICKERING, the first of this family to come to America, was a Massachusetts founder. Later, he was in Portsmouth, New Hampshire.

(II) JOHN PICKERING, JR., son of John Pickering, was born about 1640. His will, dated in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, June 21, 1720, was probated there May 15, 1721, showing that he died between these dates. He resided in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, which town he represented in the Assembly for many years. In 1694 he was clerk of that body, and in 1702, 1703, served as its Speaker. He was a captain in 1689, 1690 and 1692, and in 1697 held the office of King's Attorney.

John Pickering, Jr., married in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, January 10, 1665, Mary Stannyan, who died in Portsmouth, before 1720.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. VII, p. 125. Savage: "Genealogical Dictionary," Vol. III, p. 423. "Rambles About Portsmouth," First Series, pp. 54-61; Second Series, p. 112. "New Hampshire Wills, State Papers," Vol. XXXII. "Probate Records," Vol. II, pp. 114-18, 119-20. Family data.)

(III) JOHN PICKERING, 3D, son of John, Jr., and Mary (Stannyan) Pickering, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, December 1, 1666. His will, dated March 21, 1714, was probated September 17, 1715, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He married, in Portsmouth, July 17, 1688, Elizabeth Munden, who died between 1714 and 1721. They were the parents of Sarah, of whom further.

("New Hampshire, Probate Records," Vol. I, pp. 755-59. "York County, Maine, Probate Records," Vol. III, pp. 231-32. "New Hampshire Genealogical Records," Vol. IV, p. 9. "York County, Maine, Deed Book," No. XVI, pp. 196-97. R. H. Eddy: "General Data Respecting John Pickering of Portsmouth, New Hampshire." Family data.)

(IV) SARAH PICKERING, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Munden) Pickering, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, about 1702, and died there after 1739. She married in Portsmouth, June 24, 1722, William Hooker, who died after 1748. His estate was administered February 23, 1763. Children:

1. John, baptized April 29, 1723.
2. Sarah, baptized June 13, 1725.
3. Grace, baptized September 3, 1727.
4. Elizabeth, baptized October 4, 1730.
5. William, baptized September 9, 1733.
6. Child, baptized May 5, 1737.
7. Philip, of whom further.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XV, p. 24; Vol. LXXXII, pp. 426-27, 433, 443, 448. "New Hampshire State Papers, 1741-1749." "Probate Records," Vol. III, p. 614. "Old Records at Concord, New Hampshire," Vol. XXII, p. 541. Records of South Church Parish, Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Family data.)

(V) PHILIP HOOKER, son of William and Sarah (Pickering) Hooker, was baptized in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, July 22, 1739. In 1763, Thomas Palmer sold land to Philip Hooker, his son-in-law. Philip Hooker married, in Portsmouth, November 19, 1761, Love Palmer, baptized there, July 17, 1743, daughter of Thomas, Jr., and Love Palmer. Children:

1. Love, of whom further.
2. Martha, born June 10, 1764; married Robert Miller.
3. Sarah, born February 2, 1766; married Mr. Leavitt.

("New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XXVIII, pp. 443, 448; LXXXII, pp. 290, 295. "Court Records, Concord, New Hampshire," Vol. LXXI, p. 137. Family data.)

(VI) LOVE HOOKER, daughter of Philip and Love (Palmer) Hooker, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, November 7, 1762, and died November 18, 1834. She is buried in the Congressional Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia. Love Hooker married, probably in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, as his third wife, George Taylor, born in Kent County, Delaware, December 22, 1760, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, June 24, 1851. He was a Quaker, belonging to Duck Creek Meeting, Kent County, Delaware. However, in 1789, he was disowned

"for his outgoing in marriage with a woman not of our society." This was his first marriage. He served in the War of 1812. George and Love (Hooker) Taylor were the parents of Algernon Sidney, of whom further.

("Records of South Church Parish," in "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," Vol. XV; Vol XCI, p. 426; Volumes for 1927, 1928. Family data.)

(VII) ALGERNON SIDNEY TAYLOR, son of George and Love (Hooker) Taylor, was born in Alexandria, Virginia, in 1815, and died in Pikesville, Maryland, May 26, 1899. He married, in Washington, District of Columbia, July 5, 1837, Susan Monington Meehan, born in Burlington, New Jersey, April 3, 1815, died in Detroit, Michigan, January 11, 1885, daughter of John Silva and Margaret Jones (Monington) Meehan. (Monington IV.) Their first child was a daughter, Margaret Love, of whom further.

(Inscriptions from tombstones in Congressional Cemetery, Washington, District of Columbia—Meehan lot. Family data.)

(VIII) MARGARET LOVE TAYLOR, daughter of Algernon Sidney and Susan Monington (Meehan) Taylor, was born in Washington, District of Columbia, April 18, 1838, and died there, November 28, 1905. She married in the Trinity Episcopal Church, Washington, June 14, 1859, Rear Admiral Joseph Salathiel Skerrett, United States Navy, born in Chillicothe, Ohio, January 18, 1833, died in Washington, January 1, 1897, a descendant of Joseph Skerrett, who served in the War of 1812, and of Lieutenant Joseph Skerrett, who served in the Revolution, and also as a captain in Pennsylvania Militia, in 1793. He was born in 1752, died in 1805, and was buried in Christ Church Cemetery. His wife was Mary Eve Humbert. James and Susannah (Warner) Skerrett, the parents of Lieutenant Joseph Skerrett, were Quakers, and their marriage is recorded in the records of the Philadelphia Monthly Meeting.

(Inscriptions on tombstones, Arlington National Cemetery, Virginia. Egles: "Pennsylvania Genealogies," p. 45. Matthews: "American Armory and Blue Book," p. 191. Family data.)

(IX) MARGARET LOVE SKERRETT, daughter of Rear Admiral Joseph S. and Margaret Love (Taylor) Skerrett, was born in Carlisle, Pennsylvania, April 8, 1873. She married David (2) Milne. (Milne III.)

(Family data.)

(The Monington Line).

The orthography of this surname in the earlier records is Mannington and as such finds its origin as a place name, that is, a name derived from a locality—a parish or town—in England. In County Norfolk, a parish bears the name of Mannington. Since then the name has been corrupted to Maunington, Mornington and Monington.

(Lower: "Patronymica Britannica." Family data.)

(I) WILLIAM MANNINGTON, said to have been the emigrant ancestor of this family, came from Gloucester, England, and presented his transfer from England to Philadelphia Quaker Monthly Meeting in 1699. He died July 17, 1753. On August 13, 1709, at the Philadelphia Quaker Meeting House, William Mannington

married Susannah Webb, died February 22, 1722, daughter of John Webb, of Philadelphia. Children:

1. John, of whom further.
2. Thomas, died October 15, 1721.

("Collections of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, 1672-1871," Vol. CCCX, p. 46. "Quaker Records of Philadelphia," p. 343. Abstracts of Removal, Quaker records in city of Philadelphia, filed in the Historical Society, Philadelphia. Family data.)

(II) JOHN MANNINGTON, son of William and Susannah (Webb) Mannington, died October 10, 1778. Apparently he was the father of the following children (order unknown):

1. Mary, died November 13, 1753.
2. Jacob, of whom further.
3. William.
4. Joyce, married Nathan Allen Smith.
5. Rebecca, married John Dorsey, of Philadelphia.
6. Anna, married Edward McGuire.
7. Susannah (Susan), married (first) Mr. Lockyer; (second) Captain Sutton.
(Family data.)

(III) JACOB MONINGTON (as he spelled the name), son of John Mannington, died in Burlington, New Jersey, May 14, 1810, or May 6, 1811. He married, at St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, in 1780, Anna Maria Jones, born in Green Bank, New Jersey, December 5, 1752, and died in Burlington, New Jersey, October 11, 1826. They were the parents of Margaret Jones, of whom further.

(Family data.)

(IV) MARGARET JONES MONINGTON, daughter of Jacob and Anna Maria (Jones) Monington, was born in 1793, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, July 17, 1826. She married, at St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, March 14, 1814, John Silva Meehan. (Colonial descent of Margaret Love (Skerratt) Milne from John Pickering VII.)

(Family data.)



Campion

The Colonial and Revolutionary ancestry of the late Richard Campion, of Philadelphia, is as follows:

The family of Campion had as its American immigrant ancestor a youth who came as an apprentice and was an associate of members of the Society of Friends, although it does not appear that he was a member of any meeting. Many of his descendants reside in the vicinity of Burlington, New Jersey, where he settled, and in the adjoining State of Pennsylvania.

(I) JOHN CAMPION, the first of record of this family in America, is supposed to have been born in Northamptonshire, England; he died in what is now Southampton Township, New Jersey, between July 22 and August 13, 1774. Family tradition has it that he came from Yorkshire, England, which seems highly probable, since the party with which he came doubtless sailed from the town of Hull in Yorkshire. Presumably less than fifteen years of age on his arrival, he lived as an apprentice in the home of John Eves, whose wife, Mary (Stokes) Eves, was born in Northamptonshire, and it is supposed that John Campion came under the instruction of John Eves through the relatives of the latter's wife. Young John Campion probably attended the Friends' Meeting. From John Eves he learned the carpenter's trade and after the former's sudden death he received a legacy by Eves' will. There is evidence that John Campion continued to live in Evesham, where he eventually acquired a plantation of one hundred and fourteen acres, with a dwelling, in the eastern part of Northampton Township, now Southampton Township.

John Campion married, in Evesham Township, New Jersey, May 12, 1752, Mary Eves. (Eves III.) Her death preceded his. Of their two children the elder child and only son was Joseph, of whom further.

(II) JOSEPH CAMPION, son of John and Mary (Eves) Campion, was born in Evesham, New Jersey, March 26, 1753, and died at Southampton, New Jersey, September 23, 1829. He inherited his father's plantation and he was admitted to membership in the Society of Friends. He married, by Friends' ceremony, in 1776, Mary Venicomb, who was born December 4, 1755, and died April 12, 1826, daughter of Francis and Zilpha Venicomb. Francis Venicomb was the son of William and Sarah (Stockton-Jones) Venicomb. Sarah Stockton was the daughter of Richard and Abigail Stockton, of the old New Jersey Stockton family. Of their seven children the fifth son and sixth child was Stacy Budd, of whom further.

(III) STACY BUDD CAMPION, son of Joseph and Mary (Venicomb) Campion, was born in Southampton, New Jersey, August 17, 1791, and died at Camden, New Jersey, April 16, 1866. He was first engaged in the lumber business, and later purchased and operated the historic State Arms Hotel at Mount Holly. He was an assessor of Northampton Township for three years.

He married, June 20, 1820, Maria Dungan. (Dungan VII.) Of their ten children the youngest child was Richard, of whom further.

(IV) RICHARD CAMPION, son of Stacy Budd and Maria (Dungan) Campion, was born on his father's farm, near Vincentown, Burlington County, New Jersey, August 13, 1842. He attended the public schools of the district and also received private instruction. When the Civil War was precipitated upon the country and found him too young to enlist, he ran away from home and entered the service, enlisting afterwards, in 1862, in Star's Battery, 1st Regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers. In the right of that service he was a member of Meade Post, No. 1, Grand Army of the Republic, of Philadelphia, and of the Veteran Corps.

Mr. Campion, at an early age, entered the mercantile field, familiarizing himself with the dry goods business, and later embarked upon his own business in the same line, in which he was engaged for three years. In 1869 he became identified with the textile manufacturing business, producing worsted yarns and having his office on Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. In 1870 the firm of Grundy Brothers and Campion was formed, whose woolen manufacturing business assumed large proportions. The Grundy brothers of this house were Edmund Grundy, grandfather of Mrs. James H. Emack, and William Hulme Grundy, father of Joseph R. Grundy, junior United States Senator from Pennsylvania, 1929-31, and now head of the firm of William H. Grundy Company, successor to Grundy Brothers and Campion.

Mr. Campion was a member of the National Association of Woolen Manufacturers and of the American Protective League. He belonged to the New Jersey Society of Pennsylvania, which he served as president; the Historical Society of Pennsylvania and the Pennsylvania Genealogical Society; and was vice-president of the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia. In politics he was a staunch Republican and had rendered distinguished public service as a member of the internal waterways commission of Pennsylvania. Mr. Campion was held in high regard by his business colleagues and a host of friends throughout the Philadelphia business world and in the various circles of civic life.

Regardless of the fact of his Civil War service, Mr. Campion's religious preference was that of his father, the Society of Friends. He was a member of the Union League Club, the Rittenhouse Club, and the Manufacturers' Club of Philadelphia; the Hartford Club of Hartford, Connecticut; the Hope Club, of Providence, Rhode Island; and the Home Market Club, of Boston, Massachusetts. His death occurred in Philadelphia, September 3, 1921, and by it there was lost to the Pennsylvania metropolis and the State at large one of its most exemplary citizens and successful exponents of business.

Richard Campion married, June 8, 1886, Susan Hulme Grundy. (Grundy III.) Their daughter was Susan Grundy Campion, of whom further.

(V) SUSAN GRUNDY CAMPION, daughter of Richard and Susan Hulme (Grundy) Campion, was born October 25, 1888. Through her ancestors, Nicholas Waln, Giles Knight and Thomas Croasdale, who came with William Penn in the ship "Welcome" in 1682, she is a member of the Welcome Society. In the right

of another ancestor, George Shoemaker, she is a member of the Huguenot Society; through Thomas Dungan a member of the New England Society; through Captain Benjamin Dungan, a member of the Daughters of the American Revolution; and through her ancestors, William Cooper, Richard Stockton and Richard Lippincott, a member of the Pennsylvania Society of Colonial Dames of America.

Susan Grundy Campion married James Hoard Emack.

JAMES HOARD EMACK, son of John Duke and Mary Cyrene (McConnell) Emack, was born in Slatington, Pennsylvania, December 5, 1883. John Duke Emack was born at Beltsville, Maryland, November 20, 1847, and died May 17, 1908; he married, May 30, 1876, Mary Cyrene McConnell, of Versailles, Kentucky, who was born March 19, 1855, and died October 19, 1886; he was an operator of slate quarries. Mr. Emack's paternal grandparents were Elbert Grandison Emack, who was born February 20, 1804, and died September 12, 1886, and Margaret (Turner) Emack, who died September 19, 1895. His maternal grandparents were Henry Clay McConnell and Mary Jane (Moss) McConnell, who was born August 7, 1832, and died March 30, 1918. He completed his education at the Friends' Central School, Philadelphia. His entry into the business world was as a slate merchant and an operator of slate and stone quarries, and he is still engaged and associated with these industries.

During the World War period, Mr. Emack enlisted as private in the Quartermaster's Corp, Remount Division, later receiving the rank of captain.

(Family data.)

(The Grundy Line).

"Grund," an old Teutonic, personal cognomen, originally a nickname for a short person, gave its name to a parish in Suffolk County, England, and in that county the parish of Grandisborough is situated.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames." Lower: "Patronymica Britannica.")

(I) EDMUND GRUNDY, the first of the line in America, was born in England, November 2, 1799, and died in Bristol Township, Pennsylvania, April 13, 1878. He came to this country as a young man and located in Philadelphia, where he became a prominent merchant. In 1856 he retired from business to his farm in Bristol Township, where he resided until his death.

He married, April 2, 1824, Rebecca Hulme. (Hulme VI.) Their three children included a son, Edmund Netherwood, of whom further.

(II) EDMUND NETHERWOOD GRUNDY, son of Edmund and Rebecca (Hulme) Grundy, was born April 13, 1833, and died May 2, 1885. He was engaged, in association with his brother, William Hulme Grundy, father of Senator Joseph Ridgway Grundy, of Pennsylvania, and with Richard Campion, in the manufacture of worsted yarns, the concern being known as the Bristol Worsted Mills, at Bristol, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. This became one of the most powerful industries of the country and gave employment to several hundred hands.

Edmund Netherwood Grundy married, December 18, 1856, Emma F. Shoemaker. (Shoemaker VIII.) Their daughter was Susan Hulme, of whom further.

(III) SUSAN HULME GRUNDY, daughter of Edmund Netherwood and Emma F. (Shoemaker) Grundy, was born October 5, 1857. She married Richard Campion. (Campion IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Shoemaker Family.)

Among those who took advantage of William Penn's refuge in the New World were the German Mennonites, who were converted to Quakerism, doubtless by Penn himself when he visited Kriegsheim, Germany, in 1677. In this neighborhood the Shoemaker family flourished, the name being of locative origin, and its early spellings being Schoonmaker and Schumaker.

(I) GEORGE (I) SHOEMAKER was born in Germany, probably in or near Kriegsheim (later Crisheim) in the Upper Rhine Country, and died on board the "Jeffries" en route to Pennsylvania in 1686. He had been a resident of Kriegsheim, Germany, where he was so severely persecuted for his religious views that nearly everything he owned was confiscated. It was this unhappiness at home that brought him to the decision to seek asylum for himself and his family in Pennsylvania. George (I) Shoemaker, however, never saw the promised land, but his dreams were realized by his family.

George (I) Shoemaker married at Heidelberg, Germany, in 1662, Sarah, who was living in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1708, when she conveyed to her son, George, one hundred and sixty acres of her original two hundred acre tract, situated in Pennapecca, now Abington. She and her children attended the Friends' Meeting. Children:

1. George (2), of whom further.
2. Sarah, born about 1665, died at Cheltenham, Pennsylvania, in 1716; married, as his second wife, 11-18-1688, Edward Eaton.
3. Barbary, born about 1666, died probably unmarried.
4. Abraham, born about 1667, died probably unmarried.
5. Isaac, born at Crisheim, Germany, in 1669, died at Germantown, Pennsylvania, 2-12-1732; married, 9-26-1694, Sarah Hendricks.
6. Susanna, born in 1673, died probably in Delaware; married (first), 1-4-1696, Isaac Price; married (second), 3-27-1708, at Plymouth Meeting, William Cuerton.
7. Elizabeth, born about 1675, died unmarried.
8. Benjamin, born about 1676, died probably unmarried.

(Benjamin H. Shoemaker: "Genealogy of the Shoemaker Family of Cheltenham, Pennsylvania," pp. 8, 9, 11, 12, 19, 20, 24, 25, 26.)

(II) GEORGE (2) SHOEMAKER, son of George (I) and Sarah Shoemaker, was born in Germany about 1663 and died in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, in 1741. He is described in early deeds as a planter. He improved his mother's land, also the land which he inherited and that which his wife inherited, the last amounting to six hundred acres. In 1708 he added by purchase from his mother one hundred and sixty acres to his property. He was a patron of Francis Daniel Pastorius' school. In 1711 he served on a committee to lay out the new highway which formed the line of the York Road, from Philadelphia to the Delaware River. He carried on a tanning business, with tan yards on the east side of York Road.

George (2) Shoemaker married (first), 12-14-1694, at Abington Friends' Meeting, Sarah Wall, daughter of Richard and Rachel Wall. He married (second), about 1711, Christiana Brown, who died 6-8-1752. Children of the first marriage:

1. Abraham, of whom further.
2. Isaac, born 8-23-1700, died 8-23-1741; married Dorothy Penrose.
3. Jacob, born 10-16-1703, died in Plymouth Township, 10-15-1784; married, 1-29-1736, Margaret Conrad.
4. George, died 1-28-1776; married Grace White.
5. Richard, born 2-26-1707, died 1-24-1790; married at Abington Meeting, 1-27-1732, Agnes Cleaver.
6. Elizabeth, married 2d month-1728, James Delaplain.

Children of the second marriage, born in Shoemakertown, Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania:

7. Catharine, born in 1712, died 6-15-1786; married, 3-15-1745, at Abington Meeting, William Thompson.
8. Sarah, died 12-13-1758; married, 1-17-1736, Anthony Williams.
9. Barbara, died 1-10-1802; married, 2-20-1736, John Roberts, of Oxford Township.
10. Susan, died 2-13-1780; married, 7-15-1740, Joseph Phipps.
11. Arnold, died 7-14-1775; unmarried.
12. Mary, died 7-6-1762; married, 9-18-1746, Thomas Livezey.
13. Samuel, born 1-17-1725, died at Moreland, 3-19-1818; married in Byberry, 4-24-1754, Agnes Comly.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 20-23, 24, 27, 32, 33.)

(III) ABRAHAM SHOEMAKER, son of George (2) and Sarah (Wall) Shoemaker, was born in Cheltenham Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania, 5-15-1697, and died in Bristol Township, Pennsylvania, 10th month-1753. He was a farmer living in Bristol Township, west of the old York Road. A loyal Quaker, he attended the Abington Friends' Meeting. For several years he served as overseer and as representative. His will shows that he was a man in prosperous circumstances.

Abraham Shoemaker married, 1-26-1722, Amelia Levering, who died 2-7-1762, daughter of William and Catherine Levering, of Roxborough, Pennsylvania. Children, born in Bristol Township, Philadelphia County, Pennsylvania:

1. William, born in 1722; married (first), at Abington Friends' Meeting, 10-25-1752, Susanna Richardson; married (second), 7-9-1795, Hannah Tomkins, a widow.
2. George, died 12-14-1798; married, at Abington Meeting, 2-25-1754, Martha Livezey.
3. Benjamin, of whom further.
4. Abraham, died in 1767; married at Plymouth Friends' Meeting, 6-3-1762, Lydia Dawes.
5. Sarah, died 2-31-1795; married (first), 11-30-1742, Daniel Pastorius, of Germantown, Pennsylvania; married (second), after 1754, Daniel Macknet.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 27, 29, 41-43.)

(IV) BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, son of Abraham and Amelia (Levering) Shoemaker, was born in Bristol Township, Pennsylvania, in 1727 and died 3-16-1811. He inherited from his father about one hundred acres of land in Cheltenham, lying on the west side of the old York Road, at the corner of Graveyard Lane.

Benjamin Shoemaker married at Christ Church, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 2-29-1753, Mary Comly, who died 3-17-1793, daughter of Robert and Jane (Cadwalader) Comly. Children:

1. Levi, born 1-6-1754, died young.
2. Robert, born 12-29-1754; married Martha Leech.
3. Nathan, born 7-6-1756; married Sarah Miller.
4. Abraham, born 11th month-1757, died young.
5. Benjamin, Jr., of whom further.
6. Amy, born 5-6-1761; married, before 1791, Benjamin Harper, of Frankford, Pennsylvania.
7. Mary, born 1-1-1763, died 11-14-1793; married, 9-8-1785, Thomas Shoemaker.
8. Samuel, born 1-2-1765, died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, unmarried, in 1793.
9. Eli, born 7-25-1766, died 8-9-1798; married, 6-30-1790, Rachel Comly, an authoress.
10. Jane, born 10-30-1768, died 7-21-1847; married, 6-17-1783, Anthony Hallowell, of Abington Township.
11. Jacob, born 8-4-1770, died young.
12. Rebecca, born 12-16-1771, died 4-5-1810; married, at Abington Meeting, 10-16-1796, Atkinson Rose.
13. James, born 7-19-1775, died young.
14. Comly, born 5-28-1776, died 6-23-1843; married, at Abington Meeting, 9-17-1807, Sarah (Bird) Shoemaker, widow of George Shoemaker.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 42, 43, 72, 73.)

(V) BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, JR., son of Benjamin and Mary (Comly) Shoemaker, was born 9-10-1759 and died 10-22-1793, being buried at Cheltenham, Pennsylvania.

He married, 11-16-1784, Jane Allen, born 1-27-1761, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Allen, of Falls Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania. Children:

1. Allen, of whom further.
2. Elizabeth, born 6-27-1787, died unmarried, 11-14-1858.
3. Amy, born 6-24-1789; married, 12-10-1810, Collins P. Lippincott.
4. Agnes, born 10-5-1791; married, 11-26-1812, Restore Lippincott.
5. Benjamin, born 9-20-1793, died 9-3-1797.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 71, 121.)

(VI) ALLEN SHOEMAKER, son of Benjamin Shoemaker, Jr., and Jane (Allen) Shoemaker, was born in Cheltenham Township, Montgomery County, Pennsylvania, 9-24-1785, and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 9-24-1869.

He married, 6-5-1809, Tacy Kirk, who was born 3-3-1790 and died 10-31-1870, daughter of Jesse and Mary (Lukens) Kirk. Children, born at Philadelphia:

1. Benjamin A., of whom further.
2. William K., born 9-22-1811, died 8-3-1888; married, 6-18-1840, Jane Burrough.
3. Mary K., born 10-12-1813, died 11-17-1894; married, 11-24-1852, Joseph Burton.
4. Comly, born 12-26-1816, died 11-11-1869; married, 3-2-1843, Eunice Moore Wilson.
5. Jacob, born 8-27-1818, died 6-10-1820.
6. Elizabeth, born 8-16-1820; married, 9-25-1839, Thomas E. Morris.
7. Tacy Ann, born 2-10-1823, died 10-21-1898; married, 10-26-1840, George A. Appleton.
8. Rebecca K., born 7-25-1828.
9. Sarah, born 2-14-1831, died 8-10-1832.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 121, 235, 236.)

(VII) BENJAMIN A. SHOEMAKER, son of Allen and Tacy (Kirk) Shoemaker, was born 3-17-1810 and died at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, 3-26-1867.

He married, 12-27-1832, Charlotte W. Pettit, who was born in 1813 and died 11-4-1899, daughter of Jonathan and Anna M. (Wooley) Pettit. Children:

1. Emma F., of whom further.
 2. Anna P., born 2-7-1836; married, 10-23-1866, William Penn Ellis.
 3. Mary K., born 1-31-1839; married, 2-17-1874, Joseph V. Holmes, of Shrewsbury, New Jersey.
 4. Elizabeth M., born February 9, 1842, died May 7, 1843.
 5. Achsah C., born May 2, 1844, died July 3, 1845.
 6. Henry C., born March 25, 1849; married, January 24, 1872, Sarah Wardell.
 7. Benjamin F., born May 5, 1851; married, October 20, 1875, Mary Conover.
 8. George A., born November 27, 1855; married, October 22, 1895, Eloise O. Thomas.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 235, 388, 389.)

(VIII) EMMA F. SHOEMAKER, daughter of Benjamin A. and Charlotte W. (Pettit) Shoemaker, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, October 29, 1833, and died there September 15, 1913. She married Edmund Netherwood Grundy. (Grundy II.)

(*Ibid.*, p. 388.)

(The Hulme Line).

This name is variously spelled Holme, Holmes, Holm, Home and Homes, and was applied to a river island or to flat lands beside a river. In counties Lancaster, Northumberland, and Chester are places named Hulme.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) GEORGE HULME, one of the earliest settlers in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, came from England prior to 1700 and settled in Middletown Township. His son was George, Jr., of whom further.

(II) GEORGE HULME, JR., son of George Hulme, arrived in Pennsylvania with his father before 1700 and, like him, settled in Middletown Township, Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

He married (first), in 1708, Naomi Palmer, daughter of John and Christian Palmer, who came from Cleveland, Yorkshire, England, on the "Delaware," 6-10-1683. She died soon after her marriage. George Hulme, Jr., married (second) Ruth Palmer, sister of his first wife. For this marriage, which the Quakers considered that of too near a relative, he was disowned by the Middletown Friends' Meeting. A son by the second marriage was John (1), of whom further.

(III) JOHN (1) HULME, son of George Hulme, Jr., and Ruth (Palmer) Hulme, married Mary Pearson, daughter of Enoch and Margaret (Smith) Pearson. They had a son John (2), of whom further.

(IV) JOHN (2) HULME, son of John (1) and Mary (Pearson) Hulme, became the founder of Hulmeville, Pennsylvania, a place which still bears his name. The Hulme family were the founders of the Farmers' Bank of Bucks County, now at Bristol, but formerly at Hulmeville. As the chief developer of Bucks County, John Hulme will be remembered in the annals of that section of the State.

He married Rebecca Milnor, of Penn's Manor. Their son was William, of whom further.

(V) WILLIAM HULME, son of John (2) and Rebecca (Milnor) Hulme, was born July 10, 1771, and died September 21, 1809. He became associated with his father in furthering the progress of Bucks County during the period that followed the cessation of the Revolution. He was also his father's partner in the various industrial enterprises undertaken in Hulmeville.

He married, April 17, 1794, Rachel Knight. (Knight V.) Their daughter was Rebecca, of whom further.

(VI) REBECCA HULME, daughter of William and Rachel (Knight) Hulme, was born May 16, 1804, and died October 26, 1895. She married Edmund Grundy. (Grundy I.)

(Family data.)

(The Knight Line).

Knight, anciently written Cniht, Kniht, Knyht and Knyght, signified at first "youth" and "a man who serves"; later it came to stand for "man-at-arms."

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) GILES KNIGHT, honored pioneer who came to the Colonies in 1683 with William Penn in the ship "Welcome," was born in England about 1653 and died 8-20-1726.

He married Mary English, who was born about 1655 and died 7-24-1732. They had a son, Joseph, of whom further.

(II) JOSEPH KNIGHT, son of Giles and Mary (English) Knight, was born in 1680 and died 4-26-1762.

He married, 10-11-1715, Abigail Antill, who was born in 1682 and died 11-19-1764. Of their children a son was Giles, of whom further.

(III) GILES KNIGHT, son of Joseph and Abigail (Antill) Knight, was born 11-17-1719 and died 7-13-1799.

He married, 2-24-1738, Elizabeth James, who was born 12-3-1717 and died 1-29-1766. Their son was Joseph, of whom further.

(IV) JOSEPH KNIGHT, son of Giles and Elizabeth (James) Knight, was born December 14, 1738, and died October 3, 1799.

He married, 11-14-1771, Elizabeth Woolston. (Woolston IV.) Their daughter was Rachel, of whom further.

(V) RACHEL KNIGHT, daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth (Woolston) Knight, was born 10-21-1772, and died August 23, 1808. She married William Hulme. (Hulme V.)

(Family data.)

(The Woolston Line).

In England at least four parishes are known by this name, so that its locative derivation is evident, its first origin being probably the old Anglo-Saxon personal name "Wulf" with the suffix "tun," meaning in the same tongue "farm."

(Harrison: "Surnames of the United Kingdom.")

(I) JOHN WOOLSTON, who died before February 27, 1699, when his will was proved; married, 7-8-1681, Hannah Cooper, who was born September 21, 1662, and died in 1724, daughter of William and Margaret Cooper. William Cooper, the pioneer, was born in England in 1632 and died in New Jersey, 3-11-1710. John and Hannah (Cooper) Woolston had a son, Jonathan, of whom further.

(II) JONATHAN WOOLSTON, son of John and Hannah (Cooper) Woolston, was born in 1682 and died 7-27-1741.

He married, in 1707, Sarah Pearson, who was born October 15, 1684, and died 8-11-1734. Their son was John, of whom further.

(III) JOHN WOOLSTON, son of Jonathan and Sarah (Pearson) Woolston, was born February 24, 1707, and died 1-13-1791.

He married 3-15-1735, Elizabeth Wildiman, who was born 10-30-1717, and died February 1, 1800. Their daughter was Elizabeth, of whom further.

(IV) ELIZABETH WOOLSTON, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Wildiman) Woolston, was born 8-24-1741 and died 9-26-1817. She married Joseph Knight. (Knight IV.)

(Family data.)

(The Dungan Line).

Through such variations as Dongan, Dongane, Donghan, Dunghen and Donagh, the name traces to a Celtic origin, which is said to have shown the early form of O'Donegan, changed in the sixteenth century to Dongan.

(Alfred R. Justice: "Ancestry of Jeremy Clarke of Rhode Island and the Dungan Genealogy," pp. 93-110.)

(I) WILLIAM DUNGHEN, of the parish of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, London, perfumer, made his will, September 13, 1636, naming his wife, Frances, and four children. The said Frances was the daughter of Lewis Latham, falconer to King Charles I. She was baptized February 15, 1609. She married (second), about 1637, Jeremy Clarke, Gentleman, and with him came to America about 1637, accompanied by the children of her first marriage. Children of William and Frances Dunghen:

1. Barbara, born in England about 1628, died at Newport, Rhode Island; married, in 1644, the Hon. James Barker.
2. Frances, born in England about 1630, died at Warwick, Rhode Island, in 1697; married, in 1648, the Hon. Randall Holden.
3. William, Jr., born in England about 1632; married, probably, Jane.
4. Thomas, of whom further.

(*Ibid.*, 48, 110, 111, 114, 116.)

(II) REV. THOMAS DUNGAN, son of William and Frances (Latham) Dunghen, was born, probably in London, about 1634 and died in 1687. Educated either under Roger Williams or his brother Robert, Thomas Dungan studied for the ministry, presumably under the tutelage of his second stepfather, the Rev. William Vaughan. Rev. Thomas Dungan was elected freeman of Newport, Rhode Island, in 1655, and of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, in 1656. He served as juror for Newport in 1671; was patentee in a charter of East Greenwich, Rhode Island, in 1677; and was made

representative from that place to the Assembly in 1678, being reëlected in 1681. Rev. Thomas Dungan acquired land at East Greenwich and at Newport, Rhode Island, as well as at Shrewsbury, New Jersey. All of this he sold before 1682, about which time he moved to Cold Springs, Bucks County, Pennsylvania, where he founded a Baptist Church, the first of that faith in Pennsylvania.

Rev. Thomas Dungan married, about 1663, Elizabeth Weaver, who was born about 1647 and died in 1697, daughter of Clement and Mary (Freeborn) Weaver. Children, all born in Rhode Island:

1. William, born about 1664, died in 1713; married, about 1689, Deborah Wing.
2. Elizabeth, born about 1665, died in 1696; married, about 1684, Nathaniel West, Jr., of Burlington County, New Jersey.
3. John, born about 1667, died unmarried.
4. Clement, born about 1668, died in 1732, unmarried.
5. Rebecca, born about 1670, died in 1722; married (first), about 1687, Edmund Doyle; married (second), September 29, 1706, David Griffith.
6. Thomas, Jr., of whom further.
7. Jeremiah, born about 1673, died April 6, 1761; married (first), about 1702, Deborah Drake, married (second), after 1721, Mary.
8. Mary, born about 1675; married Abraham Richards.
9. Sarah, born about 1678, died in Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1760; married (first), about 1697, James Carrell; married (second) Nicholas Fitzroy.

(*Ibid.*, pp. 116-23.)

(III) THOMAS DUNGAN, JR., son of the Rev. Thomas and Elizabeth (Weaver) Dungan, was born in 1671 and died June 23, 1759. He deeded a tract of one hundred acres of land, May 22, 1698, to one John Scott. Other grants from Thomas Dungan are found in 1739 and in 1741, when he was "of Northampton," Bucks County, Pennsylvania.

He married, about 1697, Mary Drake, born January 2, 1679-80, daughter of Captain George and Mary (Oliver) Drake, of Piscataway, New Jersey. Children:

1. Thomas, born about 1698, died in 1784; married (first), August 28, 1720, Mary Hart, of Warwick, Bucks County, Pennsylvania; married (second), in 1728, Mary Finney Bell.
2. Sarah, born about 1705; married (perhaps Evan) Stephens.
3. Elizabeth, born about 1708; married, December 24, 1732, John Hellings.
4. Joseph, born January 30, 1710, died August 25, 1785; married, about 1737, Mary Ohl.
5. Jonathan, born about 1712, died in 1741; married (first), about 1733, Mercy Wells; married (second), September 2, 1738, Elizabeth Bavington.
6. James, of whom further.
7. Mary, married, November 6, 1737, Thomas Barton.
8. John, married in 1744, Sarah (probably Ashton).

(*Ibid.*, pp. 121, 122, 128, 132-34.)

(IV) JAMES DUNGAN, son of Thomas Dungan, Jr., and Mary (Drake) Dungan, was born about 1714 and died in 1782. He moved, December 18, 1749, from Southampton to Lower Dublin Township, and a year later he was admitted as a member of the Lower Dublin or Pennypack Church, of the Baptist denomination. On March 9, 1753, John and Esther Wells deeded to him one hundred and sixty-seven acres and the old stone house thereon, which structure with its date stone has stood for almost two hundred years. It served as the home for four successive

generations of Dungans. In 1753 James and his wife sold one hundred acres of land. James Dungan was appointed, in 1762, by the Orphans' Court guardian to the orphan child of John Ayres. In 1780 he was one of the largest taxpayers in Lower Dublin Township, his property being assessed at £7,950. All five of his sons served in the Revolutionary War or in the militia after the war.

James Dungan married (first), April 19, 1737, Rebecca Wells, who died October 17, 1779, daughter of Samuel and Julian (Taylor) Wells. He married (second), about 1780, Elizabeth (Howell) Morgan, who was born February 12, 1728, and died July 3, 1797, daughter of Reynold and Mary (George) Howell and widow of the Rev. Abel Morgan. Children, all of the first marriage:

1. Phebe, married William Johnson.
 2. Levi, born about 1740, died in Hancock County, West Virginia, in 1825; married, February 1, 1764, Mary Davis.
 3. Massey, born about 1741; married, in 1761, Jacob Fisher.
 4. Sarah, born about 1742; married, October 27, 1761, Benjamin Fisher.
 5. Benjamin, of whom further.
 6. Ruth.
 7. James, Jr., born about 1748, died in 1837; married (first), about 1772, probably Ruth Thomas; married (second), April 5, 1780, Hannah Wason.
 8. Jonathan, born about 1752; married, about 1771, Mary Holmes.
 9. John, born in 1754, died March 22, 1798; married, about 1776, Mary (probably Bennett).
 10. Jesse, born February 22, 1756, died July 12, 1823; married (first), July 12, 1774, Esther Johnson; married (second), April 13, 1797, Esther Van Buskirk.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 132, 133, 134, 151-55.)

(V) CAPTAIN BENJAMIN DUNGAN, son of James and Rebecca (Wells) Dungan, was born April 27, 1743, died June 23, 1816, and was buried at Pennypack. He served in the Revolution as captain in Lieutenant-Colonel Benjamin McVaugh's 2d Battalion, Philadelphia Militia, during the years 1780, 1781, and 1782. Three of his brothers were in the same battalion with him. Captain Dungan was a leader in the Pennypack Baptist Church, and had the distinction of serving as deacon there for thirty-four years.

The records of many land transactions reveal his activities in real estate. He was a man noted in the political and commercial circles of his time. When the depreciation of Continental currency produced great financial embarrassment, he signed an agreement as a means of maintaining credit for the State of Pennsylvania, offering to take the issue of March, 1780, as equivalent to gold and silver.

Captain Benjamin Dungan married (first), the license being dated October 17, 1764, Esther Cottman, who was born in Stepney Parish, Somerset County, Maryland, April 25, 1739, and died about 1775, daughter of Joseph and Hannah (Wilmerton) Cottman. He married (second), about 1781, Mary Morgan, his stepmother's daughter, who was born July 22, 1748, and died August 14, 1824, daughter of the Rev. Abel and Elizabeth (Howell) Morgan. Children of the first marriage:

1. Samuel, born in 1766, probably killed in the War of 1812; married Elizabeth Helverston (or Elphinston).
2. Elizabeth, born July 9, 1769, died April 8, 1842; married, about 1792, John Helverston.
3. Josiah, of whom further.

4. James Reed, born in 1782, died February 5, 1860; married Lydia Vandergrift.
 5. Matilda, married William Wilte.
 6. George Ingles, born March 15, 1788, died January 15, 1870; married (first), August 5, 1810, Anne Eliza Rue; married (second), Annie Vancourt of Baltimore.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 152, 153, 169, 170.)

(VI) JOSIAH DUNGAN, son of Captain Benjamin and Esther (Cottman) Dungan, was born March 20, 1771, and died August 20, 1811, intestate. Mr. Dungan was a hotel proprietor at New Mill, now Pemperton, New Jersey. He was elected overseer of the poor for Hanover Township in 1806, and from that year also until his death he held the post of constable. Josiah Dungan was over six feet in height and reputed to be the strongest man in the county.

He married, about 1793, Mary Butterworth, who was born November 14, 1770, and died June 22, 1818, daughter of Joseph and Sarah (Lippincott) Butterworth. She married (second), about 1814, Major John Curtis, of Mansfield, New Jersey. It is by means of the documents of the property transfers at the time of this second marriage that the names of the children of her first marriage were made known. Children:

1. Benjamin, born March 8, 1794, died September 11, 1820.
 2. Sarah Butterworth, born January 4, 1797, died September 18, 1797.
 3. Maria, of whom further.
 4. Sarah, born January 20, 1801; died young.
 5. Joseph Butterworth, born October 2, 1802, died December 15, 1851; married (first), about 1823, perhaps Ethelbert; married (second), November 28, 1834, Mary Morris Adams; married (third), December 2, 1844, Theodosia B. Keeler, of Burlington County, New Jersey.
 6. Elizabeth Ann.
 7. Lettice, born October 23, 1806, died May 23, 1881; married (first), June 19, 1829, Edward Butterworth; married (second), William Sager.
- (*Ibid.*, pp. 169, 170, 196, 197.)

(VII) MARIA DUNGAN, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Butterworth) Dungan, was born February 9, 1799, and died February 19, 1886. She married Stacy Budd Campion. (Campion III.)

(*Ibid.*, pp. 196, 197.)

(The Eves Line).

Eves, meaning originally a son of Eve, began to gain ground as a name in England around the thirteenth century, and many individuals are found in the old records bearing the name or such variations of it as Evison, Eaves, and Eaveson.

(Bardsley: "Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames.")

(I) THOMAS EVES came from London, England, to Burlington, New Jersey, among the first arrivals at that Quaker settlement upon the Delaware. He became a landowner in Burlington County, some of his property lying in what was always called Evesham Township, named after his family. He died in 1728.

He married Anna. Of their seven children was a son, Samuel, of whom further.

(II) SAMUEL EVES, fourth son of Thomas and Anna Eves, was born in Willington Township, July 20, 1684, and died at Evesham, in February, 1759. He was a farmer and a member of the Evesham Meeting of Friends.

He married (first), December 2, 1713, Jane Wills, who died in 1716. He married (second), in November, 1721, Mary Shinn, born in 1694, daughter of George and Mary (Thompson) Shinn, who survived her husband. Children of the second marriage:

1. Anne, married her cousin Jonathan Lippincott, son of James and Anne (Eves) Lippincott.
2. John, died in 1772.
3. Joseph, married Rebecca Haines.
4. Mary, of whom further.

(III) MARY EVES, daughter of Samuel and Mary (Shinn) Eves, married John Campion. (Campion I.)

(Family data.)



